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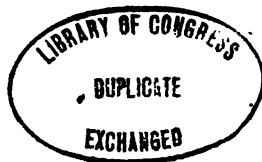
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From
American Colonization Society
May 28, 1913.

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The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

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The Mississippi State Colonization Society, is entitled to a representation, but no delegates have been appointed to attend the annual meeting.

Office of the American Colonization Society, Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4th streets, Washington city.

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LIBERIA.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

"You must, therefore, proceed to introduce cultivation into Africa by free labor, and by that alone; and unless you do introduce cultivation—unless cultivation is introduced into Africa, no earthly power can introduce civilization, industry and knowledge into that country."—*McQueen's Geographical Survey of Africa.*

It is a little more than two centuries since a small and feeble company of emigrants embarked from Europe for the new western world. Impelled by persecution and the love of political and religious liberty, they cheerfully encountered the perils of the sea and the wilderness, to found upon these shores a free and Christian commonwealth. How vast and beneficent the consequences, as now seen, and more as now anticipated. Guarded by that Providence that conducted Israel to the promised land, they nobly endured affliction, overcame obstacles and opposition, tamed what was fierce, subdued what was rugged and unyielding in nature, organized good government, enacted just and salutary laws, established education, built towns and cities, dedicating themselves and their works to Him, whom they delighted to honor by temples, but whose throne they knew was Heaven, whose footstool earth, who determines the times and habitations of all men, and rules with absolute authority the universe.

These, our Pilgrim Fathers, engaged in an enterprise comparatively new, with little encouragement from Government, and small experience, with insignificant means of defence, and, as must appear to us, very inconvenient and limited advantages for commerce, and yet this nation, deriving from them existence, embracing some seventeen millions of free-

men, united, prosperous, and increasing with unprecedented rapidity, gives its applauding testimony to their courage, constancy, sagacity, and wisdom. Their energy has redeemed a continent from a savage state, made it smile with the beauty of civilization and art, enriched commerce with its incalculable resources, and shown the certain tendency of every well organized community to enlarge its existence and powers, where nature has confined it within no impassable limits.

The colony of Liberia is a small well-founded and well-governed State, of free colored emigrants and liberated slaves from the United States, established under the auspices of a benevolent society, on the western coast of Africa. True its citizens are the descendants from the uncivilized of that country, brought forcibly as slaves into this, where some have enjoyed the partial advantages of freedom for years, and others instruction in the arts and customs of cultivated and Christian society, though in slavery; and all felt the genial influences which surround men of every class and condition in these United States. Not a few of those born free in this country had well improved their circumstances, and acquired a respectable common education, while many of the slaves, liberated for emigration, had been trained and disciplined by humane and pious masters, in preparation for their duties in their new home of liberty. Those who had not enjoyed freedom had seen its benefit to others, and those who had possessed it, even in circumstances that abridged its privileges, had experienced them sufficiently to know their value and seek for a country where they could be fully theirs. As a people, they may have been less elevated intellectually, perhaps morally, than our fathers, yet they commence their great work in an age of intelligence and improvement far superior to that in which they lived. How vast the contribution made during the last two centuries to the treasures of human knowledge and experience! The great and successful experiment of American Colonization and American Liberty are before the eyes of the Liberians, all the motives which urged the first colonists of America to great actions should move them, and they are allured and animated by brighter hopes. If there be relatively a disadvantage to the Liberians in the character and past condition of their race, is it not more than compensated by the examples presented, the aids proffered, the wonderful advances made by men since the colonization of America in commerce, the arts, government, and all the departments of knowledge? "It may be affirmed" said Mr. Wilberforce, almost forty years ago, "that the Africans, without the advantages to be derived from an intercourse with polished nations; have made greater advancements towards civilization than, perhaps, any other uncivilized people on earth;" and we may add that their descendants, both in freedom and slavery in the United States, have morally and intel-

lectually risen, as rapidly as any class of men starting from the same point, in similar circumstances. Nor should it be forgotten that in the midst of free institutions, and the light of Christianity, men, denied some of their privileges, may learn much of their nature and value, and imbibe information and a spirit qualifying them, in a great measure at least, for their full possession. Many slaves in this country better understand the nature and operations of free government, than the common free population of most others. They see its independent form embodied in the persons, and hear its generous sentiments expressed from the lips of their masters, and in the unrestrained movements, and equal respect and rights of the whole class of white citizens, are taught the precious immunities of equal laws, and of self-government. All the emigrants to Liberia have been thus educated; some have been well instructed in agriculture and the mechanic arts, while not a few have acquired no small knowledge of letters. A large portion were members of the Christian church before they left our shore, and bore good testimony by their lives, to their sincerity and faith.

Such are the people who have embarked, under the direction and patronage of a benevolent association, to establish and build up, on the coast of Africa, a free and Christian commonwealth. The result of their courage, energy, and industry, (though the whole amount expended in their removal and for their benefit, will hardly equal the cost of two ships of the line,) is seen in a well-organized and well-governed republican State, with courts of justice, halls of legislation, schools and seminaries, a free press, and the entire frame and appendages of an improving civil community, extending their lawful jurisdiction over some hundred miles of coast, and the influence of their manners, and the power of their example both into the interior, and along the coast, much further. Neither in the form of their government, their military discipline, the spirit of their laws, nor in their purposes of improvement are they inferior to the earliest American colonists. They have waged an effective war upon the slave-trade, released many of its miserable victims from captivity, and proclaimed to numerous heathen tribes the Truth that enlightens and saves. It is true they have been exposed to dangers, trials and temptations; to the influences of a tropical climate amid a luxuriant vegetation, to the occasional hostility of barbarians, to many vexatious grievances arising from want of capital, ignorance of the productions of the country, and the best modes of agriculture; of its diseases and their remedies; from the distance of civilized communities, and from their inexperience of the work and duties in which they were summoned to engage. And could any man have expected their exemption from such trials as they not inevitable in all cases of the establishment of new settlements in new countries? Their existence may be admitted as a proof of the

and must be admitted independent of evidence, unless we suppose the interposition of miraculous agency to shield the settlements of Liberia from the invariable and universal laws of nature.

It is essentially important, however, to know, whether in the climate, soil, and productions of Liberia there are found, by an industrious people, ample elements and means of subsistence, or articles of commerce by which such means can be obtained for a numerous population. The exposure of emigrants on their first arrival to fever, is certainly an objection to Colonization, but it is not peculiar to African Colonization; and though the dangers from this cause must be expected to diminish, if not well nigh, at no very distant period, to vanish away; yet their existence as at present, cannot prevent the growth of the colony or the beneficence of its example, laws, and institutions. The great number of human beings torn from Africa by the slave-trade, while the large population still left, obtain with little labor, and by the simplest and most imperfect modes of cultivation, not only means of subsistence, but supplies for numerous vessels visiting the coast, affords strong presumptive evidence of the agricultural resources of the country. But this evidence is rendered conclusive by clear and unquestionable testimony. No character is so pure and lofty as to be inaccessible to calumny, but surely if the life and death of any man can secure confidence in his sincerity and veracity, these virtues belonged to Ashmun. That for six years, the darkest and most perilous in its history, he stood by the colony, its friend, lawgiver and guide, and left it but to die, is as much a fact, as that the colony exists. He was not infallible, but only one who never knew him, could doubt his honesty, courage, or piety.

"Have we then," said this great and good man, "been sent to Africa to starve? No! You may, if you please, and God gives you health, become as independent, comfortable and happy as you ought to be in this world. The upland of the Cape is not the best. The Creator has formed it for a town, and not for plantations. But the flat lands around you, and particularly your farms, have as good a soil as can be met with in any country. They will produce two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, in a year. They will yield a larger crop than the best soils in America. And they will produce a number of very valuable articles for which in the United States millions of money are every year paid away to foreigners. One acre of rich land, well tilled, will produce you three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrowroot. Four acres laid out in coffee plants, will after the third year, produce you a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees will clothe your whole family; and except a little hoeing, your wife and children can perform the whole labor of cropping and manufacturing it. One acre of land will make you independent of all the world, for the sugar you use in your family. One acre set with fruit trees and well attended, will furnish

you the year round with more plantains, banannas, oranges, limes, guavas, pawpaws and pine apples than you will ever gather. Nine months of the year you may grow fresh vegetables every month, and some of you who have low-land plantations, may do so throughout the year. Soon all the vessels visiting the coast will touch here for refreshments. You will never want a ready market for your fruits and vegetables. Your other crops being articles of export, will always command cash or something better. With these resources (and nothing but industry and perseverance is necessary to realize them,) you cannot fail to have the means of living as comfortably, independently and happily as any people on earth. If you forfeit such prospects through indolence or folly, thank yourselves for it. No one else, I promise you will condole with you."

In September 1827, the inhabitants of Monrovia assembled and adopted an address to their brethren in the United States. On the subject of the country they say :

"Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country : they are the observations of such ignorant and designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth."

Captain Nicholson after a visit to the Colony early in 1828, on his return wrote :

"The soil in the possession of the colopists is rich, and will produce a superabundance for the support of the colony, as well as for external commerce. Sugar, cotton, coffee, rice, and various trees and plants, yielding valuable dyes, and medicinal gums, can be cultivated with success."

The Rev. G. W. McElroy, an intelligent and highly respected clergyman from Kentucky, visited Liberia in 1835. His public testimony concerning the country, is given in the following words :

"As to the soil of Liberia, I can truly say it is not surpassed, if equalled, in fertility, by the richest lands of the States. I speak advisedly, when I say this, for I have cultivated and traveled over some of our finest lands in several of the western and middle States. I have seen the full stock of corn in Kentucky, and the waving white fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania ; I have trodden the rice lands of Georgia, and the cotton lands of the Carolinas, and in the same year I have seen the golden fruits of Africa. On the banks of the St. Paul I saw the waving millet, the luxuriant plantation and the abundant cassada, the sweet potatoe and the growing rice ; and I must say, the contrast which I was thus enabled to make, led me to the conviction that with equal skill and cultivation, the land of Liberia, would bear a favorable comparison with those of our or any other country."

Dr. Todsen, who resided several years in the colony, says :

"The soil of Liberia, with the exception of Cape Mesurado, on which Monrovia is built, is, in richness and fertility, equal to some of the finest

lands I have ever seen, either in Europe or America. In fact, there are few spots on the globe that present so inexhaustible a soil, so luxuriant a vegetation, even unassisted by the industry of man, as that of the rivers St. Paul, St. John, Mesurado, and the Stockton Creek. Many of the productions of tropical climates, such as coffee, a variety of the finest spices, valuable woods, and dye-stuffs, grow there spontaneously; and it would only require a small share of attention and industry, to bring them to a state of perfection and productiveness. I have no doubt that the culture of tobacco would prove very successful in the colony; and I am inclined to think that the finer qualities of that herb might be successfully transplanted from Havana, and thus become a new and most profitable source of wealth to the colonist. * * * The soil along the above rivers is well adapted, also, to the culture of cotton and the sugar-cane. * * * The forests abound in rare and valuable woods and seeds: no where can rice, cassada, yams, groundnuts, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and plantains, be cultivated to greater advantage than on those courses. All the domestic animals and fowls (horses excepted) of America, thrive and increase in the colony, with scarcely any care to their owners, particularly goats, sheep and hogs." He also mentions "oranges, limes, and pine-apples as abundant; and that arrowroot in great quantities might be profitably raised for exportation."

Dr. Gould, who visited Liberia in 1835, says:

"A proper attention to the cultivation of the soil would soon place the colony in a most flourishing and happy condition. The soil, though apparently of the same quality of the Maryland good lands, seems, nevertheless, to be much more productive; and being remarkably easy of cultivation, would soon return a rich reward to industrious farmers. Cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of other articles of commerce, may be cultivated to almost any extent."

Dr. Goheen, physician to the Methodist mission in the colony, wrote in 1836:

"Here are those who enjoy wealth and live at ease; here the inhabitants enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of a soil the most fertile, well watered and best timbered, I have ever seen."

Dr. Blodgett, after visiting the colony the same year, testifies:

"The soil, after leaving the beach one or two miles, becomes very fertile, and will not suffer by comparison with the same lands in the State of Mississippi. In short the country wants nothing but industry to make it a place of delightful residence."

The Rev. John Seys, superintendent of the Methodist mission in Liberia, on his return from Africa in 1835, said:

"That the soil of Liberia contained a mine of exhaustless wealth to the colonists. It was well adapted to the culture of the sugar-cane. He knew all about the culture of sugar; and he had examined the soil of Liberia, and this was his settled opinion. It wanted nothing but cultivation, and it would repay the labor of the agriculturist ten-fold. He here publicly declared it as his judgment, that if the Society would raise and put into

the hands of an agent, the sum of \$10,000, to be laid out in the culture of sugar, it would clear all expenses, and in five years would nett a profit of \$100,000. This might sound chimerical, but he knew what he was saying. He had gone carefully into the calculation, allowing largely for all expenses, and this was the result. The lands of the colony contained the means not only of rendering the colonists easy in circumstances, but of enriching them with every thing that could render life desirable."

The Rev. Dr. Skinner, (once colonial physician, and subsequently governor,) at the same time, went on to give

"His fullest sanction to the statements which had been made by the Rev. Mr. Seys; so rich was the soil and so abundant the means of living, that two hours' labor out of the twenty-four, would furnish a man with all the comforts of life."

In 1832, two respected free colored men (Messrs. Simpson and Moore) went from Mississippi to the colony and remained three weeks, examining all the settlements. They became satisfied with the country, and soon after their return emigrated thither with their friends. In their report they say :

"The soil at Caldwell and Millsburg is as fertile as we ever saw, and much like the land in Mississippi. We saw growing upon it, pepper, corn, rice, sugar-cane, cassada, plantains, cotton, oranges, limes, coffee, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, water-melons, cucumbers, sousop, bananas, and many other fruits and vegetables."

Captain Crowell, of Massachusetts, who visited the colony the same year, after mentioning other blessings, says :

"To these advantages may be added that of a most rich and promising soil, well adapted to the culture of all the tropical productions."

Captain Vorhees, of the U. S. Ship John Adams, touched at Liberia in December, 1833. In his report to the Secretary of the Navy, from that place, he states :

"The country is fertile and productive of every variety of sustenance necessary to man ; and no settler, however poor, with industry and frugality, after a year's support need to be in want. The settlement must move onward, and, with all its disadvantages, it appears a miracle that it should be in such a state of advancement."

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, first a missionary and subsequently governor of Liberia, wrote in 1835 :

"We shall triumph. The advantages of soil and products and freedom which exist in Liberia, will, when prejudice yields to sober reason, induce the high-minded and enterprising men of color in America, to emigrate on their own resources. The crops of arrowroot, coffee, pepper, and cotton, exceed all that can be boasted of in the United States. * * * By a very careless trial of arrowroot, it is ascertained that at ten cents per pound, the land will, with very little trouble, produce at the rate of \$100 per acre : and so of other crops, sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton."

The Rev. Charles Rockwell spent some days at the colony, in the autumn of 1836, and took special pains to examine the country and the condition of nearly all the settlements. He writes :

"The soil of Liberia is various, being affected by its position, its degree of elevation, and other similar causes. Directly on the ocean, and along the banks of the rivers, a light, warm, sandy soil has in some places been thrown up by the water, which will yield sweet potatoes, beans, and cassada, but without manure the crops will be small.

"The next variety is bottom land, of strong, light-colored clay, which is sometimes mingled with sand and dark loam. It is productive, but is exposed to injury from the extremes of dry and wet weather. * * * The richest soil, however, and that which is most prevalent in connexion with the different settlements, is a deep, loose, black mould, of alluvial formation. It extends back from the banks of the rivers, and derives its strength from the wash of the fertile uplands above and beyond it. It is sufficiently moist, is free from stones and gravel, and will give to any crop a rank and luxuriant growth.

"In higher positions than the last is a red, clayey soil, mingled with rocks and gravel of the same hue, all of which derive their color from the oxyde of iron, with which they abound. This soil is of a poor quality, but may be much improved by manuring.

"The last variety we shall notice is a strong, rich soil, found in connexion with the higher and more rocky uplands. It produces a rank, luxuriant growth of forest trees and plants, but will produce well during the dry months of the year. Lands of this kind, however, are extremely favorable to the cultivation of coffee and other valuable plants, and vegetables."

Mr. Rockwell gives an extended and minute account not only of the productions of the colony, but of the character, manners, and condition of the settlers, (copious extracts from which will be found in this Journal for August and September, 1842 ;) but one fact dropped incidently we cannot forbear to mention. He observes :

*"Sweet potatoes will grow every season of the year. * * * They were brought to us by the colonists in canoes, some of them twenty miles from the coast ; and in such abundance were they offered us, that, though we supplied our crew of nearly five hundred men with them, yet many more were brought to us than we could furnish a market for."**

[Compare the statements of Mr. Rockwell in his "Sketches of foreign

* Dr. Bacon, though he represents African diseases as easily curable, refers to mortality among emigrants as justifying the severest condemnation against the Colonization scheme. On this point we state two facts :

1. Of the births in the Cape Palmas colony have exceeded the number of the free blacks of Baltimore : and, as has been less, than among the free blacks of Baltimore : and, as an incidental remark of the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, who, in urging emigrating in the prime of life, says : "Children of Africa, will be much better adapted to the peculiar climate who even at an early age remove thither. Hence it is, that a population [this was six years ago] of six or eight hundred inhabitants seen a hundred fine, healthy boys, children of the colonists, is in the streets."

travel and life at sea," with those of Dr. D. F. Bacon, in his "*Wanderings on the seas and shores of Africa*," as both authors were in Liberia about the same time.]

The Rev. Dr. Savage, Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas, in relating the incidents of a trip up what he terms the "Noble Cavally" river, says :

"A highly attractive object, to my New England eye, was maize, so frequently seen upon the banks of this river; and another no less reviving to my southern associations, was rice;—both of which are produced here in perfection. The rice farms are very extensive; and at one time are seen, as we ascend the river, (through a small opening among the trees, made for a landing place,) expanding far beyond into fields of many acres; at another, the brush being cleared away to the very verge of the river, unfolds to the eye an immense expanse, waving in all the luxuriance of nature."

The late Governor Buchanan on his arrival in the colony in 1836, wrote :

"Liberia far exceeds, in almost every respect all that I had ever imagined of her. Nothing is wanted, I am persuaded, but a better system of agriculture, and the permanent establishment of schools, to bring the people of Liberia to the very highest point of the scale of intellectual refinement and political consequence."

This same gentleman in his despatch of the 13th of December, 1840, reported 7,205 coffee trees growing in Monrovia and the adjacent villages, and 23,000 in the three settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley. At the close of that month, premiums were awarded for the cultivation of coffee trees to S. Benedict, for

S. Benedict, for	-	-	-	3,060 trees.
James Moore, for	-	-	-	3,300 "
Lewis Sheriden, for	-	-	-	3,000 "
Samuel Claborn, for	-	-	-	2,000 "

Under date of August 2, 1842, Dr. J. Lawrence Day, colonial physician, after mentioning the efforts of Mr. Jenckes, (a white man from the United States,) in the cultivation of the sugar cane, observes :

"The good he did, lives after him. * * * He has demonstrated too, what was hitherto a problem, viz: that there is nothing in the soil or atmosphere, that will prevent our making, with the least kind of care, as good, as much, and (with the same means of grinding,) as cheap sugar as is made in the West Indies. Three thousand pounds of sugar, and several hundred gallons of molasses were manufactured during the last season, at the colonial farm; and but for a defect (to be easily remedied hereafter) in the grinding of the cane, this quantity would have been doubled."

Dr. James Hall, (a gentleman of the most accurate observation and sound judgment, who has resided eleven years in Liberia) says :

"She, Africa, possesses the soil, the climate, the physical force and only requires capital and intellect to enable her to flood the world, with those

tropical productions which have for the past century been so eagerly sought in the rocky islands of the West Indies, and which have been there produced at such a sacrifice of human life and human happiness."

Of coffee and the sugar cane Dr. Hall says :

"Both of these products are indigenous to Africa. The former of the most perfect species, is found in abundance in the forest, and only requires transplanting, in order to yield at least one hundred per cent, more than the most prolific species cultivated in the West Indies. The sugar cane now growing on the public farm in Cape Palmas, is equal in size and weight to that produced in any part of the world, and is capable of being cultivated to any extent in every variety of soil throughout the colony."

After mentioning the cheapness of land, of rice, and of labor, Dr. Hall adds :

"And in fact, every facility exists for carrying on operations for the production of sugar and coffee at a less expense than it can be done in the West Indies, and requiring less than one tenth the amount of capital—the whole expense of labor not exceeding the interest on the money required for slave labor."

Such is a portion of the testimony, decided and unequivocal, gathered from various, intelligent, and respectable individuals, several of them in no way connected with the Colonization Society, most of them, if not all, men of unimpeached and unsullied honor and veracity. Such testimony is not to be invalidated by any single witness, certainly not by one visiting the colony from motives of curiosity, or an excentric humour, yet availing himself of the Society's patronage, and who, while entrusted with a commission as principal colonial physician, with a salary of \$1,600 per annum, stated in his first letter to the Society, that in consequence of one of the emigrants having landed contrary to his and the Governor's orders, and used some insulting language, and repeated it in company with some of his friends, he had at first *concluded not again to land, but to return in the same vessel to the United States.* This sudden and extraordinary determination of the author of "*Wanderings on the seas and shores of Africa,*" from which he informs us he was turned by the apologies, representations, entreaties, and promises of several of the colonial gentlemen, and especially by the advice of Dr. Hall, who happened to arrive at that time, was certainly less wonderful than his no less sudden renunciation of all idea of effecting anything whatever under the powers he conceived himself clothed with, as to "medical police," so that, (to use his own words) "I abandoned all hopes and plans of saving life by prevention of exposures, and determined to go on shore as a mere medical practitioner, and satisfied that a brace of pocket pistols and a sword-cane would be a sufficient remedy for any repetition of my first difficulties,

[*having*] assured the Governor that I should use them on the first man that insulted or threatened me in the discharge of my duty." The difficulties of our friend, the Wanderer, appear thereafter to have rapidly increased; and having on two occasions "defined his position," and forcibly compelled obstinate patients to take his medicines with happy effect, in one case, upon the disposition as well as upon the health; (for the man on recovery became his devoted friend, and "his regard dated," says our author, "from this one moderate drubbing;") he makes the following sage reflections:

"Such are 'niggers,' in the peculiar American sense of that American form of the word; such are they under kind treatment, and such are they under the opposite. I do not use the word 'nigger' as synonymous with 'negro;' If the latter is taken as a specific term, the former then expresses a peculiar artificial sub-variety of that species induced by cultivation. The latter is what the former has become by slavery, and may be morally defined and characterized as a creature with some of the inferior virtues of a good dog and all the meanest vices of a bad man."

Without attempting here to review the unfinished work of Dr. Bacon, we suggest that the preceding sentence may explain many of its dark surmisings, discouraging conjectures, unpromising predictions, and strange and extraordinary statements. A white man in Liberia acting upon the opinion of the Doctor, could hardly expect, were this opinion correct, to find it concurred in by the people, and if an error, must impute his exemption from manifestations of public indignation, either to eminent virtue and forbearance, in the community, or to some remarkable protection of Providence.

But the inquiry may be natural, why, if the fertility of the Liberian soil be great, and its productions such as have been represented, why so few, if any, have been brought into the markets of the world? The answer is obvious. The emigrants have generally gone out with little or no property; they have received but very limited assistance; have been compelled to engage in the construction of their houses; the clearing of the lands; in the culture of such vegetables as were most necessary for their immediate subsistence, and such barter trade with the natives as might give them the most speedy and profitable returns. In a new and uncivilized country, exposed to the trials of a tropical climate, and in their earliest settlement not unfrequently to the hostility of the native barbarous tribes, they have directed, of necessity, their principle energies to secure shelter, security and subsistence. No rich capitalists have been there; no treasured commodities of all climes; no labor-saving machines; and but very imperfect knowledge, and scarcely any experience of the cultivation of the choicest productions of the tropics. Our wonder is not that they have done so little, but that they have done so much.

"Monrovia (said Mr. Rockwell, writing some six years ago,) was the first and is the largest settlement, containing about five hundred houses,

five churches, several schools, besides being the seat of the Colonial Government. We were everywhere hospitably received, taking our seats with the colonists at their tables; uniting with them in a public dinner they gave us on shore, and entertaining them and their ladies on board our ship. The houses of the wealthier are two stories high, of a good size, and with drawing-rooms furnished with sofas, sideboards, and other articles of luxury and ease. Most of the colonists, however, live in houses of a story and a half high, framed and covered as in New England, and having besides the chambers, small but convenient rooms on the lower floor, while the cooking is commonly done, as in the southern United States, in cabins distinct from the house, to avoid the annoyance of smoke and heat."

The same respectable author (from whom we quote because he visited the colony a short time before the arrival of the "*Wanderer on the seas and shores of Africa*,") speaking of the inhabitants of New Georgia, a settlement of recaptured Africans, says:

"These settlers are active, industrious farmers, and are fast acquiring a knowledge of the useful arts, and securing to themselves the blessings of civilization and Christianity. But a few years since, and they were sunk in the beastly degradation of paganism, knowing nothing of the language in which they have received all the education and religious instruction they have enjoyed. Now they have a town, regularly laid out, the streets and houses are extremely clean and neat, while all around them is an appearance of thrift, and of thorough and successful cultivation of the soil, which is truly suprising, if we consider how recently the inhabitants have emerged from the indolent and unsettled habits of savage and barbarous life."

Again says Mr. Rockwell:

"On the St. Paul's river, commences the town of Caldwell, which is seven miles in length, each farmer having a given width on the river, and besides this town lot, ten acres lying further back. The land is thoroughly cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, for five or six miles in length, and from one fourth to half a mile in width."

Of Millsburgh, he says:

"The situation of the town is peculiarly pleasant; its principal streets, like those of Monrovia and Caldwell, running parallel to the banks of the river, the rising grounds around, being covered with lofty forest trees of the richest foliage; while, at one extremity of the village, is one of the most beautiful grass-covered hillocks, I have ever seen. The inhabitants are mostly hardy and industrious farmers, and though reared in America, we were surprised to learn that they enjoyed better health than they had done in the United States, and that they could endure more fatigue and hard labor, than the native Africans around them."

Of the settlement at Bassa Cove, then but three years old, having stated that it was founded by one hundred and twenty-six emigrants directly from the United States, Mr. Rockwell says:

"The colonists had cleared forty acres of land, and besides erecting

houses for themselves, and ten others for future emigrants, they had a house for the family of the Agent, and a substantial Government House, twenty feet by fifty, and two stories high, with a well enclosed and beautiful garden of two acres annexed to it."

This had been done, although the settlement had been exposed to the hostility of enemies and being planted on the principle of non-resistance, entirely broken up at one time, and a number of the inhabitants massacred. It was soon re-commenced with the spirit and means of resisting aggression. "Under this regimen," says Mr. Rockwell,

"The colony has continued to flourish, furnishing a safe asylum for the emigrant and the Missionary of the Cross; by its treaties with the natives, and by other means, aiding to suppress the slave-trade, and by its schools and churches, and the arts and comforts of civilization and Christianity, strongly recommending by the force of example, the religion of the Bible, with its train of attendant blessings, alike to the minds and hearts of the pagan tribes around."

Of the independent colony at Cape Palmas, founded but three years before, by one hundred and ninety colored persons under the auspices of Maryland, Mr. Rockwell states:

"There were forty-seven farms of five acres each, under cultivation, and besides having commenced a public model farm of fifty acres, the colonists had made five miles of road into the interior and prepared houses for the accomodation of two hundred more emigrants."

These are observations of the aspect and condition of things, as we have said, more than *six years ago*, very nearly at the time to which the sketches of "*Wanderings on the seas and shores of Africa*" apply. And what is Mr. Rockwell's testimony in regard to the contentment of the settlers?

"It has often been said that the colonists of Liberia are not contented with their situation, and were they able would gladly return to this land. From free intercourse with those of all classes in the different settlements, and after diligent inquiry on this subject, however, I was fully persuaded that there are few communities in any land, the members of which are more generally satisfied with their condition than are the great mass of the colonists. I found, too, a decided preference of Africa to America, in instances in which I should have expected the contrary to have been the fact."

Let it be remembered that up to the period to which these last statements refer, trade had occupied mainly the thoughts, and principally contributed to the comforts and prosperity of the colonists, that even in 1832 the imports into Monrovia were to the value of \$80,000, and the exports to that of \$125,000, and that, though the trade at this point afterwards decreased somewhat, yet a number of small coasting vessels had been built by the colonists, and when Mr. Rockwell was there fifteen or twenty such craft were owned and navigated by them. Let it also be remembered, that the early emigrants to Liberia were necessarily much occupied in public

affairs, means of defence, military discipline, the organization and administration of their political, judicial, and social system; in counteracting the agencies of the slave-trade, in occasional wars, in negotiations with African tribes, and finally, that each successive company of them, were obliged, for several months, to restrain themselves from exertion, and acquire by inquiry and experiment, the knowledge, which is only so attained, of their duties, and methods and means of living in a new and strange country. All recent testimony from Liberia shows that agriculture is receiving increased attention. In his letter dated December 13th, 1840, Governor Buchanan stated :

"It should be remembered that all the land in cultivation in the colony (about 713 acres) is worked entirely by hand. We have made a quantity of very beautiful sugar this season, though all the work has been done at the greatest possible disadvantage." Under date of April 6, 1840, he states: "Business in all its branches has increased three-fold, and there is an abundance of the products of the earth in the colony for all the wants of the people."

It is some consolation to find the "*Wanderer on the seas and shores of Africa*," who amuses himself and his readers with some not very successful attempts to exhibit in ridiculous aspects the scheme of African Colonization and the people and condition of the colony, making admissions that from an opponent, are confirmations strong of the fertility of the soil and ample resources of Liberia. Observe, also, the admissions we now cite, are from one who would have us believe that want of food, and starvation are among the common afflictions of the people of Liberia. After describing the "soil of Monrovia as very thin and poor," except the valley between the cape and the fort, Dr. Bacon remarks:

"The shrubs and trees, growing through the streets and gardens, are mostly foreign fruits introduced indirectly from the West Indies, of which the orange, lime, soursop, guava, tamarind, cocoanut, and papaw, are the principal. Of these only the guava and the lime are abundant; the former having been naturalized (probably by the English traders before the beginning of the colony,) so that it has become quite a nuisance, as it is a shrub of ready and luxuriant growth on poor soils; and it has so occupied some of the streets and fields as to require much labor to keep it down. Limes, too, appear to have sprung up without cultivation, in great numbers. Oranges are cheap and good, though not very plenty; for I do not think there are more than twenty trees producing them in the whole colony. [These trees must be exceedingly productive, or the Liberians have little taste for oranges.] The soursop is not more abundant. The tamarind quite rare. The cocoanut is found in but two localities."

Again says Dr. Bacon :

"In a very few spots, too, are seen the plantain and banana, which, though soft, succulent, perishable plants, each trunk dying as its fruit is removed, have, nevertheless, the height, air, and proportions of flourish-

ing young trees. Of these, as of the other fruits, we only find enough to show how easily they may be raised, and to make us wonder and complain that they are not produced in satisfactory abundance. The same may be said of the papaw, and of garden vegetables likewise. In regard to the latter, this negligence appears particularly culpable, as even the thin rocky soil of the Cape, with the most ordinary cultivation, will produce not only the vegetable of the tropics, but also most of those which are found in the gardens of temperate regions, some of which here flourish perennially, requiring little attention to make them yield a continual crop for several seasons; such are limes, beans, and other legumes, which, when once planted produce richly for a long time. Even the roots natural to warm regions are capable of this repeated production. The sweet potatoes are pulled up, the roots picked off, and the green tops stuck in the ground again, to radicate even in the first shower." Again: "The appropriate grain of this climate and region is rice, which is raised in great abundance and excellence by the natives, from the Gambia to Ivory Coast, and to an unknown distance interior. On this part of the coast, too, this great staple is cultivated with infinitely less labor than in other tropical regions."

We notice that Dr. Bacon, though he could see no evidence of the successful cultivation of the sugar-cane and coffee tree, does not deny the nature of the soil and climate to be suitable for the production of the sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton. From a letter of Dr. W. Johnson, who had resided four years in the colony, dated June 3d, 1841, we copy the following extracts:

"All who have tried the Liberia coffee, as far as I have heard, say that it is equal to the Mocha or Java. The usual cost of clearing land in Liberia and introducing a crop of rice, is worth about five dollars in goods at African prices. The coffee requires rather close topping after it is two feet high, as the elongation of the lower part of the trunk will even then make the full grown tree six or seven feet in height, which it ought not to exceed. It always bears, when cultivated, in the third year, *though but a small quantity*. There is a large increase in the product every year, and *in seven years*, I think from my observation of a number of trees of about that age, they *will average four pounds per tree*. *We have not yet seen the tree attain its full growth, but it doubtless requires about fifteen years*. In the West Indies it is said to grow twenty years. The lowest estimate of those in the colony who have raised, measured, and weighed the coffee repeatedly, is five pounds per tree for an average production. This is quite extraordinary, as in the West Indies the average crop is stated by very respectable authority, to be at full bearing, a tierce of a thousand pounds to an acre, on which they plant about seven hundred trees. A coffee tree in Monrovia yielded last year two bushels, three and three-fourths pecks of berries, which produced *seventeen pounds of cleaned and cured coffee*. Such facts as these are fully explained by the appearance of the trees. They will grow, if not topped down, to the height of twenty feet, and will cover ten feet square of land, while the extent of the branches in the West Indies is not much larger than that of a hoghead. The coffee berries are commonly borne on the branches more compactly than any other fruit which I recollect to have seen. A small branch, which I brought to New York, bore, within in the space of one foot square, one hundred and sixty berries, and was a fair specimen of their general appearance. The plant

is indigenous in Liberia, or has become naturalized, so that it abounds in the forest. The usual allowance of labor in the West Indies is one slave to an acre of coffee. But we have free women and children and natives for its prosecution, to all of which circumstances it is very well adapted. We have two or three kinds of coffee, one of which, and the best, has leaves as large as a hand, and another as small as that of the apple tree."

From this statement it may be inferred:

1st. That the best coffee plants are to be found in Liberia, and that the soil is well suited to their growth and fruitfulness.

2d. That if properly cultivated, they will produce at least as well, probably better than in any part of the West Indies.

3d. That had the earliest settlers (which it is absurd to suppose,) found leisure when they first arrived, to set out coffee plantations, they might in 1837, have nearly attained their full growth.

4th. That had they for several years, been necessarily occupied (as was the fact,) in securing subsistence from other sources than coffee plantations, then the fact, as Dr. Bacon states, that coffee was imported into the colony, and not thence exported, and would be so, as he thinks, "for ten years to come," from 1837, is no reason for discouragement in regard to the production of coffee in that country.

5th. That among "the few neglected coffee bushes that Dr. Bacon saw growing in the streets of Monrovia," (or which escaped his notice in its enclosures and gardens) was one that in 1840, *yielded seventeen pounds of cleaned and cured coffee.*

6th. It would appear from the following extract from the letter of Dr. J. Lawrence Day, dated Monrovia, February 20, 1841, that the product of this one tree is not our only demonstration (though it is quite sufficient) of what may be done, or of what will be done in the culture of coffee in the colony. Dr. Day, says.

"In December, nearly forty thousand coffee trees were living, the plantings and growth of the year 1840. The number next year will probably exceed this. These all in a few years will become a source of profit to the owners, much larger in proportion than in any other country. To show you what calculations may be made, a colonist last year picked from one tree three bushels of berries, which it was found yielded four pounds of dried coffee to the bushel. You may think this an extreme case; I grant it. But there are now bearing numbers of trees, which will every one yield one bushel and many of them two bushels of berries to the tree."

From these facts we infer the probability before the "ten years" even dating from the year of Dr. Bacon's arrival, will be an article of export from Liberia, and the colony will become one of the great coffee producing countries of the world.

It is not, however, to be expected that the coffee will become a weak-

nesses and imperfections, by crossing the ocean, or by any new circumstances (however favorable to its elevation,) among which it may be introduced, nor would it be reasonable to look for an immediate degree of advancement among colonists, composed of a people, long depressed by adverse and withering influences, not a few of them by slavery, beyond what would be expected of the most favored of our race. We have thought the work of African Colonization admirably adapted to strengthen the intellectual powers and nurture and develop the moral faculties and dispositions of those who might engage in it, and that we might justly anticipate in the community of Liberia, a sure if not rapid progress in knowledge and virtue. We have never claimed for this people entire exemption from the vices, which have more or less existence in all countries, and in all numerous classes of human beings. With very few exceptions, the reports of those both from the United States and England, who have visited or resided in Liberia, have been such as to create belief in the general contentment, sobriety, industry and good character of the colonists. Their own opinions and sentiments, the colonists themselves, are best able truly and fully to express. In September, 1827, the inhabitants of Monrovia addressed a circular to their brethern in this country in which they say:

"Truly we have a goodly heritage; and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country, it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement or slothfulness or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us.

"It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and private, (and He knows with what sincerity,) that we were ever conducted, by his Providence, to this shore."

In September, 1836, the citizens of Monrovia again assembled and in a series of resolutions expressed their unabated attachment to the scheme of African Colonization and their gratitude to its friends. Among the resolutions adopted on that occasion we find the following:

"Whereas, it has been widely and maliciously circulated in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this colony are unhappy in their situation and anxious to return, on motion of *Rev. B. R. Wilson*,

"Resolved that this report is false and malicious, and originated in a design to injure the colony, by calling off the support and sympathy of its friends, that so far from a desire to return, we would regard such an event, as the greatest calamity that could befall us."

In evidence, of the satisfaction of the colonists, with their condition, and of their generally good behavior, of temperance, industry, good morals, and respect for various duties of religion, we might adduce many witnesses not only from this

and are all very pious, and I can say, to my knowledge I heard not a word of ill-fame while I was at Monrovia among the Americans, [colonists ;] for it appeared to me that they had left off that practice, as well as drinking, and you will see them all going to church on Sunday three times a day, and they appear to be very strict in their devotions; as you cannot get a man to work on Sunday, not even the natives."

The Rev. G. W. McElroy, on his return from Liberia in December, 1835, wrote:

"As to the morality of the colony, it is in general good."

Captain Wm. Hutton, an Englishman, and agent of the Western African Company on a visit to the colony in October, 1836, after speaking of the advantages of the place, and the friendly and hospitable manners of the inhabitants, and of their gardens, which he pronounced in good order and well enclosed, where he had observed,

"Fine cabbages, cucumbers, parsley, beans and other vegetables, as well as the most delicious fruits, such as pine-apples, oranges, grapes, guavas, sousops, the African cherry, melons, and lemons;" he adds "I must also do the inhabitants the justice to say, that they are a highly respectable, moral, intelligent people."

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, (then the late governor of Liberia,) in a speech in New York, June 28, 1836, after speaking of the destitute character of emigrants, (many of them liberated slaves,) on their arrival, said;

"Could they be expected at once to produce a great and wide effect on the native population around; yet they have built them houses, and churches, and school-houses. To expect that they should while struggling to effect this, open their houses and fill them with the children of natives, hire teachers to instruct them, and ministers to preach to them, and give away bibles and tracts among them would be a most unreasonable expectation. Yet something like this has been done by these poor colonists. They have taken natives into their families, and taught them the customs of this country, and they have exerted an effort decidedly beneficial upon their morals. I do not say that all the colonists are moral. Would to God they were. All the people in New York are not moral. But most of these poor people are moral, and what is far better, they are pious men and women. They have erected four houses for divine worship. They have put up 500 dwelling houses, many of them of stone. They have stone stores, some of them worth from two to three thousand dollars; besides a court-house and jail."

The late lamented Governor Buchanan, in 1836, on viewing the villages of recaptured Africans, wrote:

"The air of perfect neatness, thrift and comfort, which reign throughout, afforded a lovely commentary on the advancement which these interesting people have made in civilization and Christian order, under the patronage of the Colonization Society. Imagine to yourself a level plain of some two or three hundred acres, laid off into square blocks with streets intersecting each other at right angles, as smooth and clean as the best

swept side-walk in Philadelphia, and lined with well-planted hedges of cassada and palm—Houses surrounded with gardens luxuriant with fruit and vegetables—a school-house full of orderly children neatly dressed and studiously engaged—and then say whether I was guilty of extravagance in exclaiming, as I did, after surveying this most lovely scene, that had the Colonization Society accomplished nothing more than had been done in the rescue from slavery and savage habits of these three hundred people, I should be well satisfied.” Of his general impressions he says: “were I to obey the impulse of feeling, I fear you would place me among the list of eulogists whose exaggerated descriptions have done little less injury to the interests of Liberia, than her most ignorant revilers. But after all the curbing I have imposed upon my colonization enthusiasm, and the determination to look at things on the dark side as well as on the bright, Liberia far exceeds in almost every respect, all that I have ever imagined of her.”

In 1828 the Rev. Dr. Skinner, for a time Governor of the colony, said:

“Of the colonists a large portion are professors of religion. In the settlement of New Georgia, which is composed of native Africans who had been in America but four months, of 375 there are 167 members of the church. Dr. Skinner said that in his residence of fourteen months in Liberia, he had seen and heard of only two intemperate persons, and had heard only one profane oath. In regard to the charge of bitter prejudice against the white man, among the colonists, he said that the whites are treated with respect in Liberia, when they treat the inhabitants with respect.”

In 1838 Dr. Goheen, who was never connected with the Colonization Society, but with the Methodist mission, wrote:

“The people are industrious and persevering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their habits, and appear to be really enjoying life.

“I have inquired diligently, and I have yet the first man to find who would leave Liberia for a residence in America on any terms.”

Dr. James Lawrence Day, colonial physician, writes in Feb., 1841:

“I have before expressed to you my very agreeable surprise at finding the colony such as it is—embracing so many flourishing settlements, and having a people among whom you can recognize scarce a lineament of the American slave. Men here, *are men*, as you find them in other communities, showing as they do a proper respect for themselves and you; you cannot remember your former prejudices, however strong they may have been, but meet them at once, without a reflection, on terms of perfect equality.”

A distinguished English officer, who had been three years on the African coast, speaking of the people of Liberia in 1832, observes:

“The character of these industrious colonists is exceedingly correct and moral; their minds strongly impressed with religious feelings; their manners serious and decorous; and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable.”

the colony from England and other governments, are subjects which may well deserve the consideration of the Board of Directors.

In the fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaty with England, in relation to the slave-trade, it will be easy for the government, through its squadron on the African coast, to extend adequate protection to our African settlements, and should a commissioner or commercial agent be appointed, by negotiation with many African tribes, to increase immensely the advantages of our own commerce, and at the same time promote the interests and extend the influence of Liberia. But we cherish higher hopes. We know of nothing in the constitution, or in reason, to prevent a direct appropriation of funds by the government, to enlarge the Liberian territory, or assist emigration to the colony. As a powerful, the most powerful auxiliary, to the suppression of the slave trade, and the increase of our lawful commerce on the African coast; it presents a just claim to our fostering care, as a means to those great ends. If both those great ends can be attained, most certainly and effectually and economically, by enlarging the extent and authority and population of Liberia, why should not direct appropriations be made for this purpose? At all events, every thoughtful man will admit, that if our African settlements are contributing, and in no small degree, to the suppression of the traffic in slaves, and to the encouragement, security and increase of American commerce, the great objects for which, at heavy expense, we maintain a squadron on that coast, it is right and proper that such squadron should afford protection to such settlements, and co-operate in the well directed enterprises of their citizens to extend the influence of their principles and authority.

We conclude this article with the following remarks from an eminent friend of the Society in London, to whose zeal and calm but effective reasonings and appeals, not only the Africans, but many other portions of our afflicted race are deeply indebted.

LONDON, 12mo., 4th, 1843.

“From the African Repository which I now receive, though not always in due course, I am glad to learn that the colony of Liberia appears to be in as flourishing a state as in any period of its history. I shall be particularly solicitous to know how the late slaves of John McDonogh succeed in their new situation, as they seem to have been the most promising body of emigrants who have yet gone out.

“I need not tell thee that I am a cordial friend to the colony of Liberia, and to the principle of colonizing with their own consent free colored people on the coast of Africa, as thou art aware that I have long been attached to the cause, to which I have devoted considerable time, much anxious thought, and for my small means, a considerable sum of money. The attacks of its enemies and the obloquy which I have myself been exposed to, on its account, instead of shaking my opinions, have even confirmed my convictions in its favor. But I observe in the columns of the ———

currency given to statements so inhuman, such palpable perversion of reasoning from statistics, that I have felt doubtful whether I could conscientiously retain an ostensible connexion with a body, of which that paper is the organ. I observe, moreover, such reiterated manifestations of captious hostility to England, that although I am by no means blind to her many faults, I must enter my protest against such articles, or withdraw from a society which, professing good will to men, does not refuse to sow the seeds of discord between nations. I allude to articles having titles to the following effect: "Aggressions of England," and containing in themselves not the proposal of any remedy for the evils, if they really exist, but the kindling of hostile feelings or the fanning of the flame, if it already burns. I lament as sincerely as any colonizationist can do, that the colony of Liberia, does not receive the cordial countenance and support of the government and people of England, and I lament also that in the place of these, any unfriendly occurrences should take place. It ought, however, to be borne in mind, that accidental and individual misunderstandings may take place, which ought not to be regarded as national. It also ought to be remembered that the present state of the coast of Africa is very peculiar. In the first place, it is the especial scene of those outrages of humanity and the laws, which the police of different nations is engaged in hunting out and punishing, and the innocent when in suspicious situations, must unavoidably be at times exposed, to be inconveniently overhauled and questioned. If in doing this, the police misbehaves itself, there is a legitimate channel through which complaint can be made, and redress sought. These very occasions, disagreeable as they must be to the parties concerned might, if properly treated, be made the means of publishing to the world the real merits of the colony and its friends. The other cause of grievance appears to be the conduct of British traders on the coast of the colony, and here I must say, that though I believe some captains may have been in fault, and know that the employers of one of them freely admit this to have been the case, yet on the main question the colony has itself to blame. It has done nothing to render its existence officially recognised in this country, still less to have the limits of its jurisdiction acknowledged. Consequently, though it is shown by repeated Liberian testimony, that when British government vessels have gone to a Liberian port, mutual good feeling has prevailed which has rendered their presence rather acceptable than otherwise, and though this has also been the case with some of our trading vessels, a trap seems laid for misunderstanding with respect to others. These traders have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of trading goods with the native chiefs, and no traders of this description are more numerous or more successful than your own American captains. The British captain now, however, goes to a spot which he has been accustomed to visit, commences his trade with the natives, when an American comes along, warns him off and seizes his property, telling him that he is engaged in a contraband trade on a prohibited part of the coast. The trader proceeds to make his complaint to some British naval officer, perhaps a midshipman or junior lieutenant of some man-of-war's boat, who finding that the obstruction has been made on no French, Dutch, Portuguese or Danish part of the coast, and knowing that the American Government holds none, regards the transaction as a violation of the rights of his countrymen which he is there to see respected.

The steps which follow may be very indiscreet and blamable, but they are the acts of an individual, of a class not always the most discreet, proceeding from a palpable defect which the colony or the United States Government should supply. I have myself written to your excellent minister at the British court and I have his written answer that he could not take up the matter in his official capacity, but that he would mention it privately to one of the Queen's ministers. I think Edward Everett was perfectly correct, but what can such private statements do against official complaints regularly presented. I likewise saw a tory member of the Committee, Sir T. D. Ackland, who listened most kindly to my statements and presented the documents which I produced, which has led to their being printed and published in the proceedings of the Committee. All this can only influence the private opinion of a few individuals so long as no steps are taken to obtain the recognition of Liberia as independent, or as a dependency of the United States. Our British Government will not take the first step in either mode of recognition. It does not even readily recognize the new colonies formed by its own subjects. The plain and reasonable course to be pursued is for Liberia to send a deputation to make the demand in form, and at the same time furnish such explanations as will be required, before the request will be acceded to. Thou must well remember the practical difficulty with which thy own personal application was met because made on behalf of a society and not on behalf either of the United States or the Liberian Government. I have for years endeavored to urge the adoption of this only straight course, and would exert myself to facilitate the steps which might be required, yet nothing of the kind is attempted, whilst the evils continue to be repeated and allowed to be the subject of complaints put forth in a spirit which can scarcely fail to engender those bad feelings between Americans, English, and Liberians, which the friends to each, and to humanity generally, cannot fail to deplore."

A SLAVE FACTORY.

"From the missionary station, lately commenced by the Board, on the Gaboon river, Mr. Wilson has made several exploring tours, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and condition of the surrounding population. On one of these excursions, made in July, 1842, he visited King William's town, which is situated on the south side of the river, not far from its mouth. Having previously learned that there was a slave factory in the place, humanity as well as curiosity, prompted him to inspect its interior. He was informed by King William that permission must be obtained from the owner, a Spaniard, who resided in the village. Accordingly he was conducted to the abode of this individual, of whom the following description is given :

THE OWNER.—We found him as pitiable an object, if the thing could be possible, as the most miserable of his slaves. He was in a small room or tent formed of mats, lying on a cot, and covered from head to foot with a loathsome cutaneous eruption, known in this country by the name of *craw-craw*. He could speak neither English nor French; our conversation, therefore, was conducted by means of an interpreter. His first and last inquiries, as was very natural, pertained to men-of-war—how many, when, and where we had seen them. Some of our party were disposed to prophecy smooth things; but while I had no desire to see him more miserable, I felt no disposition to allay his apprehensions by any false hopes. He told us he had taken four cargoes of slaves from the coast, had been captured twice, but nevertheless, had realized a fortune of sixty to eighty thousand dollars. He said, also, if he could carry the slaves he then had to Havana, in safety, he would abandon the traffic; and he seemed to arrogate to himself no little credit for this virtuous intention.

The owner readily assented to the request of Mr. Wilson, and sent one of his young men to show the inclosure in which his victims were confined. The position and internal arrangements of the factory were as follows :

THE BARRACON.—This is situated at the opposite side of the town, to give the owner an opportunity of secreting his slaves in an adjoining forest, in case of a surprise by a man-of-war. It is an inclosure of one acre or more, one side of which is formed by a substantial bamboo house, perhaps two hundred feet long and eighty wide; this is the sleeping apartment of the slaves. The adjoining side is formed by a shade of similar dimensions, the two ends and inner side of which are open; this serves as a place of rendezvous during the day. The remaining two sides are formed by a double palisade, which might be easily forced by the occupants, if they were not fettered and guarded day and night.

When the missionary lands upon the Western coast of Africa, he finds that nominal Christians have been there for centuries. But in what capacity, for what purpose have they gone there? How much have they done to open the way for missionary effort? What have they effected in preparing the African mind for the Gospel of Christ? The subjoined extract will throw some light upon this inquiry :

TERROR OF THE SLAVES.—On our arrival at the gate the slaves were all talking, and making a loud and confused noise, not unlike that which is heard on entering a large managerie. But when the gate was opened, and we entered, the most profound silence ensued; as we approached them it became the silence of the grave. Every eye was fixed upon us. What were their feelings and thoughts none, of course, can tell, except so far as the operations of the mind might be inferred from the expression of the countenance. Many of them had never seen a white man before, except the one who had bought them, and some had not even seen him. Most of them had imagined that they were to be devoured by the whites. They suppose that the kindness which is shown them in the barracoon is prompted by the same feeling which fattens the ox for the slaughter. When we entered many may have thought that a victim was to be selected, or that the time of their embarkation was at hand; and in that very moment they may have yielded up the last lingering hope of being restored to their kindred and their homes.

The appearance of these miserable beings, together with the hardships and privations which they suffer, may be inferred from that part of the narrative which follows :

GENERAL APPEARANCE.—Among the slaves were persons of both sexes, from five to forty years of age. Some of them were smoking, and I was told that they had a small allowance of tobacco. Not one of the number, of whatever age or sex, had any covering. A few of them appeared to be light-hearted and frivolous, in despite of their chains; the countenances of others showed that they were sunk almost to a state of idiocy. But most of them appeared thoughtful, pensive, and melancholy.

CONDITION DURING THE DAY.—With the exception of twenty or thirty invalids, all were seated on logs laid lengthwise, and about three feet apart, under the open shade already mentioned. Most of the men were fastened two and two, one ankle of each being fettered; in moving about, which was apparently done with pain and difficulty, each rested one arm on the shoulder of the other. The women, girls, and half-grown boys were made secure by a brass ring encircling the neck, through which a chain passed, grouping them together in companies of forty or fifty each. Boys and girls under ten years of age were left unshackled.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NIGHT.—The bamboo house, used as a sleeping apartment, has three parallel platforms, six feet wide, about one foot above the surface of the ground, and running the whole length of the structure. These platforms are covered with bamboo mats; on these the slaves lodge, without any covering to protect their naked bodies from the cold or mosquitoes, both of which are nearly intolerable to persons in their situation at this season of the year.

The following extract will be read with deep emotion :

A GROUP OF MOTHERS.—There was one company which particularly arrested my attention—affected my heart. It was made up of mothers who had recently been bereft of their children. How they came to be chained together I cannot tell, unless their keepers, yielding to what they deemed an innocent and harmless desire, allowed them to be drawn together by their sympathies and sorrows.

Their owner knew, perhaps, what had become of their children, but he was unaffected by the reminiscence. Not so with them. Their countenances indicated an intensity of anguish which cannot be described. Though heathen mothers, a flame had been kindled in their hearts which no calamity could extinguish.

When infants are born in the barracoon, or when they are brought there with their mothers—because it is inconvenient to keep them in the factory, and almost impossible to carry them across the ocean—they are subjected to a premature and violent death. I speak advisedly, when I affirm that this is a common occurrence in the operations of the slave-trade; and it was in this way, I was credibly informed, that these sorrowing females had been sundered from their offspring.

The practice, then, of immolating infants is common in Western Africa; not that the natives are guilty of such cruelty, for they regard the deed with horror, and their idolatry, however blind and superstitious, has never reached this climax of cold-blooded depravity. It is the custom of white men, the nominal representatives of Christianity, begun and continued purely to gratify an insatiable avarice.

Having carefully surveyed this picture of destitution and wretchedness, and having suffered his imagination to run forward to the great horrors of the middle-passage, it was not strange that Mr. Wilson should close his description by saying, "I left the barracoon with my curiosity amply satisfied, and with emotions which will never allow me to visit another."

Those who have read the foregoing extracts will doubtless be pleased to receive further information respecting the history of this slave-factory. In the month of August, H. B. M. brig Rapid entered the Gaboon, with the intention of surprizing the factory; but in consequence of a mistake as to its position, the slaves were secreted before the force could be landed. The following incident, almost too horrible to be described, is introduced for the purpose of illustrating more fully the character of a traffic, which, in every aspect of it, is evil, and only evil:

AN EXECUTION.—Soon after the attempt of the Rapid to surprize the factory, a large number of slaves—between two and three hundred—broke their chains and escaped from the barracoon. Most of them were subsequently apprehended and returned. The owner, having discovered the two leaders, determined to punish them in such a manner as to intimidate the others from making a similar attempt. As soon as they had been fastened, with their hands behind them to two of the front posts of the shade, the rest were assembled to behold the bloody spectacle about to be exhibited. The Spaniard, in the presence of his victims, put a double charge into his gun, and then placing it within two feet of the breast of one of them, discharged the contents into his heart. The head of the poor creature dropped, the blood gushed forth in a torrent, and so he died. This, one would have thought, was enough to glut the vengeance of a fiend; but it was insufficient to satisfy the merciless Spaniard. He reloaded and discharged his gun several times into the bleeding corpse, before he began his work of death upon the other, whom at length he dispatched in a similar manner. The bodies remained suspended to the posts, where the execution had taken place, during the whole day.

In less than ten days after this tragedy, another attempt was made to escape from the barracoon; and two others underwent the same penalty.—*From the Day Spring.*

From the Vermont Chronicle.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WE have waited till the last hour for the communication that Mr. Constantine was requested to send us. We now conclude it will not be sent at all; and therefore make use of the sketch of his remarks furnished by our correspondent. In regard to it, our Boston correspondent says:—

"I hope you will publish Mr. Constantine's statement about Liberia. I presume he gives a very fair view of the Colony as it appears to a New England Missionary whose health is so bad, and so hopelessly bad, that he cannot live there, and who, very naturally, becomes a little homesick. I happen to *know*, that, when he arrived in Boston, in June, 1842, he brought—or the ship that he came in brought—letters from one of his fellow laborers, who enjoyed tolerable health, and who gave a much more cheering account of affairs. This fact ought to go with his statement."

For the Vermont Chronicle.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society was held in the Brick Church, in this village, on Thursday evening, October 19th. The Hon.

Israel P. Dana, President of the Society, took the chair, at 7 o'clock. The meeting was opened with appropriate music from the choir. Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer, presented his report, from which, and the accompanying statements, it appeared that about \$650 have been raised in Vermont during the last year for the American Colonization Society, and this without the employment of an agent. The Secretary, the Rev. J. K. Converse, of Burlington, then read an abstract from the Annual Report, showing what has been done by the Society the last year; with a brief sketch of the doings of the Parent Board in sending out emigrants, purchasing territory, &c. The report contained an array of incontestible facts from Gov. Roberts, from colonists, from missionaries and naval officers, illustrating the generally good condition and progress of the colonists.

The Rev. George W. Campbell, of Newbury, then led in prayer; after which, the Rev. W. Mitchell addressed the audience in an appropriate discourse on the history of slavery and its remedy. It is expected that the discourse will be published.

At the close of Mr. Mitchell's address, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a Mr. Constantine, lately a Baptist Missionary at Edina, in Africa, was called on to make some remarks. It was known that Mr. Constantine was not friendly to Colonization, that he was a zealous abolitionist, in the technical sense, both before he went to Africa, and since his return, and that he had been acting, during the day, with the Liberty Party Convention, in the Free Church. Still, we all wished to hear what Brother Constantine could say; having no fear that the principles on which the scheme of Colonization is based, or the facts by which it is made to commend itself to every candid and intelligent mind, could be shaken. In compliance with the special request of Mr. Constantine's friends, he was called to the platform. Mr. C. appears to be a pious man, and to feel deeply for the injuries of the colored race. Yet it was obvious to all that his views had received their shade and coloring from the strong enlistment of his feelings in a Society which has seen fit to oppose the Colonization Society. We took brief notes, and shall present the substance of his volunteer remarks, and of his answers when cross-examined. On the whole, his statements commend Colonization to our warmest confidence.

The substance of his volunteer remarks, is as follows:—

1st. Mr. Constantine said, when he first arrived in Africa, he visited Monrovia; that the colonies were then under Gov. Buchanan, that the Governor called with him upon a number of families, that he found them living in affluence, and was very favorably impressed, but that he afterwards learned that there was a good deal of poverty and idleness, that he saw some of the emigrants that were ragged and dissatisfied, and wished to return to this country, to the service of their old masters. When cross-examined it appeared that Liberia has some lazy and shiftless persons, such as are to be found in every community.

2d. Mr. Constantine said, that Gov. Buchanan told him, that when he succeeded to the government, he found some of the colonists engaged in making shackles for the slave ships. Had this statement and his remarks upon it passed without questioning, it would have left the impression that this *was done openly*, and with the approbation of public sentiment and of the colonial authorities.

Cross-examined. "Do you say that the colonists openly assist the slavers, and make shackles for them?"

Mr. C. "No."

"Do you say that blacksmiths in the colony make shackles with the approbation of the colonial government, or of the public sentiment of the colonists?"

Mr. C. "No, I do not."

"Did not the persons referred to make shackles in defiance of public sentiment, and for large gains, just as some persons in this country keep a tipling shop for gain?"

Mr. C. "I suppose they did."

"Do not the colonial authorities do what they can to hinder and break up the slave trade?"

Mr. C. "They profess to do so, and I do not know but they do." ●

Mr. C. went on to state that there is still one slave factory on the 300 miles of coast to which the name Liberia is applied. But on being questioned, he stated that this one factory is *not on the soil of the colony*, nor within its jurisdiction; but upon territory still owned by a native chief—which the Colonization Society is now striving to obtain the means of purchasing. Thus from the testimony, it appears that there is but one slave factory now, where there were perhaps twenty before our colonies were planted there.

3d. As it has been said by the opposers of Colonization, that the colonists reduce the natives to slavery, Mr. C. was requested to speak on that point.

He said the young natives, from 15 to 25 years old, generally do the work of the

colonists; that they are treated with a great deal of distance; that their religious instruction is neglected; that while most of the adult colonists are members of the church, and attend church very constantly on the Sabbath, the native young people are not brought to the house of God, nor instructed in the families in which they live.

Cross-examined. "But does slavery exist in the colonies?"

Mr. C. "No, not exactly. The native young people do most all the work and are not treated as they ought to be."

"Do they not receive wages?"

Mr. C. "Yes."

"How much do they receive?"

Mr. C. "They receive their chop, (i. e. their rice,) their cloth (clothing,) and in addition to this, what costs the colonists perhaps ten dollars, (i. e. for a year.)"

"But do not these natives enter and leave the service of the colonists just when they please?"

Mr. C. "Yes they do."—Thus endeth the lesson on colonial slavery. The sum of the whole, is, that the colonists hold slaves in Liberia just as we hold slaves in Vermont; i. e. we and they hold *hired help*—who come and go when they please.

4. "What is the influence of the colonists in respect to civilizing the natives and facilitating the work of missions?"

In answer, Mr. C. went on to state that he did not receive all that support and aid from the colonists in his missionary work, which he expected when he went out,—that jealousies existed between the natives and the colonists, and that the latter sometimes spoke contemptuously of the former. Cross-examined. "Does not the hostility of some of the natives to the colonists arise from the efforts of the colonists to break up the slave trade, which the natives, for the sake of gain, desire to perpetuate?" Mr. C. "I don't know but it does."

"Was ever a mission established and sustained on the Liberian coast, by either Moravians or English missionary societies, until such missions had the sheltering and protecting influence of our colonies?" Mr. C. was understood to admit that he knew of no mission ever having proved successful until our colonies were planted there.

Thus we have brought to view the leading points upon which Mr. Constantine remarked, and have given, as nearly as possible, from our brief notes, the words of his answers. When it is considered that Mr. C. acknowledges himself not friendly to the Colonization Society, it will be seen that his answers contain important testimony in favor of our cause. We suppose that any man visiting the colony, and fixing his eye only upon the dark side of the story, might present a discouraging picture. This might be done of any community, for every community has its faults, its loafers and beggars, and its examples of mal-administration of law; and it would be strange indeed if Liberia were free from these evils. All we contend for, is, not that society in Liberia has all the comforts, conveniences, and refinements of New England, but that, all things considered, the colonies are doing well, and exerting a good influence, and already give promise of being the Plymouth of Africa. The Report, when published, will show the grounds of this faith.

The services of the evening were closed with the appointment of the following gentlemen as officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Hon. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, President.

Hon. PHINEAS WHITE, Gen. E. P. WALTON, Vice Presidents.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Charles Paine,
James Bell, Esq.,
A. W. Hyde, Esq.,
Henry Stevens,
Rev. R. C. Hand,
E. C. Tracy,

D. Kellogg, Esq.
S. Chapin, Esq.
David Pierce, Esq.
Rev. Wm. Mitchell,
Hon. Peter Starr,
Charles Adams, Esq.

Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary, Daniel Baldwin, Esq. Treasurer, Hon. Jeduthan Loomis, Auditor.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The schooner *Ida*, arrived at New York from Sierra Leone, brings late advices from Africa. Previous to her sailing the British brig-of-war *Spy* had captured three Brazilian slavers on the African coast. One of the slavers had five hundred slaves on board. The slaves were all liberated and the vessels condemned and sold. She reports that the blacks on the river Poug continue to carry on their war with one another with as much ferocity as ever. They sell their prisoners as slaves. There are a great number of British vessels of war on the coast, who board all vessels on their arrival there. No further attempt has been made to explore the river Niger as yet.—*National Intelligencer*.

RAISING COFFEE.—The seed is first planted in a nursery, as it were, while it is sprouting up into a young tree, or plant, the field for its transportation—sometimes covering hundreds of acres—is being weeded and prepared. When the saplings attain proper age and growth they are taken up and planted for permanent purposes in the coffee field. They are put in rows at distances from each other of from 4 to 6 feet longitudinally, and from 6 to 8 feet latitudinally. Here they remain until they are worn out, bearing coffee in some soils for a period as long as twenty years. The field being thus planted, the whole of the planter's attention, year after year, is now directed, first, to keeping the plantation clean and entirely free from weeds, for this is indispensably necessary to the good and wholesome growth of the trees; next in trimming the trees, so as to prevent them from reaching a higher altitude, than the coffee can be plucked from them by the hand, or extending their branches too wide, thereby preventing the pickers from passing easily around them. Secondly, in plucking or picking the coffee-berries from the tree at the proper season; and thirdly, in preparing it for the market. The weeding is done with great care, not so much as a single blade of grass is to be discovered among the coffee trees, covering entire acres; and thus the whole powers of the soil, which is a marl of a heavy reddish color, are preserved for their nourishment. Round the bounds of the coffee trees, and at convenient distances through them, there are walks or avenues, the margins of which are laid out in great taste, and planted with palm, orange and other trees, giving it great beauty. Indeed a coffee plantation, seems to be nothing more or less than an overgrown but well tended garden. It affords a surpassingly sweet perfume, and when the trees are in flower or when the berries are red—some still being green, it is picturesque beyond any thing.

As the tree does not send forth all its blossoms simultaneously, a portion of the berries become ripe before the rest, and hence the process of picking is repeated at different periods. The blossom first shoots forth in the latter part of April or early part of June. The berry first assumes a green hue, and as it becomes more ripe, it changes to a deep red. The pulling is performed in August and September. The general process of preparing the coffee for market is this: It is first placed on a glacier of circular shape and smoothly plastered surface, built expressly for the purpose, in a quantity of about 12 inches in depth. This is done for the purpose of rotting the shell or husk of the berries, every one of which contains two or twin grains of coffee. It is next on the same glacier, but in less quantities, dried by exposure to the sun; when it is put in a circular mill or trough, where a wheel passing over it breaks off the shell and clears the grain from all hindrances. It is next winnowed, by which the broken husks are blown off from the grain; and lastly, it is picked or assorted, the pickers using their hands alone, and having no aid from machinery, dividing the crop, grain by grain, into different classes—superior, middling, and inferior. It is then put up for market.

MR. CLAY ON SLAVERY.

In 1827, before the abolition excitement commenced, Mr. Clay, at a meeting of the Colonization Society, said:

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain (slavery) upon the character of our country, and removing all cause for reproach on account of it by foreign nations—if I could only be instrumental in ridding, of this foul blot, that revered State (Virginia) that gave me birth—or that no less beloved State (Kentucky) which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for all the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror." In the same speech he remarked, in reference to such as objected to the agitation of the slavery question, "If they would repress all tendencies towards liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must do more than put down the benevolent efforts of this Society. They must go back to the era of our liberty and independence, and muzzle the cannon which thunders its annual joyous return. They must revive the slave-trade, with all its train of atrocities. They must suppress the workings of British philanthropy, seeking to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate West India slaves. They must arrest the career of South American deliverance from thralldom. They must blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish the greatest torch of all which America presents to a benighted world, pointing the way to their rights, their liberties, and their happiness. They must penetrate the human soul, and eradicate the light of reason and the love of liberty. Then, and not till then, when universal darkness and despair prevail, can you perpetuate slavery, and repress all sympathies and all humane and benevolent efforts among freemen, in behalf of the unhappy portions of our race who are thus suffering." *New York Observer.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in this city, on the *third Tuesday* of this month, (the 16th, not the 23d as stated in our last number through mistake,) when the report of the Executive Committee will be presented and the Board of Directors convene for the transaction of business.

Editors friendly to the Society are requested to insert in their papers the above notice.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
FROM 20TH NOVEMBER, TO 30TH DECEMBER, 1843.

MAINE.

Rath, For the purchase of territory in Africa by Jno. Hyde, Esq., 50 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Market, Annual subscription by Miss Rebecca Kittridge, per
Hon. L. Woodbury, 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, From the Massachusetts Colonization Society, per Rev.
Joseph Tracy, Secretary, 101 72

CONNECTICUT.

Danbury, Collection in the Congregational Church, per Rev. R. L.
Stone, 20 88
Meriden, General Booth, 2 00 22 88

NEW YORK.

By Rev. J. K. Davis, Agent:
Newburgh, E. W. Farrington, Esq. for the purchase of territory in
Africa, \$25, by a Friend, \$10, 85 00
Albany, Thos. McMullen on life-membership, 5 00
Cambridge, Collection in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. Bullens,
Sr. Pastor, per Mr. O. Cook, P. M., 7 00
New York City, A. G. & A. W. Benson's subscription, 20 00 67 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, From the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, per Rev.
J. B. Pinney, agent, 589 98

VIRGINIA.

By F. Knight, Esq., Agent:
Harper's Ferry, G. B. Wager, Esq., 5 00
Midwood, Mrs. C. Page, P. Burwell, each \$5, Miss L. Nelson, \$3, 13 00
Berryville, Miss Noble, \$1, Allen Wilson, \$5, Collection in Epis-
copal Church, per Rev. Mr. Shiras, \$15, 21 00

<i>Winchester</i> , Frederick county aux. col. society—D. W. Barton, \$10,		
P. Williams, R. Y. Conrad, Obed Waite, Rev. W. H. Atkinson,		
Rev. J. F. Smith, each \$5, G. K. Walter, W. Stephenson, each		
\$2, T. B. Campbell, J. S. Guyer, O. M. Brown, W. B. Baker,		
Dr. S. G. Gray, L. Logan, each \$1,	45	00
<i>Romney</i> , D. Gibson, Esq., \$5, W. Harper, \$2, A. P. White, W.		
Vance, J. B. White, each \$1, W. Armstrong, 75c., Rev. Mr.		
White, 50c.,	11	25
<i>Capon Bridge</i> , Mr. Vance,		50
<i>Richmond</i> , Annual subscription by Miss Kitty Minor, of Louisa Co.,		
per James M. Allen, Esq.,	5	00
	100	75

KENTUCKY.

<i>Louisville</i> , Collection in St. Matthew's Church, in 1842, Rev. Mr.		
Page, Pastor,	6	00
<i>Jefferson City</i> , Collection in Rev. N. Smith's Church,	15	15
Collection in St. Paul's Church, <i>Henderson</i> , Rev. Mr. Jackson, \$15,		
per S. Casseday, Esq.,	15	00
	36	15

OHIO.

<i>Walnut Hills</i> , Annual contributions by Mrs. & Miss Maria Over-		
aker, each \$25,	50	00
<i>Cincinnati</i> , Annual contribution of \$100 by Judge Burnet, also, for		
the purchase of territory in Africa, by the same, \$100, per Hon. J.		
R. Geddings,	200	00
	250	00

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Midway</i> , Collections, \$3 18½, James Walker, Mary B. Walker, each		
\$10, Samuel Goodrich, Sr., Thomas Oswald, D. Hoard, F. L.		
Mead, Rev. W. James, each \$5, Augustine Pugh, \$4, William		
Lipscomb, A. E. Lipscomb, each \$2, Rev. J. Angell, Miss E. Ste-		
vens, William Collins, J. S. Lewis, G. W. Phillips, Mrs. R. Johns,		
Richard Reames, C. Hoover, D. F. Lewis, each \$1, Cash, 81½ cts.,		
per Rev. William Winans,	66	00
	66	00
Total Contributions,	\$1,294	98

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.— <i>Bennington</i> , Lyman Pachin, Esq., for '44,	1	50
NEW YORK.—By Captain Geo. Barker, Agent: <i>Catskill</i> , \$16 17.		
<i>Hudson</i> , \$6. <i>Malden</i> , \$4. <i>Canaan 4 Corners</i> , \$8. <i>Saugerties</i> , \$8.		
<i>Peekskill</i> , \$8. <i>South Salem</i> , \$5. <i>Rye</i> , \$10. <i>New Rochelle</i> , \$3.		
<i>New York City</i> , \$1 50.—Total, \$69 67. By L. B. Castle, Agent:		
<i>Elmyra</i> , Samuel Partridge, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Fairport</i> , Daniel Chase,		
for '44, \$1 50. <i>Havana</i> , C. J. Baskin, for '44, \$1 50. <i>New York</i>		
<i>City</i> , Journal of Commerce, '41 to '43, \$4. <i>Amity</i> , <i>Orange Co.</i> ,		
Thomas C. Jennings, to '44, \$7.	85	17
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Georgetown</i> , Otho Z. Manchester, sub-		
scription for '44,	1	50
KENTUCKY.— <i>Louisville</i> , W. McNaughton, for '41 and '42, \$3, Mr.		
Wins' subscription, \$3.	6	00
OHIO.— <i>Gallipolis</i> , C. L. Bureau, for '42 and '43,	4	00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Romney</i> , John McDowell, to Jan. '44,	8	00
MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Natchez</i> , Mrs. E. Little, to '44, \$4 50, Rev. W. Van		
Campan, to '44, \$1 50.	6	00
Total Repository,	112	17
Receipts from other sources,	1,747	87

Total,

1,860 02

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1844.

[NO. 2.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the opening of this Report, the Executive Committee, acknowledge with reverence and submission, the afflicting visitation of Providence, by which the venerable Dr. Proudfit, a Vice President of the Society, and for several years the devoted and able secretary of the New York Colonization Society, has been removed from his labors to his reward. He died, after a short illness, on the 17th of April, cherishing even in his last moments, the holy sentiments that had so long animated him as a Christian minister and philanthropist, and an unwavering confidence in the character and success of this institution. His eminent faith, devotion, and charity were evident to all who knew him, and the people of Liberia, and thousands in whose bosoms he excited sympathy in their behalf, and from whose benevolence he drew generous contributions for their benefit, will cherish the remembrance of his distinguished exertions and virtues. His voice of persuasion and encouragement was heard in this hall, at the last anniversary of the Society, and though dead he still speaks. By his works and his example he will continue to live, and by an influence to which time shall add only increasing extent and power.

With painful regret, the Committee record the decease of the Hon. Wm. Halsey, of New Jersey, a gentleman, who during several of the closing years of his life, engaged his energy and perseverance in efforts to make known the value of the funds of the Society. He visited New Jersey, excited the public mind to contribute, and secured a prize, diffused information,

replied to objections, and induced many who had been indifferent, to feel and manifest an interest in its success. Among the last acts of his useful and honored life was the publication of a pamphlet, exhibiting a brief account of the origin and results, as now evident, of African Colonization, and of his own endeavors in co-operation with the State Society of New Jersey, for the advancement of the cause. This institution, the State in which he lived, and Africa so deeply indebted to his labors, will remember him with affection, and long deplore his loss.

On the ninth of May last, seventy one of the slaves left by Mrs. Margaret Alison Reed, of Mississippi, to Dr. Stephen Duncan and the Rev. Zebulon Butler, embarked at New Orleans, in the bark "Renown," chartered by the American Colonization Society, for Liberia. Six others, free persons of color from Mississippi, accompanied them, which (one child a few months old having died on the passage to Norfolk,) with three of the same class from Charleston, made the whole company that sailed from this last port, seventy nine. In this vessel, lumber and trade goods for the benefit of recaptured Africans to the amount of \$1,500 were shipped by order of the Government, which also sent out as freight to the amount of 1840½ barrels of provisions, to be landed at Port Praya, in the Cape De Verd Islands, for the U. S. squadron. This vessel was, after having landed a part of her cargo, unfortunately wrecked at the Cape De Verds with much loss, though all the passengers were saved, and through the kind and energetic efforts of our consul, F. Gardner, Esq., transferred to the barque Jane, of Massachusetts, promptly chartered by him to convey them to the colony. Though the loss of stores and provisions may have caused some inconvenience to these emigrants, all claim on account of the Renown ceasing with the nonfulfilment of the terms of the charter party, this unfortunate event proved of no pecuniary disadvantage to the Society. Intelligence of the arrival of this company at the colony, though for some time expected, has not yet arrived.

Early in November, the barque "Latrobe," sailed from Baltimore, with between seventy and eighty emigrants, nearly all manumitted slaves, and under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, destined to the colony at Cape Palmas. A worthy colored family, Mr. Herrings, and an intelligent colored mechanic, Mr. Hines, from Virginia, embarked in this vessel for Monrovia, under the direction and at the expense of the Parent Society. The number emigrating to Cape Palmas, thirty-one were manumitted by a ~~phi~~ ~~bro~~ individual, Mr. Goodwin, who was present, with a ~~s of t~~ cause, to participate in the im-
s.
s in Flemingsburg, Ky., are to

receive their freedom and are now ready to emigrate, and a final decree in favor of the liberty of twenty-one at Richmond, Va., is expected the present month, while three in Nansemond county are now ready to sail, and a number from Gloucester county and other places will soon, it is expected, be placed at the disposal of the Society.

The message of Governor Roberts to the colonial legislature in the early part of the year, and his subsequent despatches, afford gratifying evidence of increasing attention to commerce, agriculture, education, and various public improvements. By the colonial law, a common school is to be established in every township of the colony, under the direction of a school committee, to which all persons are compelled by law to send their children, and, while all monies arising from licenses and unappropriated military and court fines are set apart as a fund to support education, and the inhabitants of the several towns and villages are authorized to impose taxes to supply any deficiency. To this subject, the Governor invokes the consideration of the legislature in appropriate and impressive terms. "The condition of our race," he observes, "in other parts of the world, and especially of the inhabitants of this heathen country, should be motives to rouse us to greater diligence, that we may show to the world that the African race is as susceptible of mental improvement as any other. At present there are schools established in several of our towns and villages; these, however, are under the patronage and control of various religious institutions in America, and may be discontinued at any moment. It therefore becomes us to assist ourselves in this great work of improvement, that we may be prepared for any emergency. We can do something and should do something. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and when we have done all we can do, I pledge myself there will be no lack of aid. The sympathies of the benevolent every where are enlisted in our favor, especially with regard to this subject; and when it is known abroad, that we appreciate learning, and are doing all in our power to obtain it and cannot succeed, then, and not till then, shall we have the efficient aid of our friends abroad, and be able to establish permanent schools for the education of our youth." There is evidently a want of competent teachers, and of means for their support, and more effectual measures are suggested to the legislature by the Governor to meet the necessity of a more general and thorough system of instruction.

Though the commerce of the colony has suffered from occasional disasters, and particularly from the competition and interference of foreigners, yet it is steadily on the increase. It is stated in the message of the Governor just quoted, that "during the past year three new vessels have been launched at Montrovia, one at Bassa Cove, two, which were foreign

built purchased by colonists," and that three others were about to be launched from the stocks. It may be expected that confidence will arise and increase between American traders and the merchants of the colonies of great mutual advantages, and that these settlements will at no distant day attract to themselves a very valuable commerce from various points of the coast, and the powerful tribes of interior Africa. It is to be regretted, that while Liberia has already done much to enlighten the minds of the native Africans, to excite their industry, and direct their attention to the vast resources of their country, as well as to protect the lives and advance the interests of Americans engaged in lawful traffic upon that coast, it has looked in vain for that encouragement and support, which it so well merits from the Congress of the United States. The committee trust that such instructions have been or will be given to our African squadron, as shall enable it to render that protection and aid to the authorities of Liberia, as are consistent with the specific objects of its movements, and the constitution and true policy of the country.

The agricultural interests of the colony, have neither been prosecuted with sufficient vigor, nor wholly neglected. Of necessity the farmers of Liberia labor under great difficulties and embarrassments, and in the cultivation of the most valuable productions of the tropics, must be expected to make but slow progress. Trade, as the more easy and rapid means of support, naturally and principally occupied the attention and efforts of the early settlers, to the neglect of agriculture, the more sure and certain source of comfort and prosperity. "The soil," remarks the Governor, in his last message, "is good and capable of producing abundant harvests; this will be admitted by all, and in every instance where individuals have perseveringly given the business a fair trial, it has not failed to yield them a handsome reward." Again he observes, "though the crops among the natives last year, in a great degree failed, the colonists, especially in the upper settlements, were generally free from want, and in many instances were able to supply the neighboring natives. The past season has been one of rejoicing among the farmers. Rice crops, especially, have been abundant, and I rejoice to find that the people throughout the commonwealth are becoming awake to their true interests, and convinced that the future prosperity and independence of the colony, depend upon the agricultural resources of the country. Several gentlemen both in this and Bassa county, are turning their attention to this subject, and are establishing coffee and sugar estates, though at present on a small scale. The experiment has proved successful, and established beyond a doubt, the fact, that farmers in Liberia, if industrious, frugal and persevering, may become not only independent, but rich."

A number of valuable public improvements have been made in the colony, and in his message early in the year, the Governor states, that the revenue of 1842, arising from duties on imports, tonnage and other sources, amounted to \$5,403 53, and the expenditures on public works to \$3,111 12, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,242 41.

The constitution and laws of the commonwealth of Liberia, including an abstract of legal principles and rules, with an appendix of forms for legal proceedings, published by order of the Legislative Council, has been transmitted by the Governor to the Society, and leaves it impossible to doubt that intelligent justice and humanity pervade the public mind of the colony, and that in their enactments, a due regard will be had to education, to the necessities of the poor, and to the rights and interests of the native African people. The abstract of legal principles and rules, appears to have been compiled with care, by the former chairman of the committee (Judge Wilkeson) and transmitted to the colony, and to them, by an act of the legislature in 1841, was given the force of law.

On the whole, the committee are of opinion, that during no one year, since the origin of the Society, has the colony been as healthy, quiet, and improving as the last, and that its friends have occasion for special gratitude to Almighty God for his favoring providence towards it, for the good order and harmony of its inhabitants, for their increasing regard to the public welfare and the true resources of permanent individual prosperity, for the spirit which has animated the colonial legislature in the enactment of good laws, and for the wise administration of the same, and finally for the abundant evidence they possess, that the public affairs of Liberia are settled on firm and peaceful foundations.

Peace has prevailed during the year, between the colony and the native tribes, and some negotiations have been concluded, mutually beneficial and promising an extensive influence for the abolition of the slave trade, and the advance of civilization. In the month of February, Governor Roberts visited the Golah country, some eighty to one hundred miles in the interior, and of this region he remarks: "I have traveled considerably in the United States, but have never seen any where a more beautiful country than the one we passed through; well timbered and watered, and the soil, I venture to assert, equal to any in the world."

A treaty of amity and alliance was formed between the Colonial Government, and the principal king and other kings and head men of the Golahs, by which it was stipulated, that all matters of difference which might arise between the Liberians and Golahs, or between the head men of the Golahs, or between this tribe and any other, should be referred to the Governor for adjustment, that the natives of the interior should not be obstructed in their intercourse or trade with the colony, that the slave

cessfully for the Institution, more particularly in the New England States, has continued his exertions in those States, and New York, principally in making collections and obtaining subscriptions to the African Repository.

The Rev. M. Wallace, of Ohio, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, have made some efforts in their respective States during the year, and the Rev. Mr. M. Aston has recently been appointed for the State of Tennessee, but as yet, no intelligence is received of his movements.

While during the year a considerable amount of debt has been paid in the colony, and the pecuniary obligations of the Society been there reduced; yet the Committee regret to say, that owing to the failures of the usual resources from some of the most wealthy States of the Union, the full amount proposed to be raised at the last annual meeting, has not been received. The operations of the Society have thus been restricted and embarrassed, and the still remaining debt of the Society not materially diminished. The pecuniary difficulties of the country felt by all benevolent societies, and by almost every individual, the absence of the usual amount of aid from New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the too general neglect of ministers and churches, disposed to avoid agitated and controverted topics, to take up collections; the impossibility of obtaining able agents for certain districts of country, the obstacles thrown by the enemies of the Society in the way of those who have been employed, will afford an explanation of the financial condition of the Society. It should be added, that receipts from legacies have been smaller the last, than in several preceding years. Some bequests are still due the Society, but embarrassed by pending suits. It has been deemed expedient the last as in previous years, from motives of economy, in the necessary expenditures at the colony, to send a small stock of trade goods to the public store, and the returns have been as large as could be expected. By entering more largely into this commerce, could permanent arrangements be made, for securing regular intercourse by vessels under the control of the Society, between this country and the various settlements of the colony and other points on the coast, the Committee doubt not the means of the Institution might be much augmented.

From an extensive correspondence, and from intercourse with numerous individuals in various parts of the country, the Committee are well assured, that the limited income of the Society the last year, is not to be traced to a diminution of interest in the cause; but on the contrary, that the attachment of its friends every where is increasing, and that in more favorable times and circumstances they will extend to it that assistance which it merits and requires.

zeal in its behalf in Mississippi and Louisiana, though prevailing financial embarrassments in those States, and the want of an able agent, as in many other portions of the country, have prevented the usual amount of contributions to the parent society. In New England and some other sections of the Union, the cause of this Society has been assailed by every weapon which the subtlety and ingenuity of opponents could direct against it. So fierce and ungovernable has been the spirit of hostility, so disturbed has been the peace of ministers and churches, so extensively has suspicion been excited, and so many doubts thrown over the cause, that many intelligent and benevolent men have been led to pause and suspend their efforts for its benefit. Unfortunate impressions, produced by slight and transient causes, and individual dissensions on the African coast, of the influence of the colonists upon the cause of missions, have diminished confidence and sympathy in churches and prevented collections for the Society. Re-examination has re-established the merits of the cause in the minds of thousands, and made them its friends forever.

The committee have neglected no proper means of securing the services of able and judicious agents, but their endeavors have been attended with but partial success. In Pennsylvania, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, secretary and general agent of the Pennsylvania Society, has continued his earnest and useful labors, though various causes, especially the pecuniary embarrassments of the State, have rendered the collection of funds a work of toil and difficulty.

As secretary and general agent of the Massachusetts Society, the services of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, have been of great value, and his able writings have effectually contributed to diffuse information, correct errors, refute objections and strengthen confidence in the cause.

Mr. Franklin Knight was appointed early in the year to visit, as agent, various parts of Virginia, in the hope that a number of large unpaid subscriptions might be collected, and that a fund might be raised to enlarge by purchase, the Liberian territory. The pecuniary embarrassments in that State rendered it impossible to raise large sums of money, yet the faithful exertions of Mr. Knight, it is hoped, will not only result in the addition of a valuable amount to the funds of the society, but in awakening the minds of many to interest in the cause, and the formation of several auxiliary societies.

Rev. Samuel Cornelius, who had in previous years rendered very important service to the cause, has been earnestly engaged in advancing the interests of the Society in the State of Connecticut, and for a portion of the year in New Jersey.

Captain George Barker, who has long labored indefatigably and suc-

slave-trade should be forever abandoned, and their attention directed to the more gainful pursuits of agricultural industry, and to the exchange of the rich products of their country, for those of the manufacturing skill of this and other civilized nations. The people of the colonies, thus encouraged, would co-operate most effectively with our naval squadron in carrying out the humane and philanthropic purpose of the recent treaty, for the overthrow of the slave-trade, and become factors and agents to increase and extend American commerce in that quarter of the world. It is believed that \$20,000 thus expended would effect more for the furtherance of both these objects, than \$100,000 expended in any other way.

"The committee have abundant evidence, to which they refer in the documents accompanying this report, to show the increase of lawful commerce on the African coast, and that for want of adequate protection, and the due attention of our Government to the subject, it has been prosecuted by our own citizens under great disadvantages. To the testimony of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman entitled to full confidence, and who has resided long in Africa, the committee invite the special attention of the House. This testimony is confirmed by the information recently given to the world in the report and accompanying documents of a committee of the English House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the condition of the British settlements and their relations to the native tribes of Western Africa. The annual imports from Western Africa into this country probably exceed a million of dollars, and into Great Britain are about four millions. The palm-oil trade now becoming of great value had hardly an existence twelve years ago, is rapidly increasing, and may be increased to an almost indefinite extent. Hitherto the slave-trade has been at war with all improvement and every kind of innocent commerce; its cessation will be succeeded by the cultivation of the soil, and the growth of trade in all the varied and valuable productions of the African climate. It is of infinite importance that the natives of Africa should be convinced that agricultural labor, and the substitution of lawful trade for the infamous commerce in human beings, will be for their advantage, and that in their intercourse with them, our own merchants should possess every privilege granted to those of England, or any other nation.

"The establishment of a commercial agent, (as recommended by Dr. Hall,) to reside in Liberia, and occasionally to visit in a Government vessel, various points on the coast, to ascertain the best sites for mercantile establishments, to form conventions and treaties of commerce and for the suppression of the slave-trade with the principal chiefs, to take charge of the stores and other property sent out for our ships-of-war, to guard the rights and interests of our seamen, and secure for American vessels a free and unrestrained right of trade at all important stations, the committee would recommend as an object urgently demanded by interest and humanity.

"The time has arrived, in the opinion of the committee, when this subject of African Colonization has become sufficiently important to attract the attention of the people in its connection with the question of the political relations which these colonies are to hold with our Government. Founded partly by the private enterprise of American citizens, and partly by the aid of federal and state authorities, recognized as political communities by our laws, and even owing their regulation in some degree, to the legislation of a State, they have attained a position in which, of consideration to the world, both for the agency they are likely to exercise in the final disenthralment of the colored people of which they belong. It may speedily become apparent to the other nations, that the slave-trade may more cer-

tainly, effectually and cheaply be destroyed by the colonial power on shore, than by all the squadrons of Europe and America afloat. The growth of such a conviction will inevitably draw an anxious and friendly eye towards the American colonies, from every power which sincerely pursues the charitable work of relieving Africa from her horrible traffic, and mankind from the reproach of permitting it. The influence of such a sentiment, we may conceive will greatly advance the interests and magnify the value of the colonies. It would appear to be our duty, before an occasion of conflicting interest may arise, to take such steps towards the recognition of our appropriate relations to these communities, as may hereafter secure to them the protection of this Government, and to our citizens the advantages of commercial intercourse with them."

The following resolutions are submitted at the close of this report.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the increasing importance of the colonies on the western coast of Africa, both in regard to the commerce of that coast and their influence in suppressing the slave-trade, renders it expedient that an agent should be appointed by the Government to protect and advance the interests of American trade in that region; that said agent should reside at some convenient point in the said colonies; and that he should be empowered to form treaties or conventions with the native tribes on the coast of Africa, for the advancement of American trade, and for the suppression of the traffic in slaves.

"And be it further resolved, That the subject of settling the political relations proper to be adopted and maintained between this Government and the colonies now established or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of Africa, by the citizens or public authorities of the United States, or any of the States, be referred to the Secretary of State, with a direction that he report thereon to the next Congress."

The committee cherish the hope, that some early and effectual measures in accordance with the general views of this report, will be adopted by Congress.

The value of this document, as a source of information on almost every topic connected with the enterprise of African Colonization, cannot well be over-estimated. The subject is now fully and fairly before the nation. Every consideration connected with the suppression of the slave trade, and the protection and advancement of our commerce on the African coast, the very objects, for which our squadron is there maintained, demands that a fostering care should be extended by the Government, to the colonies of Liberia. "Here," says Dr. Hall, "our Government finds ready at hand the very establishment which a sagacious statesman would have desired, a key of that vast continent, to unlock and open its treasures to our commerce, a foothold from which, with the least possible protection, we could not be dislodged. We have thus far realized all the advantages of colonial possessions without the expense of founding and supporting them. We have the material for extending and perpetuating colonies on the coast of Africa, not possessed by any other nation in the world; and we have no advantages be sacrificed. Why should

we not at least, seek to retain what we already possess, when it can so easily be done."

The committee are gratified to observe, that the report of Mr. Kennedy has attracted much attention, and they are happy to conclude this report with a passage from an able and instructive article in the last number of the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

"No idea," "says the writer, is dearer to them [the Liberians] than that of becoming an independent nation, and we acknowledge, that it is our earnest wish, that Liberia may never become dependent on any nation. Let it under providence, become a great and virtuous Republic. No nation, in its beginning ever had a brighter prospect before it. Let the American Government become the ally and protector of these colonies. Let them assist them, to complete the purchase of those portions of territory, the title of which has not yet been acquired from the natives. Let them avail themselves of the advantages, which these colonies present, for prosecuting that valuable commerce, which is now opening to the world; and let them combine their efforts with those of other nations, in untiring efforts to suppress the slave trade, in which benevolent enterprise, they will find the Liberians their most efficient coadjutors. **BUT LET LIBERIA FOREVER BE FREE.** The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony, are already overcome, and we do entertain the confident and pleasing expectation, that Liberia is destined to be a grand republic, which shall extend its benign influence into the very centre of the dark continent of Africa. And we do believe that it is the design of a wise and benignant providence to make Liberia the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over a large part of this continent, and the West India Islands. In our view, there is no spot on the globe better calculated to interest the Christian and philanthropist, than this little republic on the western coast of Africa. When the historian shall survey the events of the nineteenth century, we are of opinion, that his eye will fix with intense interest, on the bold, but benevolent enterprise, of colonizing the free people of color on the coast of Africa. And that such an enterprise should have been undertaken by a voluntary association, without the co-operation of the Government; and that it should have been successful, will be a subject of wonder to future ages. It is our sincere persuasion, that no event, which has occurred in the world since the commencement of the nineteenth century, is at all equal in real importance to the successful establishment of this little colony. We do not think, that the history of the world can furnish a parallel to the accomplishment of this work, by voluntary association of benevolent men."

The committee will add only, that however w [redacted] a prospect is opened by this enterprise to the eye of phil [redacted] ever great the

wisdom and sagacity that devised it, or the benevolence and piety of those who in the service of the Society have sacrificed their lives on the coast of Africa, none deserve higher praise than those men of color who have engaged in it with an unconquerable resolution, determined at all hazards to lift the covering of night and barbarism from the African mind, to re-kindle the extinguished hopes, and re-build the broken fortunes of their race.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 17, 1844.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society met.
Present—

Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., P. T. Jones, Esq., Rev. A. D. Gillett,
Delegates from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society—A. G. Phelps,
Esq., *New York Colonization Society*—Rev. Joseph Tracy, *Massachusetts Colonization Society*—Rev. Elias Harrison, Rev. John Davis,
District of Columbia Colonization Society—Elliott Cresson, Esq., *Life Director*—Rev. R. R. Gurley, W. McLain, M. St. C. Clarke, Esq., H. L. Ellsworth, Esq., *Members Executive Committee*.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler was called to the chair, and the Rev. W. McLain was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be taken up, and so much thereof as relates to the state of the colony be referred to a committee; and that so much thereof as relates to the state of the cause in this country be referred to another committee, each committee to consist of three members.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. TRACY, GILLETT, and DAVIS, a committee on the state of the cause in this country; and

Messrs. CRESSON, HARRISON, and JONES, on the state of the Colony.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley offered the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider the financial interests of the Society, and by what means the income of the Society may be increased.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider what, if any, further measures should be adopted to increase the confidence of all the friends of missions, and to secure their aid to the cause.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider what, if any, further measures should be adopted to secure aid from Gen and State Governments, and also to secure a friendly recognition by foreign powers of the rights and interests of Liberia.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider whether any and what measures should be adopted to secure commerce from trade with the Colony; and, also, what steps should be taken to establish a regular line of

On motion of the Rev. W. McLAIN, the first and third of these resolutions were referred to the committee appointed on the state of the cause in this country, and the second and fourth to the committee on the present state of the colony.

On motion, it was resolved, that JAMES HALL, M. D., Secretary of the Maryland Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board as a corresponding member.

Messrs. PAUL T. JONES and A. G. PHELPS, were appointed a committee to examine the Treasurer's account, and the financial transactions of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to examine the records of the Executive Committee for the past year, and report during the meeting of the Board.

Messrs. Cuyler, Tracy, and Davis, were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. Present, as in the morning, with the addition of Hon. H. A. Wise, Delegate from the Virginia Colonization Society; Hon. John Stewart, Delegate from the Connecticut State Colonization Society; Hon. Joseph Vance, Delegate from the Ohio State Colonization Society; Hon. J. Huntington, Delegate Connecticut Colonization Society.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, from the committee on the state of the colony, made the following report:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the condition of the colony, beg leave to report:—

"That the affairs of the colony, and of the society with respect to it, appear to have been conducted on correct principles, and with as much success as it was reasonable to expect. The distance of the colony from the directing power at home, and the consequent necessity of acting often on imperfect information, both here and there; the influence of the disadvantageous position of the colonists, before emigration, on their mental culture and habits of thought and action, and the adverse influences, both African and European, with which they have had to contend in their new abode, are formidable obstacles; and the degree in which these obstacles have been overcome in the short space of about twenty years, encourage the most cheering hopes for future ages.

"The Committee notice, with peculiar gratification, the provision made by law, for a system of Common schools, intended to meet the wants of the whole colonial population. While a State fails to provide for the instruction of its youth, it is well for the enterprise or liberality, or associated benevolence, to step in:

can be done in no better way than by the action of churches. It is certain, however, that a system devised and executed by the public authorities of a Christian people, can be more efficient in reaching the whole population, in teaching thoroughly the rudiments of knowledge, and in forming correct moral habits, than any system which depends on the will of a few, and which is not armed with the power of the State. While, therefore, we would sincerely thank those "religious institutions in America," who have done so much for education in the colony, and would earnestly request their continued aid, so long and to such extent as may be necessary, we would also express the earnest hope, that the colonists will effectually take the work into their own hands, and soon render their system of education independent of charitable aid. In this attempt all depends, as it ought, on the several school districts. Let them first tax themselves liberally and then see to it that their money is well expended, and the work is done.

The Committee are gratified to learn, that the commerce of the colony is prosperous, and that agriculture is receiving increased attention. Agriculture ought certainly to be the business of the great body of the people, and should be so conducted, that, as far as practicable, each shall produce on his own farm, whatever is necessary to sustain life with comfort. By pursuing such a course, the farmer secures himself against being reduced to want in a single year, by the failure of a single kind of crop, or by a change of its price in the market. He secures that noblest boast of his calling, independence; and he takes the surest, though not the most flattering, road to wealth.

In respect to both agriculture and commerce, the Committee regret the want of more full and definite statistics. The circumstances of the case go far to excuse this deficit hitherto. We hope, however, that returns from the colony will hereafter be such as to furnish the desired information.

"The Constitution and Laws of Liberia, the Committee have not been able to examine in detail. The fact, however, that such a volume, sanctioned by an African Legislature, has issued from an African press, ought to give joy to the civilized world.

"The relations existing between Liberia and the neighboring tribes, is highly gratifying, and cannot fail to be mutually beneficial. The population of the allied tribes, before treaty with the Golaes, has been estimated at 60,000. Yando, of the Golaes, boasted that he had 50,000 subjects. His residence was supposed to be 80 or 100 miles from the coast, and his country a considerable distance beyond. After

ons, we may safely suppose

that these treaties cover an extent of 100 miles inland, and embrace nearly 100,000 natives. Among all these, war and the slave trade are abolished, much of barbarism and of cruel and degrading superstition has been removed, and civilization and Christianity are making progress. They are brought, or rather, having watched and considered the subject for twenty years and become convinced of its advantages, they have sought and obtained admittance, into habitual and friendly intercourse with civilized and Christian men, in the hope and for the sake of learning to be like them. And more than this: they think themselves gainers by surrendering some part of their national independence, and placing themselves, in some important respects, under the control of their Christian neighbors. The influence of these relations on the diffusion of Christianity cannot be doubtful.

"This seems to be the proper place for considering, as the Committee were directed, " what, if any, further measures should be adopted to increase the confidence of the friends of missions, and to secure their aid to the cause." What can be necessary, more than a fair and full statement of the facts in the case? Indeed, that confidence, which was certainly somewhat impaired for a little while, seems to be reviving; as, with one exception, every society which has ministers there, is strengthening and enlarging them. Of that one exception, the mission of the American Board at Cape Palmas, it might be sufficient to say that it is not within the limits of our Colony, and we are no more responsible for its history than if it had been at the Cape of Good Hope. But we choose to add another answer.

"That mission was commenced with the intention of making Cape Palmas, not the principal field of its labor, but a mere stepping stone, from which to reach some part of Central Africa. There was then no other mission there. The Board was urged to embrace the Colonists, as well as the natives, in the field of its labors; but being chartered for the specific purpose of missions to the heathen, thought itself restrained from sending missions to Christian Colonists. It was the policy of the colony to amalgamate the interests of the natives with their own. The policy of the mission, then almost as strong as the colony, and expending all its labors for the benefit of the natives, naturally tended to raise up a native interest, distinct from the Colonial. This was the true root of the difficulty. All the unpleasant collisions of the missions of that Board with the Colony, are to be traced ultimately to this source. The two communities were not well constituted for working together in a feeble colony, and in a district of small extent. It is within the knowledge of your Committee, that some of the principal officers of the American Board became convinced of this, and feared that if present difficulties were settled, others would arise from

the same cause. Meanwhile two other missions had been planted there, and three missions could not be expected to labor permanently in such close contiguity, without collision with each other. Meanwhile, also, an opening was found at the Gaboon river, a thousand miles nearer the point which the mission was intended to reach. It was occupied, and soon found so favorable, that the Board resolved to remove its whole establishment to that place. In all this, there is nothing to prove that missions, conducted on a plan adapted to the state of the country, cannot flourish, even at Cape Palmas ; while the increase of other missions there, proves that they can.

It is said by some, that the colonies are prejudicial to missions, because the example of irreligious colonists corrupts the natives ; but such objectors surely cannot know what the natives were before they felt the elevating influence of the colony. Blind adherents of the most degrading idolatry, polygamists, kidnappers, and some of them cannibals from time immemorial, and having been for nearly three centuries under the exclusive tuition of European slave traders and pirates from whom they had thoroughly learned all the vices of civilization which savages are capable of learning, they were incapable of being demoralized. Numerous attempts were made to plant missions among them, and every one failed. And besides all this, the treaties before alluded to show conclusively, that notwithstanding the bad examples of some colonists, which are not so bad as the slave-trading specimens of Christianity which the colony has driven away, the natives know that the Christian system is better than theirs, and produces a better state of society ; and therefore the balance of influence is immensely in its favor.

The resolution concerning the increase of trade and the establishment of packets, the committee have not had time to consider.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

JOSEPH TRACY,
Chairman.

On motion of Paul T. Jones, Esq., the report was accepted.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, the report was adopted.

Elliott Cresson, Esq., from the committee on the present state of the cause in this country, made a report, which,

On motion of Mr. Tracy, was accepted; and, after some amendments was laid on the table ; (and at the close of the proceedings was again taken up, further amended and adopted, and will be found in its proper place.)

On motion of Mr. Jones, the Board adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 18, 1844.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. The minutes of the meeting yesterday morning were read and approved.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account, and the financial transactions of the Executive Committee, made the following report:—See account, current for 1843.

On motion of Rev. John Davis, this report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Board adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock this evening.

5 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. The minutes of the morning's session were read and approved.

DR. CUYLER, Chairman of the Committee on the records of the Executive Committee made the following Report:

"The committee on the records of the Executive Committee, beg leave to report:

"That those records show that the duties of the executive committee have been numerous, difficult and important, and have been performed with a degree of industry, fidelity and intelligence, for which that committee well deserve our thanks. Time has not allowed us in all cases to examine the grounds of their decisions, so as to give an opinion of their correctness; but we have noticed nothing which appears to demand a re-examination or revisal.

"We would suggest the inquiry, whether there may not be, during the year now commencing, a more extensive and effectual presentation of the claims of this society before public bodies, both legislative and ecclesiastical, and indeed, before the whole country. The details of the plan of operations for this purpose, must of course be arranged from time to time by the executive committee. Much may be done by correspondence; and the Secretary and Treasurer, and other suitable agents, if such can be found, may attend important meetings, visit influential individuals, and impart information, courage and activity to our friends in various parts of the country.

"Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the committee.

"COR'S C. CUYLER, *Chairman.*"

On motion of Mr. J. B. PINNEY, this report was accepted.

Hon. W. C. RIVES, appeared and took his seat as a Delegate from the Virginia State Colonization Society.

Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, appeared as a Delegate from the Ohio State Colonization Society and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Jones the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Board adjourned to attend the public meeting in the Capitol, and to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

January 19, 1844.

The Board met. Present Messrs. Cuyler, Phelps, Harrison, Davis, Rives, Cresson, Tracy, Jones, Gillett, Stewart, Clark, Ellsworth, Gurley, and McLain.

The minutes of the evening session were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was resolved that we now go into an election of members of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to make a nomination.

Messrs. Gillett, Tracy and Davis, were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Gillett, from the above Committee made a report.

"The committee appointed to nominate members of the Executive Committee, beg leave to report the following names, viz :

"Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Hon. M. St. Clair Clarke, Hon. W. W. Seaton, H. Lindsly, M. D., Hon. C. B. Penrose, Hon. A. O. Dayton, Rev. C. B. Davis.

• "A. D. GILLETT, *Chairman.*"

On motion of Mr. Stewart, this report was laid on the table.

And, on motion of Mr. Phelps it was resolved, that it is expedient for the Board to elect a Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was resolved that the Board now proceed to the election of Corresponding Secretary.


Whereupon, the Rev. R. R. Gurley was elected.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the report of the Committee on nomination of members, of the Executive Committee was taken up, and on motion of the same, it was adopted.

After which Mr. Gurley, formally tendered his resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary, and expressed his good feelings for the cause and his fervent wishes for its future prosperity.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was resolved that, the resignation of Mr. Gurley be accepted.

And, on motion of Mr. Phelps, it was resolved that the thanks of this Board are due, and are heartily tendered, to our late Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. Gurley, for his long continued and valuable services, and and that while, in the kind wishes for the prosperity of the cause, and good feelings toward the members of the Board, expressed by him in resigning his office, we find assurance of his future friendly influence, we



assure him that this Board and its individual members reciprocate the feelings and that our good wishes will follow him in subsequent life.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was resolved that we proceed to the election of a Corresponding Secretary.

Whereupon, Rev. W. McLain was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, it was resolved that, Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a Treasurer of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the report of the Committee on that part of the Annual Report, relating to the state of the cause in this country was taken up, amended, and adopted and is as follows :

“The committee appointed on that part of the Annual Report, which relates to the state of the cause in this country, beg leave to report :

“That in relation to the financial interests of the Society, the committee, in view of the reduced state of our income, feel assured of the imperative necessity of strict economy in the expenses at the seat of Government, and therefore recommend their immediate reduction, to a sum not exceeding \$2000, per an., viz :

“For Corresponding Secretary	-	-	-	-	\$1500
“Rent	-	-	-	-	200
“Office expenses	-	-	-	-	300
					————— \$2000

“With this evidence of a determination to make an economical disbursement of the funds intrusted to our care, we believe that men of a high order of usefulness may be obtained, to advocate the claims of the American Colonization Society, and to swell the amount of its funds. It is only by rendering the cause popular and securing the love of the citizens at large, that we can hope to operate successfully upon our republican government, which always *follows*, and never leads public sentiment and action. Meanwhile, we shall be happy that the local and State societies, should invoke the co-operation of the individual State Governments, and recommend this course of action.

“All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELLIOT D. CRESSON,
PAUL T. JONES.”

On motion the Annual Report was referred to, the Executive Committee for publication.

And, on motion of Mr. Jones, the Board adjourned, to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1845.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Colonization Society was held in the Capitol on Tuesday evening, the 16th ult., when the Hon. John C. Herbert, the first on the list of Vice Presidents took the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Laurie. The Report of the Executive Committee of the Society was read by the Secretary, Mr. Gurley.

On motion of the Rev. R. T. Berry, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the Report of the Executive Committee just presented, be accepted and referred for consideration and publication to the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Rev. C. M. Butler,

Resolved, That in view of the past success and present prospects of the American Colonization Society, its friends are called upon to exert cheerful and continued efforts in its behalf; and that in the vigorous prosecution of the plan of African Colonization, is to be found the best means of arresting the slave trade, and of preparing a way for and promoting the cause of Christian missions in Africa.

On motion of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the friends of this Society in every part of the Union, should more and more appreciate the grandeur of their enterprise, as involving very materially in its ultimate consequences the dearest interests of two races of men, in two of the largest quarters of the globe.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler,

Resolved, That in the decease of the venerable Dr. Proudfit, a Vice President of this Society, and long the devoted and efficient Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, this Institution has sustained a heavy loss, and that the memory of this eminent Christian philanthropist will ever be cherished by the members of this Institution, and by all the friends of Africa.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the advances of the Colony of Liberia in agriculture, commerce, and other public improvements has equalled all reasonable expectations; and that, although the progress of such improvements in such a colony, is at first necessarily slow, they have already been such as to demonstrate the general industry and enterprise of the people, and the vast resources of the country.

On motion of the Rev. J. N. Danforth,

Resolved, That the moral, civilizing and Christian influence exerted by the people of Liberia over many African tribes, and the earnest efforts of its ministers of the gospel, and many of its citizens to enlighten the minds of the neighboring heathen with the great truths of Christianity, should excite the sympathies and confidence of all the friends of missions, and induce the clergy and churches of every name to extend to this colony a more constant and liberal support.

On motion of M. St. Clair Clark,

Resolved, That this Society will cherish an affectionate remembrance of the Hon. William Halsey, for several years very earnestly and successfully engaged in the promotion of the cause of African Colonization in the State of New Jersey.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morehead, it was

Resolved, That the Society hold another public meeting in this hall on Thursday evening the 18th inst.

After which the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Office at 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Society, at the office of the same on Wednesday morning the 17th at 10 o'clock, the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Gurley, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee : Messrs. A. G. Phelps, Pinney, Jones, Tracy, and Davis.

Mr. Phelps, from the committee, after retiring for a short time, made the following nomination which was approved :

Honorable HENRY CLAY, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland, | 33 James Garland, of Virginia, |
| 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia, | 34 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the |
| 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, | M. E. Church, Ohio, |
| 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida, | 35 Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London, |
| 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn., | 36 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia, |
| 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, | 37 Willard Hall, of Delaware, |
| 7 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, | 38 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn. |
| 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore, | 39 Gerald Ralston, of London, |
| 9 Moses Allen, of New York, | 40 Rev. Courtland Van Ransselaer, N. J., |
| 10 General W. Jones, of Washington, | 41 Dr. Hodgkin, of London, |
| 11 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington, | 42 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, |
| 12 Joseph Gales, of Washington, | Massachusetts, |
| 13 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop | 43 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., |
| of Virginia, | 44 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, |
| 14 Alexander Porter, of Louisiana, | Virginia, |
| 15 John McDonogh, of Louisiana, | 45 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia, |
| 16 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France, | 46 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington, |
| 17 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the | 47 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York, |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, | 48 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J., |
| 18 William Maxwell, of Virginia, | 49 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York, |
| 19 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, | 50 A. P. Upshur, of Washington, |
| 20 Walter Lowrie, of New York, | 51 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey, |
| 21 Jacob Burnett, of Ohio, | 52 James Railey, of Mississippi, |
| 22 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire, | 53 Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., of |
| 23 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi, | Philadelphia, |
| 24 William C. Rives, of Virginia, | 54 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila., |
| 25 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington, | 55 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Phila., |
| 26 Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington, | 56 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York, |
| 27 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi, | 57 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, |
| 28 James Boorman, of New York City, | Massachusetts, |
| 29 Henry A. Foster, of New York, | 58 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine, |
| 30 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, | 59 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa., |
| 31 Robert Campbell, of Georgia, | 60 Rev. Beverley Waugh, Bishop of M. E. |
| 32 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, | Church, Baltimore. |

Mr. Gurley rose and spoke of the long continued and important services of Col. W. L. Stone, and moved that he also be appointed a Vice President, which motion was adopted.—Rev. J. B. Pinney rose and offered the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, In the origin of the Colonization scheme, the aid and protection of the General Government was expected to be extended to the Colonies—And,
WHEREAS, The work of extending, governing and providing for their interests, has grown widely beyond the means of voluntary association—And,

WHEREAS, The present interests and future welfare of the Colonies in Africa, need

the fostering care of some friendly State; and, Whereas, by reason of Constitutional and other obstacles, such care and protection has not been obtained from the Government of the United States, and is not likely to be extended. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the wisdom and propriety of ceding said colonies to some European power—or of securing their friendly protection for the colonies, and also to report the measure proper for such action.

This resolution, after some discussion in which Messrs. Pinney, Tracy, Cuyler, and Gurley, participated, was, on motion of Dr. Cuyler, referred over for consideration to the Board of Directors. After some further remarks from Messrs. Harrison, Cresson, and Gurley, on motion of the Rev. Mr. McLain, a committee was appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for the public meeting to be held to-morrow evening at the Capitol, consisting of Messrs. Cresson, Harrison, and McLain.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 8th, 1844.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. Laurie, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The minutes of the preceding meetings were read.

The Hon. Mr. Morehead presented and ably advocated the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That since the colony of Liberia is powerfully contributing to the suppression of the African slave-trade, and the protection and increase of American commerce on the African coast, as well as to the cause of African civilization, it be recommended to the Board of Directors and to the several State Colonization Societies to continue their applications to the general government, for such aid, by the direct appropriation of funds, and the co-operation of the United States squadron on that coast, as shall enable the Colony of Liberia to acquire entire jurisdiction over the whole line of that coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas.

Resolved, That in view of the vast benefits to mankind of the enterprize in which the Colonization Society is now engaged of planting a colony of colored freemen, on the coast of Africa, it is incumbent on the people of the United States to give to that Society a cordial and efficient support.

Elliot Cresson, Esq., addressed the meeting on the vast objects contemplated by the Society, and the advantage which the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this country would derive from their vigorous prosecution.

The Rev. Mr. Gillett offered and advocated the following resolution which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The Colonization Society belongs to no party in politics, to no one denomination of Christians, and to no one section of our beloved country—Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all philanthropists to promote its civil and educational prosperity, and of all churches to co-operate with its religious inhabitants in spreading among them and the contiguous native tribes, the glorious gospel of the blessed God.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, of South Carolina, was added to the list of Vice Presidents of the Society.

Paul J. Jones, Esq., addressed the meeting on the importance of increasing the contributions to the Society, and extending its operations both in this country and in Africa.

After which the Society adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday of January, 1845.

Dr. {

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, From 1st Jan., 1843, to 1st Jan., 1844.

{ Cr.

To balances due the Society per last report, \$3,782 21, including cash balance in treasury \$120 12	\$3,902 33	By balances due by the Society per last Report	\$11,559 94
Receipts from Colonial store	10,027 57	Colonial store, for goods sent	6,724 74
Donations and subscriptions	17,526 37	Colony of Liberia, goods and salaries	5,966 46
Legacies	1,933 34	Emigrants' account for passages, provisions, &c.	4,009 75
African Repository	2,704 33	Contingent—salaries, office expenses, &c.	4,499 45
Balances now due by the Society not including <i>old debts</i>	7,512 30	Expense account—commissions to agents	2,300 01
		Profit and Loss by barque Renown, discount on uncurrent money, &c.	1,757 36
		African Repository—expenses	2,209 17
		Paid Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Col. Physician	375 00
		Do. Dr. J. L. Day	151 50
		Cash, balance in treasury	305 55
		Balances due the Society—collectable	352 50
		Leger balances due the Society, supposed to be worthless and now charged to profit and loss—by order of the Auditing Committee of the Board of Directors 17th inst.	3,394 78
	\$43,606 24		\$43,606 24

The undersigned committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer and executive committee, from Jan. 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1843, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1844.

A. G. PHELPS,
PAUL T. JONES.

N. B. From the above statement, it will be seen that the exact amount of the receipts of the Society during the year 1843, was \$32,191 61.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

OUR "AFRICAN SQUADRONS."

It is well known that by the eighth article of the Treaty of Washington, the United States Government stipulated to maintain a naval force on the West Coast of Africa, of not less than eighty guns, to co-operate with the British squadron on that coast in the suppression of the slave trade. The causes too, which led to the adoption of this article are generally well understood. Like the settlement of the north-eastern boundary, the *points of controversy* arising out of the questions of *right of search*, of visitation, and the abuse of these rights, were laid aside, and a compromise effected in the terms of the treaty. And although the arrangement was unexpected by all, and unsatisfactory to many, yet we believe it is generally conceded that the measure was a most judicious one, and the most honorable way of avoiding international difficulties. The British government plainly saw that without the right of search or visitation, or (laying aside terms) without the right of ascertaining the true character and nationality of all vessels on the coast of Africa, all their efforts, their immense outlay of treasure, and sacrifice of life in their extended attempts to abolish the slave trade must prove abortive, yea, worse than abortive, as they did not lessen the number shipped, but merely exposed the victims of the traffic to increased sufferings and torture. She felt, therefore, that her claims on this point, (claims too, which have ever been granted by courtesy on the high seas between friendly powers for the suppression of piracy, which the slave trade has been declared by the United States government) were but reasonable and ought to be complied with. She asked too, only what she was willing to grant in turn. On the other hand, the people of the United States justly felt jealous of granting to the British Government a right or privilege, which bore a strong affinity, in name at least, to one formerly claimed by that power and which we had spent our blood in resisting. They too, well knew that the exercise of this very power, or right of visit, which had for the few past years been permitted on that coast as a matter of courtesy, had been grossly abused by officers of the British navy, and that the regular American traders even to English settlements, with all evidences of nationality and lawful traffic on board, had been seized and adjudicated in the "court of mixed commissions," in a British port, and confiscated. The position of the parties, therefore, was such that for either to persist in its demands would be incompatible with a continuation of friendly nations. Great Britain readily received the acquisition of eighty guns to assist in the suppression of the slave trade in lieu of the "right of visitation" of suspected vessels bearing the American flag, and the American government, while it felt bound in honor and principle to refuse this concession, could not do less than grant a show of assistance in suppressing a traffic which she had long since denounced as piracy on the high seas.

Thus, whatever may have been the ostensible or avowed object in the establishment of our squadron on the African coast, or whatever may be its consequences or results, it cannot be denied that it was done rather as a matter of compromise than principle, rather to allow England to suppress the slave trade than with a view of doing much ourselves. In proof of, this, it is only sufficient to say, that the state of things which now requires a squadron there has existed for the past twenty years.

At a meeting of the Society, at the office of the same on Wednesday morning the 17th at 10 o'clock, the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Gurley, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed in the committee Messrs. A. G. Phelps, Pinney, Jones, Tracy, and Davis.

Mr. Phelps, from the committee, after reading for a short time, made the following nomination which was approved:

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 John C. Bergen, of Maryland. | 32 James Buchanan, of Virginia. |
| 2 General John E. Davis, of Virginia. | 33 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop, of the |
| 3 James Watson, of Massachusetts. | M. E. Church, Phila. |
| 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida. | 34 Hon. John B. Bessy, of Louisiana. |
| 5 Rev. Jeremiah Fay, D. D., of Conn. | 35 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia. |
| 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut. | 36 William Hall, of Delaware. |
| 7 Theodore Tillinghamsen, of New York. | 37 Hon. Bishop May, of Tenn. |
| 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore. | 38 General Jackson, of London. |
| 9 Moses Allen, of New York. | 39 Rev. Jonathan Van Rensselaer, N. Y. |
| 10 General V. Jones, of Washington. | 40 Dr. Housan, of London. |
| 11 Saml. E. Smith, of Washington. | 41 Rev. E. Burges, D. D., of Dedham, |
| 12 Joseph Gates, of Washington. | Massachusetts. |
| 13 Right Rev. Vm. Meade, D. D., Bishop | 42 Thos. I. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., |
| of Virginia. | 43 Dr. Thos. Mason, of Tyre River Mills, |
| 14 Alexander Porter, of Louisiana. | Virginia. |
| 15 John McDonough, of Louisiana. | 44 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia. |
| 16 Gen. Washington Lafayette, of France. | 45 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington, |
| 17 Rev. James C. Andrew, Bishop of the | 46 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York, |
| Methodist Episcopal Church. | 47 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J., |
| 18 William Nutwell, of Virginia. | 48 Samue. Wilkeson, of New York. |
| 19 Eliza Whittesey, of Ohio. | 49 A. P. Cushman, of Washington. |
| 20 Walter Lowrie, of New York. | 50 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey. |
| 21 Jacob Burnett, of Ohio. | 51 James Kallier, of Mississippi. |
| 22 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire. | 52 Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., of |
| 23 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi. | Philadelphia. |
| 24 William C. Hayes, of Virginia. | 53 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila., |
| 25 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington. | 54 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Phila. |
| 26 Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington. | 55 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York. |
| 27 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi. | 56 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, |
| 28 James Bootman, of New York City. | Massachusetts. |
| 29 Henry A. Foster, of New York. | 57 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine. |
| 30 Dr. John Ken, of Mississippi. | 58 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa. |
| 31 Robert Campbell, of Georgia. | 59 Rev. Herveus Waurin, Bishop of M. E. |
| 32 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey. | Church, Baltimore. |

Mr. Gurley rose and spoke of the long continued and important services of Col. W. L. Stone, and moved that he also be appointed a Vice President, which motion was adopted.—Rev. J. B. Pinney rose and offered the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, In the origin of the Colonization scheme the aid and protection of the General Government was expected to be extended to the Colonies—And,

WHEREAS, The work of extending, governing and providing for their interests, has grown & ready beyond the means of voluntary association—And,

WHEREAS, The present interests and future welfare of the Colonies in Africa, need

the fostering care of some friendly State; and, Whereas, by reason of Constitutional and other obstacles, such care and protection has not been obtained from the Government of the United States, and is not likely to be extended. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the wisdom and propriety of ceding said colonies to some European power—or of securing their friendly protection for the colonies, and also to report the measure proper for such action.

This resolution, after some discussion in which Messrs. Pinney, Tracy, Cuyler, and Gurley, participated, was, on motion of Dr. Cuyler, referred over for consideration to the Board of Directors. After some further remarks from Messrs. Harrison, Cresson, and Gurley, on motion of the Rev. Mr. McLain, a committee was appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for the public meeting to be held to-morrow evening at the Capitol, consisting of Messrs. Cresson, Harrison, and McLain.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 8th, 1844.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. Laurie, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The minutes of the preceding meetings were read.

The Hon. Mr. Morehead presented and ably advocated the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That since the colony of Liberia is powerfully contributing to the suppression of the African slave-trade, and the protection and increase of American commerce on the African coast, as well as to the cause of African civilization, it be recommended to the Board of Directors and to the several State Colonization Societies to continue their applications to the general government, for such aid, by the direct appropriation of funds, and the co-operation of the United States squadron on that coast, as shall enable the Colony of Liberia to acquire entire jurisdiction over the whole line of that coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas.

Resolved, That in view of the vast benefits to mankind of the enterprize in which the Colonization Society is now engaged of planting a colony of colored freemen, on the coast of Africa, it is incumbent on the people of the United States to give to that Society a cordial and efficient support.

Elliot Cresson, Esq., addressed the meeting on the vast objects contemplated by the Society, and the advantage which the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this country would derive from their vigorous prosecution.

The Rev. Mr. Gillett offered and advocated the following resolution which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The Colonization Society belongs to no party in politics, to no one denomination of Christians, and to no one section of our beloved country—Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all philanthropists to promote its civil and educational prosperity, and of all churches to co-operate with its religious inhabitants in spreading among them and the contiguous native tribes, the glorious gospel of the blessed God.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, of South Carolina, was added to the list of Vice Presidents of the Society.

Paul J. Jones, Esq., addressed the meeting on the importance of increasing the contributions to the Society, and extending its operations both in this country and in Africa.

After which the Society adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday of January, 1845.

Dr. { RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
From 1st Jan., 1843, to 1st Jan., 1844.

{ Cr.

To balances due the Society per last report, \$3,782 21, including cash balance in treasury \$120 12	\$3,902 33	By balances due by the Society per last Report	\$11,559 94
Receipts from Colonial store	10,027 57	Colonial store, for goods sent	6,724 74
Donations and subscriptions	17,526 37	Colony of Liberia, goods and salaries	5,866 46
Legacies	1,933 34	Emigrants' account for passages, provisions, &c.	4,009 75
African Repository	2,704 33	Contingent—salaries, office expenses, &c.	4,499 45
Balances now due by the Society not including <i>old debts</i>	7,512 30	Expense account—commissions to agents	2,300 01
		Profit and Loss by barque Renown, discount on uncurrent money, &c.	1,757 36
		African Repository—expenses	2,209 17
		Paid Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Col. Physician	375 00
		Do. Dr. J. L. Day	151 50
		Cash, balance in treasury	305 55
		Balances due the Society—collectable	352 50
		Leger balances due the Society, supposed to be worthless and now charged to profit and loss—by order of the Auditing Committee of the Board of Directors 17th inst.	3,394 78
	\$43,606 24		\$43,606 24

The undersigned committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer and executive committee, from Jan. 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1843, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1844.

A. G. PHELPS,
PAUL T. JONES.

N. B. From the above statement, it will be seen that the exact amount of the receipts of the Society during the year 1843, was \$82,191 61.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

OUR "AFRICAN SQUADRONS."

It is well known that by the eighth article of the Treaty of Washington, the United States Government stipulated to maintain a naval force on the West Coast of Africa, of not less than eighty guns, to co-operate with the British squadron on that coast in the suppression of the slave trade. The causes too, which led to the adoption of this article are generally well understood. Like the settlement of the north-eastern boundary, the *points of controversy* arising out of the questions of *right of search*, of visitation, and the abuse of these rights, were laid aside, and a compromise effected in the terms of the treaty. And although the arrangement was unexpected by all, and unsatisfactory to many, yet we believe it is generally conceded that the measure was a most judicious one, and the most honorable way of avoiding international difficulties. The British government plainly saw that without the right of search or visitation, or (laying aside terms) without the right of ascertaining the true character and nationality of all vessels on the coast of Africa, all their efforts, their immense outlay of treasure, and sacrifice of life in their extended attempts to abolish the slave trade must prove abortive, yea, worse than abortive, as they did not lessen the number shipped, but merely exposed the victims of the traffic to increased sufferings and torture. She felt, therefore, that her claims on this point, (claims too, which have ever been granted by courtesy on the high seas between friendly powers for the suppression of piracy, which the slave trade has been declared by the United States government) were but reasonable and ought to be complied with. She asked too, only what she was willing to grant in turn. On the other hand, the people of the United States justly felt jealous of granting to the British Government a right or privilege which bore a strong affinity, in name at least, to one formerly claimed by that power and which we had spent our blood in resisting. They too, well knew that the exercise of this very power, or right of visit, which had for the few past years been permitted on that coast as a matter of courtesy, had been grossly abused by officers of the British navy, and that the regular American traders even to English settlements, with all evidences of nationality and lawful traffic on board, had been seized and adjudicated in the "court of mixed commissions," in a British port, and confiscated. The position of the parties, therefore, was such that for either to persist in its demands would be incompatible with a continuation of friendly nations. Great Britain readily received the acquisition of eighty guns to assist in the suppression of the slave trade in lieu of the "right of visitation" of suspected vessels bearing the American flag, and the American government, while it felt bound in honor and principle to refuse this concession, could not do less than grant a show of assistance in suppressing a traffic which she had long since denounced as piracy on the high seas.

Thus, whatever may have been the ostensible or avowed object in the establishment of our squadron on the African coast, or whatever may be its consequences or results, it cannot be denied that it was done rather as a matter of compromise than principle, rather to allow England to suppress the slave trade than with a view of doing much ourselves. In proof of this, it is only sufficient to say, that the state of things which now requires a squadron there has existed for the past twenty years.

But no matter what may have been the immediate causes which led to the adoption of this measure, inasmuch as it has been adopted, and must be continued during the period of five years from the date of the treaty, it certainly is the duty of our government to reap all possible benefits therefrom, and to make it in all practicable ways available to the interests of American citizens. It has often been alleged (but we think unjustly) that the measures taken by the English government for the suppression of the slave trade, are rather adopted for the purposes of protecting their commerce on that coast and extending their sway over the interior, thereby creating a vast market for their manufactured exports. That this is a secondary object, and a justly important and praiseworthy one too, cannot be doubted, and that government has managed the matter with much credit to itself and advantage not only to her citizens but to the native Africans. The suppression of the slave trade, the civilization of Africa, the protection of her commerce and the furnishing a market for the products of the industry of her own citizens, go hand-in-hand, are all alike, objects of interests to that government, and are advanced by the same measures. By her navy she clears that coast of pirates and freebooters; she forms treaties of commerce with unfrequented tribes and enforces from them just and honest intercourse with her merchantmen; she seizes the freighted slave ship and transports its wretched victims to her colonies and trains them up as "British subjects." By her colonies planted at the entrance of the great rivers and prominent points of that coast, she secures all trade, so far as their influence extends, to the virtual exclusion of vessels of all other nations. These, too, furnish depots for merchandise for coast trade and transshipment, places of relief for disabled vessels and sick and distressed seamen, and points from which civilization and *British influence* spreads in all directions.

But, up to this period, what has the *American* government done? Nothing—nothing. And now that a squadron has been sent out—that appropriations have been made for the purpose, that the attention of the government and the American people has been directed towards Africa, we might almost give the same answer to the same interrogatory. On the ground that the first object of the squadron is the suppression of the slave trade, we would ask how are the measures in process calculated to effect this object? Why, so far as we understand it, in the least manner possible, with the fulfilment of the letter of the treaty. In the first place with regard to the character of the vessels despatched to that station. The recent Report of the Secretary of the Navy says, the cruising ground of our squadron extends from the "Madeira and Canary Islands to the Bight of Biafra, and from the African coast to the thirtieth degree of west longitude," a distance of coast line, independent of breadth or longitude, of near three thousand miles. It is well known that of late years, with barely two exceptions, all vessels known to be engaged in the slave trade, have depended altogether upon their speed, or swiftness, to enable them to escape molestation from cruisers. Now with such an extent of cruising ground where little or no defence on part: the slaver is to be expected or can be made, it must be obvious that to sending out an eighty gun ship, thereby fulfilling the letter of the station are of the least possible utility. our vessels at present on that adron consisting of one frigate, two sloops of war and a brig. Of vessels, ex-

cepting the brig Porpoise, we know nothing, but we never saw a slaver on that coast that would run the least risk in taking off slaves in sight of her. In order to insure any degree of success in arresting the slave trade by our eighty gun squadron, it should be composed of the smallest sized vessels in the service, with but one long gun amidships and a complement not exceeding thirty men all told.

With regard to their station and cruising grounds. This is so extended and needlessly too, that the squadron of four vessels absolutely becomes lost in it. Nobody ever heard of a slaver to the windward of Cape Verd in prosecution of the traffic. Madeira, the Canaries or the Cape de Verd Islands, doubtless afford more agreeable stopping places to the officers and men than are to be found on the coast, but never a slaver. At Bissaos in the Rio Grand, the slave trade commences, and occasional factories exist along the coast as far down as New Cesters, a distance of some five hundred miles. From New Cesters there is not a slave factory for near one thousand miles of coast line, including a part of the Grain Coast, Ivory and Gold Coasts, and the European forts, to Whydah. Here they again commence and continue across the line, occupying all the great outlets of the Niger and other rivers. In order therefore to operate with any effect upon this trade, the cruising should be confined to those parts of the coast in which it is carried on. The only possible chance of securing a slaver by a sailing vessel, is to watch the factories themselves, to lie off and on until one heaves in sight and then give chase. The slaves must be shipped from the factories or their vicinity, and if close watch is kept the carrying vessels can often be secured.

But there is another important object to be effected by the African squadron, and one too which must be presumed the executive had in view in the formation of the treaty, viz: the advancement and protection of the American commerce with Africa. And the question at once arises: how can this object best be effected? We answer, in two ways; first, directly, by the formation of treaties of commerce with the more important native tribes on different sections of the coast, through their kings and head trade men: and secondly, indirectly, by affording aid to the American colonies already established there. What instructions have been given to the commandant on that station with regard to advancing our commercial interests there, or of forming treaties of commerce with the native chiefs, if any, we cannot say: but certainly there never occurred a more favorable opportunity of effecting a great and permanent good to our country. It is well known that the African continent is one of the most valuable and productive in the world, that her natural resources are unequalled by any other, and that she has a population abundantly able with proper inducements to develop them. It is well known, too, that at this time the great commercial nations of Europe are striving for precedence in the acquisition of the commerce of this continent. It is known, too, that the greatest article of traffic with Africa can be procured only in the United States, viz: tobacco; and that heavy cottons, gunpowder and spirits, the next in importance in order, we can compete with any European country in manufacturing and exporting. With such advantages for such a commerce and with our present facilities for securing it, ought not some arrangement to be made to place it on a safe and permanent footing? If something is done we predict that

But can it be believed that with a knowledge of all these facts, (for the have been before the public for the past ten years) with a knowledge that these same colonies have been planted on the very ground of the old slave barricoons, and that these same American colonists have actually destroyed by force of arms several large slave factories and liberated some hundred of slaves, abolished the very existence of slavery within their territory yea, done more to suppress the slave-trade than any one Christian civilize power save England—we say, can it be believed, that where so much has been done through the individual philanthropy of American citizens—the American government should to this late period fail to take any cognizance of these colonies whatever? Yea, what is worse, that when it is forced by circumstances to maintain a squadron on that very coast for the suppression of the slave-trade, that a foreign port far remote from the scenes of the traffic should be selected as a rendezvous for her squadron and a depot for their provisions? Hitherto the colonists have but considered themselves neglected—they have felt that causes have existed which at least could be alleged with plausibility, for the utter neglect with which they have been treated, and under all circumstances tending to alienate their affections from America and the American people, still they have honorably maintained a kind of allegiance to our government and the kindest feelings for the land of their birth. But it cannot be hoped that with the policy at present pursued by our government with regard to them, this state of things can long continue. If they are to be set at naught and considered of no account in matters wherein they have already effected so much—if they are to be considered as unfit for a rendezvous for an American squadron, or even as a depot for marine stores—if their parent government refuses to them the incidental aid and advantage arising from such an arrangement, then we predict that ere long they will prefer to seek a paternity equally advantageous and honorable to themselves, and one too which will be most readily granted.

But independent of any claims of the colonies upon the protection and patronage of our government, we are unable to conceive the policy or expediency of establishing the rendezvous of our squadron at the Cape de Verds, or of cruising among the Canaries and Maderia, if the object of the African squadron is either the suppression of the slave trade or the protection and advancement of American commerce on the coast of Africa. Granting the letter of the treaty is to be fulfilled in good faith, and that the squadron of eighty guns is to assist to its utmost in the suppression of the slave trade, then certainly the first object would be to select a place as rendezvous as near as possible to the scene of action, and which should at the same time possess the requisite qualities of healthiness of location good anchorage ground and facility for procuring good water and fresh provisions. As St. Jago was selected in preference to the American colonies, it must be supposed to possess one or more of these qualities, in a greater degree than either Monrovia or Cape Palmas. But the case is far otherwise. In the dry season we grant, the Cape de Verds are considered to be more salubrious than the colonies, but in the rainy season, we believe that it is conceded that they are all equally unhealthy with any part of the coast. With regard to harbour or anchorage ground the preference must be given to any open roadstead on the coast to Port au Pray. In the rainy season the whole region of the Cape de Verds is noted for

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THE following article appears in the last number of one of the most ably conducted Quarterlies in the country, the "Biblical Repertory," conducted by an association of gentlemen, mostly connected with the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey, and possessed of acknowledged talents, learning and influence, may be considered as speaking the voice of a very large body of the Presbyterian Church, and as representing the sentiments of the wise and the good all over the land. As such, we are not a little pleased to find it still standing forward and so ably advocating the cause of Colonization, and the interests of Liberia. The sentiments contained in the present number are not the hasty impressions of a moment of excitement. They are the deliberate convictions which arise, after watching the progress of the cause through the last twenty years, in the minds of men disconnected from the Society and every way prepared to judge correctly on a subject of immeasurable magnitude, and of far reaching consequences. We therefore commend them to the careful perusal and the earnest consideration of all our friends into whose hands they may fall. We have felt greatly encouraged by them. It is good to see such strong confidence in the fitness of the cause to the end it has in view, and such eloquent assurances of its prospective and glorious triumph.

No sentiment is more true than that expressed in the article that "it would not be for the benefit of the Colony of Liberia to become a Colony of the United States."

We conceive that the only effectual means of securing the rapid and permanent elevation of the African race, is to place them in circumstances, where they must depend on themselves for the management of all their

domestic and social affairs, and where the entire responsibility of self-government shall rest on them. They must not only be *free*. They must be in circumstances where the attributes of that freedom will be called forth. Let them know that their good behavior—their industry—their wisdom and intelligence are to be the means of elevating their race to a level with our common humanity; that by their individual energy and the development of their own native powers, they are not only to lay the foundations of a great and noble Republic, but also to rear thereon the glorious superstructure of a free and independent government, and it will achieve a physical regeneration, as well as a moral elevation in them, which is indispensable to the accomplishment of any lasting good to a race circumstanced as theirs has been for the last two centuries.

That they may be placed in these circumstances and have these influences brought to bear upon them, it is vitally important that they should have at their control a sufficient extent of territory, unencumbered by any adverse claims, and permanently secured to them and their descendants, without any fear of failure or default. Laboring under many disadvantages, broken spirited and cast down, as they have long been, they ought now to be cheered onward by every encouragement. A helping hand, if need be, should be extended to them. Facilities should be granted them. A spirit of non-interference, and of non-intrusion should be shown them. And now is the time to secure for them a fair prospect of permanent enlargement and of lasting prosperity. Now is the time to secure by purchase the territory we so much need. We therefore trust that the perusal of the following article will awaken every where a proper sense of their present necessity, and induce many liberal minded individuals to send in large contributions without delay, and without waiting to be called on by an agent.

Report of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives of the United States, on the memorial of the friends of Colonization assembled in convention in the city of Washington, May, 1842. To which is appended a collection of the most interesting papers on the subject of African Colonization, &c., &c. Feb. 28, 1843. Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

THE American Colonization Society have, since their first organization, presented several memorials to Congress, soliciting their aid, and co-operation, in carrying into effect the plan which they had adopted for planting a colony on the western coast of Africa, composed of such free people of color in these United States, as might be willing to engage in the enterprise, and should be judged suitable by the agents of the Society. In every instance, a favorable and respectful attention has been given by Congress to these memorials, and the committees to whom they were referred, have uniformly reported favorably, as to the objects of the Society.

But there has been very little efficient action based on these reports. Sometimes the subject has been laid over for want of time to consider it; but principally, it is presumed, from the inherent difficulties of maturing any plan of rendering any effectual aid, which would be free from constitutional objections. In the law passed in the year 1819, for the suppression of the slave trade, there was a provision, that such slaves as should be found on vessels pursuing this nefarious traffic should be sent back to their own country. In virtue of this provision, President Monroe considered himself authorized to send an agent to reside on the western coast of Africa, to take charge of such re-captured negroes, as might be sent back by the government. Besides this, the government have done nothing to favor the colony, except to send, occasionally, a vessel of war to cruise on that coast, to interrupt slavers, and also to protect the lawful commerce of our merchants, trading with the natives of that country. In regard to the disposal of re-captured slaves, for many years very few have been taken by our armed vessels; so that the residence of an agent to attend to that object, has been found unnecessary. In the late treaty with England, concluded by our Government with Lord Ashburton, there has been inserted a provision of no small importance to the colony of Liberia. By this article, the American government agrees to keep on that coast a force, of not less than eighty guns. This will afford to the colony that protection which it greatly needs, and for the want of which the colonists have been exposed to numerous injuries and indignities from British traders and others.

The affairs of the colony having come into a very critical state, it was deemed expedient by the friends of Colonization, to hold a convention at the city of Washington, in the month of May, 1842; which was attended by a number of ardent friends of the cause. In the course of the meeting, much useful information was received, especially from Dr. Hall, whose knowledge of all that relates to the condition of the settlements in Liberia, and that of the commerce of the western coast of Africa, is superior to that of any other person in this country.* The convention, moreover, directed a memorial to be laid before Congress, then in session, stating important reasons, why Congress should, without delay, act on this subject. The first consideration is, that several hundreds of those now constituting the colony, were re-captured Africans, sent there by the American government, who ought therefore to be the special object of their care. It would be cruel to place such persons in a part of the country distant from their native place, and then leave them to their fate. But the two principal considerations, which are urged upon Congress, in this memorial, are,

I. The suppression of the slave trade, and

II. The protection of the American commerce in that country, and in those seas.

This last, as appears from the information communicated by Dr. Hall,

* Dr. Hall went to Liberia as early as 1831, and was the agent by whom the money to pay for the territory of Bassa Cove was sent out. He afterwards became the leader of the colony from the Maryland Society, at Cape Palmas. By him the territory of Maryland was purchased from the natives; and upon the settlement of the colony, he continued with them until their affairs were brought into a comfortable state. After he resigned the office of Governor of this colony, he was engaged in the African trade; and is now understood to be the Secretary of the Maryland Colonization Society, and the editor of their periodical.

has become a matter of great importance to this country. It being found, that the rich commerce of Africa is nearly monopolized by the British, for want of suitable exertions on the part of our Government. But obstructed as the trade is to American merchants, it has been calculated, that it does not fall short of a million of dollars in the year; and is capable of a large and indefinite increase.

And in regard to the suppression of the slave trade, it is known to all, that our Government has gone before all others in legislating on this subject, and denouncing heavy penalties on any of its citizens who should be convicted of participating in this inhuman traffic. But it is now very clearly ascertained, that no plan of putting a stop to this trade has been found so effectual, as planting Christian colonies along the coast where the evil is perpetrated, and promoting commercial intercourse with the inhabitants. On this ground, the memorialists argue with great force, that the American government is under obligations to foster and protect the existing colony of Liberia, which has suppressed the slave trade in all places to which its jurisdiction extends. And if they had a more extensive jurisdiction along the coast, this horrible iniquity could be done away, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; a distance of about three hundred miles. Although the British government have kept a large naval force on that coast, for the very purpose of seizing every vessel which should be found engaged in this traffic; yet with all their vigilance, aided too by American vessels, sent on the same errand, the result, as stated in the memorial, is most appalling. This inhuman traffic instead of being suppressed by all these expensive and vigorous exertions, has gone on regularly increasing, until the calculation is, that not less than *half a million* of human beings are, in one year, carried away from the coasts of Africa into slavery, nearly all of whom find a market in Cuba or Brazil. And not only has the evil gone on increasing until it has arrived at this appalling result, as to the numbers captured, but the cruelties practised, and the loss of life in consequence, and to avoid capture, are also greatly increased beyond all former experience. The truth is, that there is but a small probability of capturing those vessels which are built expressly on purpose to carry on the slave trade. They are commonly fast sailing schooners, which draw little water, and can enter into creeks and rivers where armed vessels cannot follow them, and they ply off and on the coast, until they see an opportunity of taking in their cargo, which is often completed in two or three hours; for the slaves are kept chained in a baracoon near the coast, and can be conveyed on board in a very short time. And when they are chased if they cannot escape by fast sailing, there is every reason to believe that they get clear of the unhappy slaves, in the shortest way possible.

The memorialists, to fortify the opinion which had been expressed, of the inefficiency of the means used for suppressing the slave trade, introduce a quotation from the recent work of Sir T. F. Buxton, a gentleman who has been long conspicuous as the friend of Africa, and the zealous enemy of this detestable traffic; and whose opportunities of information are unsurpassed. "It is but too evident," says he, "that under the mode we have taken for the suppression of the slave trade, it has increased. It has been proved by documents that cannot be controverted, that for every *millage* fired, and every drove of human beings marched in former times,

there are now double. For every cargo then at sea, two cargoes, or twice the number in one cargo, wedged together in a mass of living corruption, are now borne on the waves of the Atlantic. But whilst the number who suffer have increased, there is no reason to believe that the sufferings of each have been abated; on the contrary we know, that in some particulars, these have increased; so that the sum total of misery swells in both ways. Each individual has more to endure, and the number of individuals is twice what it was."

"I do not see how we can escape from the conviction that such is the result of our efforts, unless by giving way to a vague and undefined hope, with no evidence to support it, that the facts I have collected, though true at the time, are no longer a true exemplification of the existing state of things. In the most recent documents relating to the slave trade, I find no ground for any such consolatory surmise; on the contrary, I am driven by them to the sorrowful conviction, that the year, from September, 1837, to September, 1838, is distinguished beyond all preceding years for the extent of the trade, for the intensity of its miseries, and for the unusual havoc it makes of human life. Once more then, I must declare my conviction, that the trade will never be suppressed by the system hitherto pursued. You will be defeated by its enormous gains. You may throw impediments in the way of these miscreants, you may augment their peril, you may reduce their profits, but enough, and more than enough, will remain to baffle all your efforts. Better to do nothing, than to go on year after year at a great cost, adding to the disasters, and inflaming the wounds of Africa."

It is well known that these views and facts led to the formation of a society in England for the civilization of Africa; and that at great expense, an expedition was fitted out under the authority of Government, to make an establishment on the river Niger; but that, through the deleterious effects of the climate, the whole scheme was rendered abortive, and has been abandoned by the Government. The remedy which the memorialists propose for this great evil, is "the lawful commerce of Africa." "Already," say they "is this remedy in operation, already producing its humanizing results upon the shores of Africa. This commerce has begun and is rapidly increasing. Our citizens, with their characteristic enterprise, have successfully embarked in it; and all that need be asked for it from the Government, is the same protection and encouragement that are extended to our commerce with other countries."

"It is by the substitution of a lawful commerce with Africa, that the slave trade is to be abolished."

The memorialists, therefore, do not ask Congress to take the colony under their Government; or to appropriate funds for its support, but only to afford efficient protection to American commerce with Africa; and this, they think, will accomplish for Liberia all which she absolutely needs.

But, in the report of Mr. Kennedy from the committee of commerce, there is a hint thrown out, that it would be good policy for the American government, to take the colony of Liberia under its immediate protection, and to appropriate a sum sufficient to purchase all the remaining territory on the coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. After taking a general

survey of the origin and progress of the colony, and the former acts of the Government in relation to it, the report goes on to say :

"It is vitally important that the territory of the colony should be enlarged, and that their jurisdiction should become clear and incontestible over the whole line of coast, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles, and that, in case of hostilities between this and any European country, their rights as neutrals should be recognised and respected. The increase of legitimate commerce on the western coast of Africa, is already strongly tempting the enterprise of English merchants; and serious difficulties have arisen between British traders, claiming rights, independent of the government of Liberia and Maryland, within their territorial limits. Naval officers of Great Britain have been called on by British subjects, to interpose and defend them against the revenue laws of the colonies; and the French, the committee are informed, have sought to obtain a cession of lands, within the limits of Liberia, just referred to, and to which the people of that colony have a presumptive right.

"As neither Great Britain nor any European Government has, to the knowledge of the committee, claimed political jurisdiction, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; as such claim if by possibility it exists, has arisen long since the colonies were founded; as those who have gone thither, to establish for themselves, their posterity, and multitudes who may follow them, a republican commonwealth, capable of indefinite enlargement, it is essential that they be not disturbed in the exercise of rights already acquired, or precluded from extending their authority over the entire line of coast (from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas) generally known as Liberia. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars, to enable the colonists to effect negotiations with the native chiefs, by which their titles to this region of Africa should be extinguished, and the jurisdiction of their government over it rendered unquestionable, would, in the judgment of your committee, whether regarded as a measure auxiliary to the suppression of the slave trade, or to the interests of American commerce, be highly expedient. In all treaties for the purchase of lands, it might be stipulated, that, on the part of the African chiefs, the slave trade should be forever abandoned, and their attention directed to the more gainful pursuits of agricultural industry, and to the exchange of the rich products of the country for those of the manufacturing skill of this and other civilized nations. The people of the colonies, thus encouraged, would co-operate most effectually with our naval squadron in carrying out the humane and philanthropic purpose of the recent treaty for the overthrow of the slave trade, and become factors and agents to increase and extend American commerce in that quarter of the world. It is believed that 20,000 dollars thus expended, would effect more for the furtherance of both these objects, than \$100,000 expended in any other way."

"The committee have evidence, to which they refer in the documents accompanying this report, to show the increase of lawful commerce on the African coast, and that, for want of adequate protection, and the due attention of our Government to the subject, it has been prosecuted by our own citizens under great disadvantages. . . . The annual imports from Western Africa into this country, probably exceed a million of dollars; and into Great Britain are about four millions. The palm-oil trade, now becoming of great value, had hardly an existence twelve years ago, is rapidly increasing, and may be increased to an almost indefinite extent.

"The time has arrived, in the opinion of the committee, when this subject of African colonization has become sufficiently important to attract the attention of the people, in its connexion with the question of the political relations which these colonies are to hold with our Government. Founded, partly by the enterprise of American citizens, and partly by the aid of the Federal and State authorities, recognized as political communities by our laws, and even owing their regulation in some degree to a State of this Union, (as in the case of Maryland) they have obtained a position in which obviously, they must become objects of consideration to the world, both for the commerce which may lie under their control, and for the agency which they are likely to exercise in the disenfranchisement of the continent to which they belong. It may speedily become apparent to the observation of Christendom, that the slave trade may more certainly, effectually and cheaply be destroyed by the colonial power on shore, than by all the armaments of Europe and America afloat. The growth of such a conviction will draw an anxious and a friendly eye to the American colonies, from every corner of the world, and from the re-

proach of permitting it. The influence of such a sentiment, we may conceive, will greatly advance the interests, and magnify the value of the colonies. It would appear to be our duty, before such conflicting interests arise, to take such steps towards the recognition of our appropriate relations to these communities, as may hereafter secure to them the protection of this Government, and to our citizens the advantages of commercial intercourse with them.

"The idea of an American colony is a new one. It is manifestly worthy of the highest consideration. The committee see nothing in our Constitution to forbid it. We have establishments of this nature but somewhat anomalous in the character of their dependence on our Government, in the Indian tribes which have been placed beyond the limits of the States, on the purchased territory of the Union. The African settlements would require much less exercise of political jurisdiction, much less territorial supervision, than is presented in the case of these tribes. They would require aid towards the enlargement of territory, occasional visitation and protection by our naval armaments, a guarantee, perhaps, to be secured to them by the influence of our Government of the right of neutrality in the wars that may arise between European or American States. They would stand in need of the highest commercial privileges in their intercourse with the mother country; and the reciprocation of such privileges, on the part of the colonies to our own citizens, would doubtless be an object to be secured on our side."

At the close of their able and interesting report, the committee submitted to the House of Representatives, the two following resolutions as proper to be adopted by Congress; but, as in some former cases, they were not taken up for want of time.

"1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, that the increasing importance of the colonies on the western coast of Africa, both in regard to the commerce of that coast and their influence in suppressing the slave trade renders it expedient that an agent should be appointed by the Government, to protect and advance the interests of American trade in that region; that said agent should reside at some convenient place in the said colonies; and that he should be empowered to form treaties or connexions with the native tribes on the coast of Africa, for the advancement of American trade, and for the suppression of the traffic in slaves.

"2. *And be it further resolved*, that the subject of settling the political relations proper to be adopted and maintained between this Government and the colonies now established, or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of Africa, by the citizens or public authorities of the United States, or any of the States, be referred to the Secretary of State, with a direction that he report thereon to the next Congress."

Here the matter for the present rests, and whether the subject will be taken up by the present Congress, is altogether uncertain; but we expect very little from them except the expression of a favorable opinion. Strong opposition would be made to Congress assuming on themselves the government of these colonies. This opposition would arise from two opposite quarters, from the abolitionists, and from the pro-slavery men. It would come down with violence from the north, and would come up with equal violence from the south. And upon the whole, we are of opinion, that it would not be for the benefit of Liberia to become a colony of the United States. Such a political connexion would, no doubt, give great enlargement to these infant colonies, and soon the lively interest hitherto sustained this cause kind never will succeed so well selected by the Colonization Society. Liberia, the

anthropic individuals, who have establishments of this kind, as of those Colonization on of the affairs of by the same spirit of

enterprise and independence, which has characterized them in time past. No idea is dearer to them than that of becoming an independent nation. And we acknowledge, that it is our earnest wish, that Liberia may never become dependent on any nation. Let it under Providence, become a great and virtuous republic. No nation, in its beginning, ever had a brighter prospect before it. Let the American Government become the ally and protector of these colonies. Let them assist them to complete the purchase of those portions of territory, the title of which has not yet been acquired from the natives. Let them avail themselves of the advantages which these colonies present, for prosecuting that valuable commerce, which is now opening to the world. And let them combine their efforts with those of other nations, in untiring efforts to suppress the slave trade; in which benevolent enterprise, they will find the Liberians their most efficient coadjutors. **BUT LET LIBERIA FOR EVER BE FREE.** The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony are already overcome. We do entertain the confident and pleasing expectation, that Liberia is destined to be a grand republic, which shall extend its benign influence into the very centre of the dark continent of Africa. And we do believe that it is the design of a wise and benignant Providence, to make Liberia, the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over a large part of this continent, and the West India Islands. In our view, there is no spot on the globe better calculated to interest the Christian and the philanthropist, than this little republic on the western coast of Africa. When the future historian shall survey the events and revolutions of the first half of the nineteenth century, we are of opinion, that his eye will fix with intense interest on the bold, but benevolent enterprise, of colonizing the free people of color on the coast of Africa. And that such an enterprise should have been undertaken by a voluntary association, without the co-operation of the Government; and that it should have been successful, will be a subject of wonder to future ages. It is our sincere persuasion, that no event which has occurred in the world since the commencement of the nineteenth century is at all equal, in real importance, to the successful establishment of this little colony. We do not think that the history of the world can furnish a parallel to the accomplishment of this work by a voluntary association of benevolent men. And yet the work has not been effected without great sacrifices, on the part of a number of persons, whose inextinguishable zeal in this cause made them willing to lay down their lives in attempting the establishment of this colony. Great praise is undoubtedly due to the pious and venerable Finley, who first formed the plan of the African Colonization Society, and to such men as Caldwell and Key, the ardent and able advocates of the cause; but more praise is due to those devoted and self-sacrificing men, who offered themselves to go to Africa, and who actually became a kind of martyrs to the cause of African Colonization. Foremost among these should be mentioned Samuel J. Mills, because he was the first who fell in the glorious enterprise. Seldom has a man lived upon earth, whose whole soul was so absorbed with schemes of benevolence. Having taken an exploring missionary tour through the western and southern States, he became deeply interested in the degraded condition of the African race. He found that a number of pious people in the States, who were slaveholders, only wanted to see some

of their slaves could be promoted, to induce them at once to emancipate them. He set his mind to work, therefore, to devise some plan by which the pious wishes of these persons could be realized. And he fell upon the scheme of colonizing them in some portion of the vacant territory in the west. But while he was pondering and consulting about this matter, the scheme of African colonization was proposed by Dr. Finley, into which he entered at once with all his soul; and when exploring agents were wanted to visit Africa, and ascertain the practicability of planting a colony on that coast, he offered his services, and with the Rev. Mr. Burgess, went, and examined the country, conferred with the chiefs, and learned the state of things among the savage tribes along the coast, of all which a journal was carefully kept; but when he had accomplished this important work, he was called to his reward. He died on the passage home. His body lies deep under the waves of the Atlantic, until the sea shall be required to give up its dead.

If our limits permitted, we should be pleased to speak particularly of other devoted and excellent men, who sacrificed their lives in promoting the cause of African Colonization. Among these Ashmun, holds a pre-eminent place; but a full account of his self-denying, and heroic labors in this cause, has been given to the public by the Rev. Mr. Gurley. The late Governor Buchanan, at once judicious, energetic, and indefatigable, deserves a lasting memorial from the friends of Colonization. But our present object is not to eulogize the benefactors of Liberia; but to present to our readers a concise view of these colonies, and the cogent reasons which should induce the friends of Africa to come forward, without delay, with liberal contributions, to enable the Society to secure territory, which if not soon possessed, will be forever out of their reach.

The whole extent of the coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, has received the name of LIBERIA. This tract of country lies between 4° 30' and 6° 35' north latitude. But the whole of this coast is not possessed by the colonies. Many places are occupied by British and American factories; and very recently an important station has been taken possession of by the French. No part of the African coast was more visited by slave dealers than this; but now, as far as the jurisdiction of the colonies extends, the slave trade is extinguished; but in some places on this coast, without the jurisdiction of the colonies, this detestable traffic is still carried on. The first colonists were sent out by the society before they had secured any territory for their residence; and were subjected to many hardships and impositions; so that some of them in disgust and discouragement, separated themselves from their brethren, and went to Sierra Leone. At length, a purchase of a territory, including Cape Mesurado, was made by Dr. Ayres, and Captain Stockton of the United States Navy. This negotiation was effected with great difficulty, and had it not been for the address and heroic courage of Captain Stockton, would have utterly failed.

After the treaty for the land was signed by all the chiefs who had any claim to the country, great dissatisfaction was manifested by the natives; and it was not long before they entered into a general combination to drive the colonists, by violence. And accordingly they came near possessing the settlement of Monrovia, and the age of Ashmun

de and was confirmed by the signature to the country, great dissatisfaction was manifested by the natives; and it was not long before they entered into a general combination to drive the colonists, by violence. And accordingly they came near possessing the settlement of Monrovia, and the age of Ashmun

was successfully defended against a large body of ferocious savages. Chagrined at their disappointment and defeat, the native chiefs collected an army of more than a thousand warriors, and made a second assault on this little band of colonists. Their attack was made with desperate resolution, but again they were repulsed with very great loss. Since that time, there has been no attempt to destroy the colony. And long since they have been in a situation to bid defiance to any hostile attack from the natives.

The town of Monrovia (for so the place on Cape Mesurado is called) contains about 1200 inhabitants. Its situation on the elevated land of the Cape, is very conspicuous from the sea, and exhibits, to vessels approaching the bay, a very beautiful spectacle. In this town there are three churches, an Episcopal Methodist, a Baptist, and a Presbyterian, all substantial stone buildings; and out of 1200 inhabitants there are about 600 communicants, which must be three-fourths of the adult population. Of these, however, much the largest number is in the Methodist connexion, who have not only a numerous church, but a high school, for the accommodation of which a handsome building has lately been completed. The public buildings worthy of notice are, a fort well supplied with artillery, a light-house lately erected, and a new court-house for the accommodation of the Legislative Council, and other public bodies. The inhabitants of Monrovia live chiefly by commerce. Some of the merchants have carried on so successful a trade as to have become wealthy, and live in as decent a style as gentlemen in our cities. Indeed, the complaint has been, that too many persons engage in commerce, while the labors of agriculture have been too much neglected. There, as here, a rage for commercial speculation ends in the disappointment and bankruptcy of those who imprudently engage in it. This evil is said, however, to be diminishing; especially, since the settlement of several towns at a distance from the sea-board.

According to Dr. Hall's statements to the colonization convention, met at Washington, the trade of Monrovia, has of late very much decreased, owing "to the energetic prosecution of the slave trade at Gallinas, about one hundred miles to the northwest." And he gives an unfavorable testimony respecting the healthiness of the place. The population of the town does not increase, on this account, and also, because of the drains from it to supply the new colonies. The unhealthiness of the situation is attributed to the low marshy ground, on the margin of the rivers which empty into the sea, in the vicinity of the town, and to the dense groves of mangroves which grow in these marshes. There is still here a great appearance of trade and active business. Between the 24th of October, 1841, and the 31st of March, 1842, less than five months, twenty-four foreign vessels visited the harbour of Monrovia, and received on board 156 tons of camwood, 40,000 gallons of palm-oil, 7000 tons of ivory, 32 tons of turtle shell, besides other articles—making the exports, for the time specified, equal in value to \$40,000.*

In Monrovia, beside the high schools already mentioned, there are two schools of common learning, containing 150 pupils.

New Georgia, is situated on Stockton Creek, about four miles from Monrovia, and is settled chiefly by the re-captured Africans, sent home by

* See Governor Roberts' letter to Dr. Hodgkin in the African Rep. for Nov. 1843.

the Government of the United States. The inhabitants amount to about 300, and are now a civilized and Christianized people. Their houses and their appurtenances are remarkable for their neatness. Indeed, these natives, lately taken from the lowest state of savage degradation, and recovered from the foul holds of slave ships, are now distinguished for good order, industry, and a desire of improvement. In this settlement there are two schools, and two churches, the one of the Methodists, the other of the Baptist denomination; but we are sorry to learn from Governor Roberts' letter, already referred to, that the place is becoming sickly; so that it will probably be necessary to remove them to a more salubrious situation.

If the American Colonization Society had nothing else to show as the fruit of their labors, but the improved and happy condition of these recaptured Africans, this alone would be sufficient to convince all reasonable men that the society has not been without its beneficial effects. Let those societies, in our country, which have set themselves in opposition to African colonization, exhibit such fruits of their labors as these, and we will give them credit for being real friends to the African race.

Caldwell, is the name of another settlement or town, in Liberia. It is situated on St. Paul's river, about eight miles from Monrovia. This town is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. They are an orderly, industrious, and religious people; and although there are not more than five hundred inhabitants, they have two churches and two schools. One of the churches belongs to the Methodist, and the other to the Baptist denomination; and between them, there are as many as two hundred communicants, which must be a large majority of the adult population.

Millsburg, is higher up St. Paul's river, and is distant from Caldwell about twelve miles, and from Monrovia, about twenty. The description just given of Caldwell, will, in almost every particular, apply to this settlement. The people are for the most part agriculturists. There is here also a Methodist and a Baptist church, but the number of communicants does not much exceed one hundred. There are also two schools in this settlement.

Marshall, is a much newer town than any of those already mentioned, and is yet in its infancy. It is situated about twenty miles from Monrovia, on the Junk river, near its entrance into the sea. Both the Methodists and Baptists have a church at this place. Besides these settlements of the colonists, there are two or three inhabited by the natives, as Heddington and Robertsville, where there are schools for the education of the children of the natives, in a flourishing condition.

Colonization Societies having been formed by the young men of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, in the year 1835, these two societies were united, and determined to purchase a territory for a colony. The country on St. John's river was fixed on as a suitable location, commonly known by the name of Bassa Cove. A tract of land, including both sides of the aforesaid river, and extending back a considerable distance was purchased from the native chiefs, and a colony planted there. Here are two towns near the mouth of the river, the one called Bassa Cove, on the south side, and that on the north bank, Edina. This last town has a beautiful situation, and though soon after its settlement as a colony, it met with a

sad disaster, by being attacked, treacherously, by some of the natives, and a number of the inhabitants massacred; yet it is now again in a flourishing condition. It has two churches, a Methodist and Baptist, and, including about forty native converts, about two hundred communicants. Bassa Cove has three churches, a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian. Two other towns have been laid out and settled by colonists in this territory. The one is called Greenville, the other Bexley. This last is some distance up the river in the midst of a fertile body of land, and is in a growing and prosperous state.

Although this was at first an independent colony, yet it was judged expedient to have it united with the original colony at Cape Mesurado, and to be placed under the direction of the parent society, and under the common government of Liberia. These towns, therefore, send delegates to the legislative council at Monrovia, in proportion to their number of inhabitants possessing the right of suffrage; and are under the same municipal laws as Monrovia, and the towns in her vicinity. Dr. Hall, in his recent examination, before the Colonization Convention, already mentioned, gives the preference to the location of the colony of Bassa Cove, to that of Monrovia; and says that it is of "equal rank and importance with the older establishment."

From the territory of Bassa Cove, for one hundred miles along the coast, the colony possesses as yet no right of jurisdiction. This is the country which it is all important should be owned by the colony. It is for the purchase of this and other parts of the unoccupied coast, that the American Colonization Society have made on the friends of the cause such an urgent call for aid. If it is not obtained very soon, it will probably be beyond their reach, forever.

At the distance aforementioned from Bassa Cove, we come to the colony established by the societies of Mississippi and Louisiana, on the river Sinou, which territory takes the name of Mississippi. The testimony of Dr. Hall respecting this location is very favorable. "It would," he says, "if properly fostered, be one of the best on the coast. The river is large, and affords a safe and commodious anchorage for all colonial vessels." But the extent of territory purchased for this colony is very limited, and the number of colonists is so small, that they, separated so far from the other colonies, must stand exposed to great danger. Passing the Sinou colony, we find another hundred miles, says Dr. Hall, unclaimed by the colonies, until you come to the territory of Cape Palmas, called "Maryland." Very recently, however, it appears that Governor Russwurm has made a purchase of an important point on the coast, called Fishtown. Of this place, Governor Russwurm speaks in the following language. "The advantages of this acquisition cannot well be appreciated by one unacquainted with the African coast and trade. The territory, in itself, for tillage, is of very little importance.

"The harbour was the only thing that rendered the possession of this point so peculiarly desirable; and in this respect, its importance cannot be overrated; especially, when it is taken into consideration, that for near two thousand miles extent of coast, its superior is not to be found.

"Fishtown," says he, "really forms a part of Cape Palmas, as at this place commenced the settlement, and ultimately the continuation

of them which extends east of the town, and serves as a landmark for many miles at sea, gave the name to the cape.

"Perhaps there is no spot in the world that presents so beautiful a view to the eye of the weary voyager, as Fishtown, when running down the coast, close in shore."

The place immediately opposite to Fishtown, called "Garraway," or "Jarraway," has been very recently taken possession of by the French, which shows that in a short time all the important points on the coast will be occupied by some of the European nations unless the whole is obtained for the colony. Mr. Kennedy, in his report, considers the colonies as having an equitable pre-emptive right to the whole coast, from Cape Palmas to Cape Mount.

But it is time that we gave the reader some account of the interesting colony at Cape Palmas, called "Maryland." This colony, according to Dr. Hall, who selected the spot, and purchased the land, and acted as the leader and first Governor of the colonists, contains a territory of about 15,000 square miles, extending along the seaboard thirty-five miles. The purchase was made in 1834. "Its character is strictly agricultural, producing in the greatest abundance, vegetable provisions for the consumption of its inhabitants, and for supplying commercial and national vessels. Although established but eight years since, it is far better fitted for self-support than any other colony on the coast. The colony now contains about six hundred inhabitants, mostly emigrants from the State of Maryland; and the statistics show, that it is on the increase, independent of immigration."

"The total expense of furnishing this colony, purchase of territory, transporting emigrants, furnishing supplies, paying the salaries of officers, both in America and Africa, has been about \$130,000. \$86,000 paid by the State, about \$20,000, by individual contributions, and \$20,000 accruing from trade." This colony though situated in Liberia, is entirely distinct from the other colonies, and is under a separate government. The Maryland Colonization Society is properly a State Society, for from the treasury of the State it receives the principal part of its funds. Originally, this society was auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and was one of its most important auxiliaries. But as soon as the Legislature of Maryland agreed to lend their efficient aid in the establishment of a colony, on the coast of Africa, to which the free people of color, and emancipated slaves in the State might be sent, it became inexpedient to hold any further connexion with the parent society, which is national, and operates with a view to all the States, where there are any free people of color. But, the Maryland Colonization Society, has relation to that State alone. There is also something peculiar in the professed object of this society, which distinguishes it from the other societies. They declare that they have nothing in view, but to remove, with their own consent, the free people of color; and do not propose to interfere in any way, or degree, with the institution of slavery. But the Maryland Society, and the Legislature of Maryland, (in making their liberal appropriation of \$200,000 to be paid at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, for ten years,) distinctly avow it to be the object of the enterprise, to relieve the State, as soon as it can conveniently be done, from the incubus of slavery. Maryland wishes to become a free State; and as she knows that this desirable

end cannot be attained, by emancipating her slaves and permitting them to remain in the State, so as to promote the real benefit of either the whites or blacks, she has adopted the wise and liberal policy of providing an asylum for such as are now free, and for such as benevolent citizens might from time to time, be willing to liberate, on condition of their emigration to Maryland, in Liberia.

The territory purchased for this colony, according to the description of Dr. Hall, is exceedingly beautiful. Some idea may be formed of it from a few extracts from Dr. Hall's letter to the society in 1835. Speaking of an excursion which he made, he says, "On leaving Grahway, I entered one of the most beautiful meadows I ever beheld, from one to two miles in breadth, extending a distance of nearly five miles. It was literally covered with fine fat cattle, sheep, and goats, belonging to the neighboring towns." . . . "From this to Cavally river, a distance of eight miles, as near as I could judge, I took what is termed the bush path, and it carried me through a delightful country, the greater part of which is included in our purchase. The surface is gently undulating, and covered with a quick growth of small wood, the whole having been cleared for rice and cassada; and we passed many fields of these vegetables which are the main articles of food in this country. To an enthusiastic admirer of nature nothing could be more delightful than a stroll along these beautiful fields, winding occasionally among almost impervious clusters of young palm trees, whose spreading branches exclude every ray of the scorching sun; then opening suddenly on immense rice-fields of the most delicate pea-green, skirted by the beautiful broad-leaved plantain and banana, literally groaning under the immense masses of their golden fruit." . . . "I reached the Cavally river about two miles above the mouth. This is a splendid river, nearly a mile in width, running with great velocity into the sea, perfectly fresh even to its mouth. It could be entered by vessels of 200 tons, but the violence of the current when meeting the tide causes immense breakers, which prevent boats and canoes from passing, except in the dry season."

"In this purchase, we have every natural advantage possible to favor the promotion of agriculture, and we only require industry, and with that industry, proper direction, and guidance, to render this a wealthy and flourishing colony."

"Of the articles which our climate will enable us to raise for exportation, the most prominent are, palm-oil, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, and tobacco." The Doctor also speaks favorably of the health of the climate, and his opinion has not been contradicted as it relates to the colonists, in the experience of eight years. It has however, proved equally deleterious to white men, as the other parts of this fatal coast.

A town was laid off near the sea, which was called Harper, in honor of the Hon. Robert G. Harper, of Baltimore, one of the ablest and most ardent advocates that African Colonization ever had. This town was laid off on ground contiguous to a large native town; for by the conditions of the purchase, the natives are to be permitted to remain in their towns, and cultivate their lands, as before. One of the first objects of Dr. Hall was, to erect a strong fort in the midst of Harper, which has in honor of the founder, taken the name of Fort Hall; and being well supplied with cannon, has a mighty influence in keeping the natives in awe.

Mr. Roberts, in his letter to Dr. Hodgkin, says, that in Cape Palmas, ere are five places of worship, a Methodist, a Baptist, an Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and a Roman Catholic: and he supposes the number of communicants in all, may be estimated at three hundred. Several Missionary Societies have established stations in this colony, as the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Baptists; and recently, the Romanists have sent missionaries to Cape Palmas, also.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of South Carolina, with his lady, settled in the colony as missionaries, under the care of the American Board for Foreign Missions. They selected a beautiful situation for their station, the land of which was made over to them, and which they improved in a very handsome manner. Mr. Wilson immediately addressed himself to the business of learning the language of the natives, in which he made a gratifying progress, and was able after a few years to reduce it to writing; and prepared some elementary books for the schools, in which the natives were instructed. But, unfortunately, some misunderstanding having arisen between him and the colonial government, he determined to remove to a station without the jurisdiction of the colony; and after taking a survey of the coast for many hundred miles, he fixed upon Gaboon river, as the most eligible; to which station he, with the missionary family, has gone. It is not our purpose to inquire into the grounds of the aforementioned misunderstanding. Every such difference has two aspects, and we are two imperfectly acquainted with the circumstances of the case to be impartial and intelligent judges of the matter. It is however, deeply to be regretted, that such things should occur. But we trust that the providence of God will overrule it for greater good; for we learn that Mr. Wilson's prospects, in the new region to which he has carried the light of the gospel, are very promising.

Having given a brief description of the several colonies, or settlements, in Liberia, we shall make some general remarks on the condition and prospects of the whole; and as Dr. Hall is the most competent witness, we shall draw our information from his communication to the convention in Washington, of which we have already availed ourselves to a considerable extent.

Of the character of the Liberians, he speaks as follows, "Their government is strictly republican, representative, or elective. All officers, of what cast soever, are colored men, all elective, save the two governors, one residing at Cape Mesurado, appointed by the American Colonization Society, and the other at Cape Palmas, appointed by the Maryland Colonization Society. Of their capability to maintain such a form of government, experience is the best evidence, as in no one instance have the constituted authorities been set at nought or trampled upon.

"The colonists, generally, are religious and moral, perhaps a greater proportion are members of some Christian church than in any other community. A large majority of them, particularly the younger portion of the community, are instructed in the common branches of education, and some are truly intelligent and learned. The most eloquent preachers, and the most successful physicians are colored men. In their commercial transactions they are as upright and honorable as could be expected, considering their former habits of life. I think they are capable, with proper protection and patronage, and judicious and select addi-

tions from the United States, in time, to accomplish an entire moral and political revolution in western Africa."

Speaking of the trade of Monrovia, he says, there were at one time, six regular commission houses, quite a number of coasting vessels were employed in the native trade, and some foreign vessels were constantly in the roadstead. At the present, though the trade from the interior is greatly diminished, for reasons before stated, yet the coasting trade is well sustained, extending from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. The colonists build small vessels, from ten to forty tons, and trade for the commodities of the coast, with merchandize purchased from European and American vessels. In the prosecution of this trade, they labor under great disadvantages, as their competitors, the foreign merchants, are the very ones from whom they are obliged to purchase their merchandize, and to whom they are to sell the produce of the coast in payment. Were the whole coast between Cape Palmas and Cape Mount, secured by treaty to the colonists, an ample field would be open for the prosecution of a very extensive and profitable commerce.

In answer to the question, "What effects have the colonies produced on the natives in their vicinity?" the answer of Dr. Hall is very satisfactory. "The effect of the colonies upon the native tribes, far and near, is decidedly favorable; and that perhaps to a greater extent than is often the case in the settlement of a new and barbarous country. Although in Liberia proper, there have often occurred wars with the surrounding tribes, yet the evils arising therefrom are far more than counterbalanced by the good effected. The commercial intercourse with the natives alone, is of vast benefit to them, individually, besides tending rapidly to develop the resources of the country. Their indirect benefit too, through the missionary establishments within the influence of the country, is of weighty consideration, as I am well convinced, without their protection, no mission station could have been established; and certainly, not successfully prosecuted, had the American colonies not existed. But the most important advantage accruing to the natives from the establishment of the colonies, arises from the bare fact of the existence of a community of blacks, like themselves, maintaining a well regulated government, and conversant with, and exercising the arts and habits of civilized life. It is a universal impression, pervading all the tribes of western Africa, that the white man is of a distinct and superior order of being, that there is an inseparable bar between the two races, that the one is doomed to be a savage, and the other a civilized man. The bare existence of the colony is a convincing demonstration of the absurdity of their opinions, and will do more to elevate them in the scale of being, than could be done by all and every other measure that could be projected."

Dr. Hall was requested by the convention, "to state the course and extent of the commerce on that coast," and the prospect of its increasing to the whole extent of the coast. In the large river are continually to be

were, gums, wax,

malagatta pepper, hides, ivory and gold. All these articles are now of secondary importance, to dye-woods and palm-oil. The latter article when used barely for the manufacture of soap, and in wooden factories, has found a ready and permanent market, both in Europe and America. But of late, experiments have been made by which the *stearine* is separated from the *ealine*, both of which products being in great demand, it may reasonably be supposed that any amount of the article will always find a ready market, at a fair profit. The production of this article is greatly on the increase, and no probable limits can be fixed, as to the extent to which it can be furnished. In small towns, where, ten years since, I could only purchase a few gallons in calabashes, for the use of my crew, it is now obtained in puncheons, for exportation. In fact, the whole palm oil trade of the windward coast has been formed, within the last twelve years; and now, thousands of puncheons are shipped annually.

"The camwood is one of the most important dye-woods in the world, and we believe is mostly, if not altogether, obtained from Africa, and it can there be obtained almost to any extent, being, in the interior, one of the most common forest trees. The demand for it is steady and uniform, both in this country and in England."

In answer to the question, "By whom, and under what advantages and disadvantages is the trade now carried on?" Dr. Hall answered, "I should judge that at least three-fourths of the native trade of the whole continent of Africa, excepting the Mediterranean, of which I know nothing, to be in the hands of the English. Of the remaining fourth, perhaps the Americans have one half, and the balance is divided between the French, Portuguese, and Dutch. The English maintain the ascendancy for many reasons. In the first place, they were at one time the most extensive and successful prosecutors of the slave trade, and obtained jurisdiction over many important points of the coast, at that time. Then, the goods used in the slave trade by all natives, even to the present day, are mainly the production of England and her Indian colonies, tobacco only excepted. Consequently, on the abolition of the slave trade, a vast extent of the coast was under English influence, and a demand existed for the products of her manufactories. Again, England is the great mart for all articles of commerce for the whole world: and there, more than anywhere else, a market may be found for all African produce. The amount of capital too, in England, seeking investment, is a powerful instrument in opening new sources of commerce. But, added to all these, and perhaps as powerful in its influence as all other causes combined, in securing a majority of this trade to the English, is the manner in which the trade is carried on, and the general and ample protection afforded by the English government to the African commerce. The whole trade of the African coast consists in a system of barter of commodities. Every large tooth of ivory, quintal of camwood, or cask of oil, must command, in most instances, a moiety of every article used in that commerce. The want of one important article of trade, as for instance a musket, tobacco, or even a cutlass or flints, will prevent the trader from making a purchase, even although he may offer four times the value of the article in question, in other merchandise. From this cause, when the commerce is well established, and a demand created for all articles desired in that trade, the merchant, will enjoy great advantages, in the complete assortment of his car-

go, over his less fortunate competitors. Then, there is established throughout the continent, a system of credit, which is exceedingly prejudicial to the vessels of all nations whose commerce is not specially protected. The native tribes on the beach are merely the factors for the people of the interior, and have no capital to trade upon, consequently the foreign trader is obliged to land his goods to be sent into the interior and exchanged for his return cargo. His whole cargo, therefore, is at the mercy of these people, and when there is no protecting power at hand, they are solely governed by what they may deem their interest as to the amount which they will refund. If the merchant is an old trader, and it is supposed he will continue the business, they are anxious to secure a continuance of his custom, and probably may pay him well. But, on the other hand, should it be a transient vessel, and one which it may be supposed will not visit the coast again, but a poor return will be received for the cargo landed. Now, the British government maintains a large squadron on the coast, whose duty it is, in addition to the suppression of the slave trade, to form treaties of commerce, more or less perfect, with the African chiefs and head trade-men, to see the conditions thereof well fulfilled, to demand satisfaction for all trespasses by the natives, on the persons or property of British subjects, and to relieve their merchant vessels in cases of wreck, pestilence, or other disaster. This, it will readily be perceived, gives the British commercial vessels very great advantage over those of all other nations. Their commerce on this barbarous coast, (where the risk to all other nations is so great as to swallow up the large profits of the trade) is almost as safe as in any part of the world, where it is protected by the regular custom-house laws of civilized nations."

In answer to the question, "What is necessary to give our vessels the benefit of this trade?" the reply of Dr. Hall is, "There always ought to be a certain amount of naval force on that coast, cruising from Sierre Leone to Ambrize bay, frequenting most those parts where the American trade is most largely prosecuted. This is perfectly practicable without the least risk of the sacrifice of the officers and crew from the climate, by observing the most simple precaution; namely, not to permit any officer or seaman to sleep on shore after night-fall, and not to enter any of the rivers during the rainy season, or near the commencement of the rains. The smallest sized vessels, with one good pivot-gun, are as effective as a frigate; and the very swiftest sailers only can be useful.

"A general commercial agent should be established in the most suitable place on the coast, having under his charge a depot of provisions and marine stores, for the benefit of the national vessels, and many of the more important articles for supplying commercial vessels on payment therefor."

In answer to the question, "Are not the colonies rendering considerable aid and protection to American commerce?" The answer is, "The colonies have served materially to increase as well as aid the American commerce on that coast, and that in two ways. First, they have developed the resources of the country interior to the colonies, and vastly increased the exports from that section. Secondly, by the transportation of emigrants in vessels chartered of large shippers in our commercial cities, have had their attention directed to that trade, and many have subsequently embarked therein. Probably one-quarter of all the American

commerce with West Africa for the last ten years, is to be attributed to this cause. The colonies afford aid to American commerce in various ways. In ordinary voyages they serve as regular ports of entry and clearance, furnishing protests, debentures, certificates, and the many documents so important to commerce. In case of partial injury to vessels, so common on long voyages, repairs can be advantageously made here. In case of total wreck, which has in a number of instances occurred to American vessels (two to my knowledge) the crew have been saved from all the misery that would necessarily have been entailed upon them on a barbarous and deadly coast. They have been clothed and fed, and attended in the fever which so certainly attacks all who sleep on shore; and in every respect found a comfortable home, until opportunities have occurred for shipping. The colonies are often resorted to for medical aid, by vessels which have been up the rivers in the rainy season. On my first landing in 1831, two American vessels were then lying in the roads, from the rivers to the windward, with but one well person of the original crew, on board of each. Had it not been for the colony, most likely, the officers and crews of those vessels would have died, and the vessels been dismantled by the natives, as has been often the case up the rivers. The existence of these colonies has, in my opinion, lessened the risk attending a trading voyage, on that coast, very materially; in fact, changed the features of our commerce there, altogether."

To the question, "How will the proper protection of this colony, and the promotion of American commerce on that coast, effect the slave trade?" Dr. Hall replied, "It may be proper to state, before affording a direct answer to question, that the very establishment of the colonies has absolutely broken up the slavers within their bounds. The location of the first colony was on an island that had, from time immemorial, been occupied by slave factories. The first severe wars in which this colony was engaged, was on the question of the slave trade. The slave factories of Tradetown and New Cesters were broken up by Ashmun, early in the history of the colony. Subsequently, two factories have, at different times, been destroyed by the colonists, at Little Bassa; and that, too, through hard fighting. Grand Bassa was always a slave mart—the last slaves were shipped on the day I landed in a schooner, to pay for the first purchase of the territory there, in March, 1832. If then, the colonies have without assistance or protection, purged one hundred miles of coast line of this traffic, what may not be hoped from them, when they shall receive that countenance and protection which they so justly merit, and which they have so long required!"

Dr. Hall expresses it as his opinion, that by friendly negotiation with the chiefs along the coast, and explaining to them the evils which attend this traffic, and the reasons why Christian nations have combined to suppress it, together with due encouragement and protection to lawful commerce, they would be induced to give it up. And he is of opinion, that it is only by means of this kind that the evil can be brought to an end. As long as the chiefs are in favor of it, so long will means be found to carry it on. Wherever the slave trade exists, all the people feel interested to keep it up, because all the luxuries and useful articles which they receive from civilized countries, are the fruits of this trade, and come to them through this channel. But when they find that these same articles can more easily

be obtained in exchange for commodities which are easily procured, they will become willing to relinquish it.

It cannot but be interesting to know, how the slave trade is carried on, in Africa. We will, therefore, beg the patient attention of our readers, to Dr. Hall's perspicuous account of the mode of proceeding. "At the slave marts I have visited," says he, "a kind of treaty is entered into between the slave dealer and the head man of the country. A grant is made of a piece of land on which to erect a baracoon or slave factory, and the requisite buildings are erected thereon, on payment of a specific sum. Goods are then distributed to the roving traders, who go to the bush for the purchase of slaves; or the slaves may be sent down by a dealer or warrior, from the interior. The king gets a certain per centage or premium on every slave sold. His men also do all the manual labor for the slaver, procure food for the slaves, keep guard over them, and secure such as may chance to escape. When the vessel arrives to receive the slaves, all hands are turned out at once to put them on board with all possible despatch; and if they escape clear, the king and his people receive additional remuneration. It will, therefore, be perceived, that nothing could be done by any slave dealer on the coast, were it not for the cordial and active co-operation of some native chief, of power and influence."

Hence it appears, how important it is to endeavor to operate on the minds of the chiefs, and if possible to form treaties with them, by which they shall engage to relinquish this shameful and inhuman traffic. And should they refuse to enter into any such treaty; or having engaged, should disregard their own agreement, then it would be just to enter in and seize the slaves, and break up the baracoons, wherever they might be found.

'As we do not think it necessary to offer any arguments in vindication of the colonization cause, nor to notice the objections made to the enterprise by its enemies, we have endeavored to place before our readers as many well authenticated facts, relating to the little colonies planted on the coast of Africa, as we could conveniently introduce into our limited space, in a single article. Indeed, these facts are superior to all theoretical reasonings. They show what has, under the auspices of divine Providence, been effected by the Colonization Societies of this country. And we believe, a parallel cannot be produced from the history of the world. As to the enemies of African Colonization, whether abolitionists, or the defenders of slavery as a state in itself desirable, we could not hope to obviate their prejudices. We leave them to the undisturbed enjoyment of their own opinions, and their own schemes of benevolence. That their opposition has been entirely unprovoked, and most unreasonable in itself, we cannot for a moment doubt. The American Colonization Society has no direct or immediate concern with slavery. It does not attempt to put into execution any plan for the emancipation of slaves. It is a scheme for people already free—its objects must be in a state of freedom before they can have, as a society, anything to do with them. If other people choose to form societies which contemplate the emancipation of slaves, this does not interfere with the plans of the friends of colonization. If their plans are wise and good, the colonization of people already free will not interfere with them nor impede their operations. If they can do any good to the slave and better his condition, let them do it; the colonization

enterprise has nothing to do with that subject. But the great objection of anti-slavery men is, that it is not an abolition society. It would be just as reasonable to object that an agricultural society is not an abolition society. The American Colonization Society has as little to do directly with slavery, as any agricultural society. That indirectly the colonization of the free people of color may have an influence on emancipation, not to hinder, but to promote it, is not only believed, but known to be a fact. Many of the happy and free citizens of Liberia are there by the indirect operation of the society. And this is one of the most amiable features of the plan. In the slave-holding States there are many slaveholders willing to sacrifice their own interest in their slaves, if they could only see a way by which they could be disposed of to their own benefit. The laws of those States require all emancipated slaves to be sent out of the State; but whither could they be sent? Nobody that has contemplated the wretched condition of four-fifths of the free people of color, in our northern cities and towns, could desire to see their number increased. Until Liberia opened an asylum, to which emancipated slaves could be sent, persons actuated by pure benevolence to their slaves, could not consent to their emancipation. But now such persons, if correctly informed respecting these colonies, may with freedom give liberty to their slaves; believing, that in Africa they may enjoy, if they conduct themselves well, all the immunities and blessings of free citizens, and be exempt from the influence of all those circumstances which in this country keep them in a state of degradation and wretchedness. Liberty is not absolutely a blessing in all circumstances. To those capable of using it discreetly, it is a rich boon; but to emancipated slaves left in this country, it is no blessing, but rather a curse. The disposition in masters to send their slaves to Liberia, has gone on increasing with the progress of the colonies in Africa, so that there always have been more offered than could be sent. And had it not been for false reports respecting the state of these colonies, which have been industriously circulated through the length and breadth of the land, the number which would have been offered to the society, would have been greater than it has been. The pecuniary sacrifice made by some of those who have sent their slaves to Liberia to enjoy liberty in the land of their forefathers, is truly remarkable. No doubt Mr. McDonogh of Louisiana, could have sold the slaves which he recently sent to Africa, for \$40,000. And these benevolent men not only give up, without compensation, their slaves, but carefully prepare them for their new condition, and supply them with those things necessary to render the voyage comfortable, and to commence their agricultural labors with advantages, in Liberia.


If the vast sums which have been uselessly expended by the anti-slavery societies, had been appropriated to the redemption of slaves, and to their transportation to Africa; it would have appeared to far better advantage, on the page of impartial history, than all that they have accomplished. The sums which within a few years they have expended, would have been sufficient to purchase all the territory which is needed to complete the possession of the rising republic of Liberia. But let them apply their money according to their own views; the friends of colonization do not wish to interfere with them; and they have a right to demand that other societies do not interfere with them; and especially, that they forbear to

calumniate a cause, which we believe to be pleasing to God, and calculated to be a greater blessing to the African race, than all other schemes which have ever been devised.

And as to those who are opposed to the enterprize, because they are of opinion that the institution of slavery is a blessing to any country, the American Colonization Society, does not attempt to interfere with their opinions or possessions. Surely they have no right to object to a plan, the object of which is to meliorate the condition of the free coloured population of this country. They cannot believe that these people are in a condition to benefit our country, or to enjoy the blessings of free citizens, in this land. And those persons, among slave-holders, who entertain an entirely different opinion of slavery, in the abstract, and believe it to be a moral and political evil of vast magnitude, from which every State should endeavour, as soon as possible, to free itself, should not be prevented from emancipating their slaves and sending them to a happy colony, planted in the land of their forefathers.

Though we have not had much agency in the colonization scheme, yet we have carefully examined its principles, and observed its progress, from the beginning, and are free to declare, that we believe it to be the most important enterprize, commenced in any part of the world, since we began life; and that the success which has attended it, considering the feebleness of the means and scantiness of the resources of the society, is one of the most extraordinary events in the history of the world. And believing, that it has had and still enjoys the smiles of heaven, we feel a strong confidence of its ultimate success. And, however extravagant the opinion may appear to many, we do firmly hope, that the whole of the African race, on this continent and the West India Islands, will, sooner or later, be transported to Africa; and that the little State of Liberia, will be the germ of a great and glorious republic, which will be the means of regenerating that dark and miserable continent. And that by means of these colonies, now in their infancy, the light of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ will be made to shine into the inmost recesses of her unknown regions, and into every dark corner of that immense country, now full of the habitations of cruelty.

We entertain these views, because we have been acquainted with the sentiments of the founders of this society, and have the fullest conviction, that the scheme owed its origin to the purest Christian benevolence. We have never detected any lurking principle of iniquity or selfishness, in the whole operations of the American Colonization Society. A more purely philanthropic scheme, in its origin and progress, we have never known. And though at first, we apprehended that the enterprize would be found impracticable, and on that account our own zeal was faint; yet now we are persuaded, that the plan of colonizing the free people of colour in Africa, is founded in wisdom, as well as philanthropy; and therefore we believe, that, maugre all opposition, it will prevail. Reader, help on this noble cause. Now it needs your help. Contribute to its success, and you will be richly repaid.



A CALL TO THE DEVOTED FRIENDS OF COLONIZATION.

To found a colony on a distant and unfrequented shore, in the midst of a barbarous people, was a bold experiment; but its success has been triumphant. The blessings which it has already conferred, and the far more extended blessings which it promises, fully prove the wisdom of those who planned, and the perseverance of those who have conducted the enterprise.

But it is not now in a situation to be abandoned. The work is merely begun. That which has been done in the *past*, only shows what may be accomplished in the *future*, and urges its prosecution with increased energy and enlarged resources. It is true there is established in that dark quarter of the globe a free Republic, an Asylum to which the scattered and despoiled children of Africa may return. But AFRICA is not yet enlightened! Her barbarous and enslaved population is not yet changed into an educated and Christian community. The colored people of this country are not yet separated from among the white race, where they are deprived of the social and civil privileges necessary to their elevation! They are not yet established in that land of their fathers, "where all circumstances favor their elevation, and all motives stir them to duty."

Why then have many of our ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS failed to send in their contributions? They surely do not imagine that this work can be carried on without their aid? In years that are past, when they paid their subscriptions, promptly, we were unable to do all that the cause demanded. Now the work has increased on our hands. We have laid our plans calculating upon the payment of their subscriptions. Do they know, *can* they know, how much we are embarrassed by their *delay*? Nearly two months of the present year are now gone. We are obliged to fit out an expedition from NEW ORLEANS immediately with about 80 emigrants, who are under the necessity of leaving the country speedily. When our friends understand this, they surely will not longer forget their obligations in the matter.

We will therefore consider it a special favor if those who have pledged us five, ten, fifty, or a hundred dollars annually, will remit us by mail the amount now due, and not wait to be called upon by an agent.

We have many other patrons, who have not given any formal pledge to contribute a certain amount annually, but who are always ready to give liberally when applied to by an agent. To all such we wish to say, no stronger plea can be made to you than that we now bring—no louder call can you ever hear. The necessity which compels us to make this public appeal is urgent and pinching in the extreme. We are earnestly called upon to *enlarge* our operations both in the *mother country* and in the colony. But if we experience any *difficulty*, (as we inevitably must
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be *reduced*, and the cause suffer irreparable loss. Such of our friends therefore as are deeply interested in the cause will allow us to approach them with earnestness, with fidelity, and with facts, and lay on their consciences and on their hearts the present pressing claims of this society. They have helped us on former occasions. Will they fail us now? *Have they done all they can for this cause?* While others are cold and selfish, they whose consciences are quick, whose feelings are alive, and who tenderly sympathize with the perishing, must come forward and *double* their contributions in order to supply the deficiency caused by the backwardness of others. To them we say, emphatically, send us, by mail, your five dollars, or your hundred dollars, or whatever the amount may be, *but send it speedily!* We present you in this cause a claim upon your highest and most liberal regards. You may now redeem some poor African from his degradation, and restore him to his father-land! You may thus kindle a light of civilization, of liberty and of religion on the hills or amid the valleys of Africa which shall never go out. You may lay up thus for yourself a treasure which shall never rust, which shall enlarge and accumulate forever and gather its interest in a nation redeemed from oppression, and beautified with the garments of salvation! "What thou dost," then, "do quickly and with all thy might."

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society.

W. McLAIN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 13 Feb. 1844.

AN EXTRA PLEA FOR FUNDS.

We have been struck with the fact that nearly every benevolent society finds in its present circumstances reasons which compel it to make an *extra appeal* to the public for funds. Many of the societies have issued circulars, and all of them, from some cause or other, are apprehending a great deficiency in their means the present year. It is with them a most serious, and impending question, *what shall be done?* They cannot, it is thought, relinquish their operations, nor can they at present feel assured that they shall be enabled to carry them forward successfully.

In all these feelings we, as managers of the great work of Colonization, deeply and painfully sympathize. There is an amount of labor to be accomplished this year in order to maintain even in their present position the begun operations of this society, which exceedingly oppresses us in the prospect. We ought to have twenty thousand dollars to apply at once to the purchase of territory in the colony. We ought to have fourteen thousand dollars to free the society from all debts which it owes. We ought to have five thousand dollars to support the Governor, colonial phy-

sician, colonial secretary, and other officers in the colony, and to complete certain public improvements now in progress. We ought to have fifteen thousand dollars to enable us to send out the emigrants who want to go to the colony. And we ought to have \$10,000 worth of trade goods, to send to the colony at once to take advantage of the openings for commerce, on which we might receive in return a very handsome profit which could be devoted to carrying on our other operations. We absolutely need all those sums to place Colonization in its right position before the world. At present we labor under the greatest embarrassments. We have neither the means to sustain the cause respectably at home, nor to perfect our operations abroad. Our want of means is tremendous—and the effect of it on the country and the world is most disastrous. What we are enabled, by the most prudent and economical management, to accomplish is so small in comparison with what ought to be done, that our friends become discouraged, and our enemies say, “what do these poor Jews do?” But give us this year eighty or a hundred thousand dollars, (far less than we need and could use advantageously) and we will make an impression on the country and on Africa, and place the cause above all fear of failure, and all grounds for reproach! An increase in the receipts of the Society is absolutely necessary. Our very best friends need to feel the impulse of enlarged and invigorated action. The materials for such action are all ready. Emigrants are waiting and anxious to go to the colony. The way is open in Liberia for a great work. Now is the time. We appeal to our *firmest*, and our *warmest*, and our most *liberal friends*, for *immediate aid*. We speak to them personally—and you will understand us when we say to you, we want your help, to enable us to arouse others. We want the whole compass of your voice to unite with ours to wake up the slothful and the lukewarm. If you will send in your annual contributions quick—if you will increase them according to the increased necessity since last you gave, we will engage to accomplish a work in raising funds from others, which we never can do without your aid.

Consider, we entreat you, that there is no time now to be lost. Two months of the year are already gone. Our plans for the remainder of the year must soon all be laid. Leave us now a little longer without funds, and our hearts will become faint, and our hands will hang down, and our efforts will be paralyzed. A *short delay* now may do a *long injury* to come! Some of our friends have already *doubled* their contributions. They have looked carefully at the emergency and have acted promptly. Many of our friends have *intended* to do something for us. Some of them have *intended* to do more than they did last year. But we are compelled to assure them that *good intentions* are not enough! May we not hope that all such will address themselves at once to their duty? A correspon-

dent says, "there is money in the country for African Colonization. How to get hold of it, is the grand question." *Our friends* already have hold of it! Let them only loosen their grasp, and the work is done!

We leave the cause in the care of its friends and supporters and beg them to consider that they are in a great measure responsible for its advances, or its decline. They have an interest at stake here, broad as the universe and lasting a time.

While on this subject we may as well invite special attention to the following timely remarks from the New York Observer, in regard to the cause of benevolence generally. The case is fairly stated, the arguments well sustained, and the appeal forcible. We trust they will have a tendency to awaken many of our friends—and that ere long we shall hear from one and another the encouragement that we so much need.

From the New York Observer, of Jan. 27.

There are strong indications, at the present moment, that in many departments of benevolent enterprise there will be this year a serious falling off from the last. We know it to be true already of some of our institutions, we fear it of others. The question is, therefore, a serious one, what shall be done? Shall the scale of action be reduced? Shall the necessity be yielded to as inevitable, and the sickening truth be confessed, that the church of Christ has attempted more than she is able to sustain.

The pulpit seems to be the proper place in which to urge this subject, but we know that *our* readers will bear with us if we approach them with fidelity and earnestness, to throw on their consciences and hearts the present peculiar claims of Christian benevolence. On our part it is a voluntary agency: we speak, because we feel: we feel because the facts are before us; and silence or insensibility is alike impossible. Something must be done.

The most disheartening fact is the religious apathy of the churches. In the early part of last winter, an officer of one of our societies said to us, "Unless the Lord pour out his Spirit upon the churches, I do not know what we shall do for funds." The Spirit did descend, and the funds came. The piety of the church must be reached and stirred, or the benevolent institution that depends on the church for support will fail. This is understood and felt by those who sit at the helm of these agencies for the world's conversion, and when the heavens are brass, and the earth powder, they know that the receipts of the Lord's treasury will be small.

But when the Holy Ghost is visiting the churches, and sinners at home are converted, and Christians are revived, every wheel in the great system of machinery for the spread of the gospel moves with accelerated velocity and power. American revivals gave birth to these institutions, American revivals nursed them in their infancy, and they will never be able to go alone. Their dependence is constant and perpetual. When, therefore, we ask what shall be done to sustain this Board, and that Society, and the other cause, we are answered, "Pray, pray for the Holy Ghost. The hope of the church is in prayer."

Yet there is a sense in which the present universal revival increases vastly the individual responsibility of Christians. We want to try to make

this plain. The great enterprises which the church has undertaken must be sustained—to say nothing of the *increase* of labor so loudly demanded—not a Bible less must be printed and distributed, not a Tract less must be sent out, not a preacher less; not a pupil from a heathen school must be sent home; perish the thought of going back in any department of the mighty enterprise on which angels look with anxious hearts. But if the hearts of many in the church have become faint, and their hands hang down, must not they whose consciences are yet alive, and who have some sympathies for the perishing, must not they supply the lack of service made by the criminal slothfulness and desertion of others. As on the battle field, the retreat of the timid or the falling of the slain must be made good by the fiercer valor of the surviving brave, so the few in the church that do still feel for a world in ruins must feel more and do more, inasmuch as many have gone back at the very hour when it would seem that another struggle would give us the victory, and plant the standard of the cross in triumph on every land.

This appeal, then, is not made to the stupid. The call is too urgent to allow time to wake them up. We speak to those who have hearts, and we desire to ask each Christian to whom our paper goes on its weekly errand, “Have you done *ALL* you can do *for this year* in aid of the great work for which you daily pray?” Look at the claims of our own wide and widening country; look at the rapid strides of error, the fearful growth of popery, the progress of crime; look abroad on a world lying in wickedness, the open doors of usefulness, the millions hastening to the judgment unwarned of danger and untold of a Saviour. You have given your *fifty*, can you not sit down quickly and write *four score*, as your contribution towards sustaining and extending the measures now in use for the salvation of our own and foreign lands.

You may make a hundred objections to the present system of means, but you cannot make a better system; and if you could, a generation of men would be in hell before you could get it in motion. What is done for the living must be done *now*, and when each man comes to give in his excuse for backwardness in the Lord’s service, it will hardly be admitted as a bar to condemnation, that the system of means was not free from imperfections. What thou doest, do quickly. And do the more, as there are many near you and more far from you, who will do nothing.

STILL EVER IN THE WRONG.

We see by the following paragraph, that the Baptist Missionary Societies of England are determined to make an impression upon Africa, by sending out a vessel to transport their missionaries from point to point on the coast. It shows a noble spirit and devotion to a good cause; but very little knowledge of the work they are going about. The main object is doubtless to enable the missionaries to make frequent sea voyages in order to preserve their health. This may have some effect to be sure, but never enough to pay the cost. The white man is—has ever been, and

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ently. Let the Baptist Missionary Society take some of our intelligent free people of colour, educate them, and put them into the field; they'll need no steamboats to ride about in. If the Missionary Societies would work to advantage, they must obtain tools adapted to the labour to be performed. *Query*.—How many sick white men in steamboats will equal one healthy, intelligent colored man on shore—at home?—*Maryland Col. Journal*.

Launch of an iron schooner for the Baptist Missionaries to Africa. On Saturday week a beautiful iron schooner was launched from the yard of Mr. John Laird, North Birkenhead, built for the use of the missionaries employed by the Baptist Society, with the benevolent view of spreading Christianity and civilization among the benighted tribes on the coast of Africa. She has a hollow or circumflex bottom, and is very sharp at both extremities, with a fine rotundity of side for bearings. One peculiarity is, that she is calculated both for sailing and steaming, though without paddle-boxes, the admirable principle of the Archimedean screw propeller, perfected by Mr. F. P. Smith, the patentee, being adopted in the "dead iron" abaft. Her length is 75 feet, beam 15 feet, and burthen about 75 tons. She will be rigged as a Ballahoo schooner, with taunt inclining masts, ample spread of canvass; and is altogether one of the most rakish looking craft we have seen. When her steam is not employed, she will, doubtless, be safe under sail alone, as the "screw" can be thrown out of gear, and will scarcely, if at all, retard her speed. She went off, and plunged into her destined element in fine style, amidst the shouts of the numerous spectators, and looked beautiful when afloat. The object for which she is sent out is to carry the missionaries from one part of Africa to another, and to ascend the rivers when requisite. The name of the vessel is exceedingly appropriate, and on her flag is represented "The dove, with the branch of olive."—*Liverpool Standard*.

OUR "AFRICAN SQUADRON" AGAIN.

It will be seen by the following paragraph that our squadron is beginning to reap the fruits of its rendezvous at Port au Praya. An officer and six men sent home sick and one dead; how many left at Port au Praya and on board the squadron in the same situation not stated, but doubtless a goodly number. The result of this sending home of men from the squadron will be to get up a hue and cry against that station, and soon we shall be told that the hazard of life is so great that men cannot be enlisted for that service. But the question is asked, would the result be more favorable if the place of rendezvous was fixed at Cape Palmas? We answer, yes! And we challenge any old African voyager to produce an instance of the African fever on board of any vessel in that trade where the men have been kept on board during the night. No physical law is more certain than that the African malaria, or whatever may be the cause of that fever, is rendered perfectly innocuous by the solar light, and that it cannot affect the animal system one half mile from the shore under any circumstances. Consequently, any one may be on shore the whole day, and may sleep on the open deck, even without covering, on board a vessel anchored the usual distance from shore, with the strongest land breeze blowing, without the least risk of an attack of the fever. But no man can re-

main on shore one night in any situation, or under any circumstances, without great hazard of an attack in from thirteen to twenty days. These are facts, and well known to all frequenters of the coast of Africa; and being known, it must be the fault of the officers of the squadron if their crews suffer from the fever on the coast, for we can hardly conceive of any duty that should keep men on shore at night. At Port au Praya we believe the case is quite different, especially in the rainy season, when we understand the crews of vessels are liable to suffer from fever when lying in their harbor. We trust our officers will set this matter before the Department in its true light, and that the *African* squadron will yet go to the coast of *Africa*.—*Maryland Col. Journal*.

Brig Otho, Capt. Ryder, from Port Praya, Cape de Verds, arrived at Provincetown on Friday last. She has on board Midshipman A. K. Hewes, and seven invalids, belonging to the African squadron, one having died during the passage. The American consul put five men on board, one of whom died on the passage, and also one of the brig's crew, making in all three deaths. Captain Ryder states that it was very sickly at Port Praya when he left.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Since the above was in type, we have noticed the following :

Died at Port Praya, Cape de Verd Islands, Nov. 10, Benjamin Boden, of Marblehead, seamen on board U. S. sloop of war *Saratoga*; December 11, on board brig Otho, of Salem, George Bounet, of Burlington, Vermont, seaman, also late of the *Saratoga*; 27th, of Cape de Verd fever, William Tabor, of New York, seaman, put on board the Otho by the U. States Consul at Cape de Verds; January 3, Charles Gray, of Salem, seaman, of brig Otho, aged 28.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A call was made not long since, by the House of Delegates, upon the Colonization Society for information relative to the number of persons transported by said Society, the sums received and expended, besides several other items of detail, &c. relative to the progress of the Society. The reply is a very satisfactory one. It appears that since the establishment of the Society, in 1831, there have been transported to Africa eight hundred and twenty persons. Except a few persons, servants from the States of Georgia and Carolina, these emigrants were entirely from Maryland, and these exceptions were experienced cotton planters whom the Society were desirous of obtaining as colonists, that they might introduce the cultivation of this staple. Their transportation and support in Africa was paid by their respective owners, besides a handsome outfit also given them.

Within the past two years no difficulty has been experienced in procuring as many volunteers for the colony as the funds of the Society would enable to be carried out and supported through their acclimation. The average of the number sent the past two years shows an increase of more than fifty per cent. over the average of the eight preceding years. The Society have received from the State during its existence \$106,139, being an average of \$9,649 a year—\$10,000 being the amount provided by law. They have during the same period expended \$119,000; the balance being supplied by contributions, &c. This shows the successful

establishment of a flourishing colony, at a cost of less than \$145 for each individual in it—a case unparalleled by any example of history.

It is asserted in the report that “there is reason to believe that, through the system at present adopted by the Society of causing a return of one or two colonists of influence and respectability annually, to mingle with their old associates, no difficulty will hereafter be experienced in obtaining any desirable number of emigrants, and those too of the right stamp.”

The advantages which the establishment and sustenance of this colony have already produced to Maryland, in a commercial as well as other points of view, are evident and striking; and, from present prospects, they will continue to increase in a very great ratio. The commercial character, too, given the colony by the excellent policy pursued by the Society, will be greatly advanced by the establishment on the coast, of an American squadron, which the United States have by treaty stipulated to keep there. The Maryland colony, being embraced in its cruising ground, will doubtless be one of the principal places of resort for provisions, &c.

NEW ENGLISH MISSION STATION.

We find in the *Missionary Herald* for February, extracts from English publications, giving details of the commencement of some important missions interior to Badagry, at a town called Abbekuta or Udenstone, about one hundred miles from the sea, and containing 40 or 50,000 inhabitants. We learned through Gov. Russwurm some two years since, that a number of re-captured Africans belonging to a tribe near Badagry, had since their settlement in Sierra Leone, accumulated property enough to enable them to buy an old brig and sail for their own country. They succeeded in reaching their home after being robbed to a greater or less extent by the beach people, particularly those of Lagos. They were, of course, received with open arms by their towns-people, and a more affecting scene than such a meeting cannot well be imagined. About three hundred have already arrived from Sierra Leone, bringing with them many of the arts and habits of civilized life. We cannot doubt the success of a mission planted in connection with these people. With one or two judicious and kind-hearted leaders they will form a missionary band, that will prove irresistible in overcoming the fetish and devil-worship of the natives.

Mr. Freeman, the principal missionary has also made a visit to the king of Dahomey, the most powerful chief of West Africa. He visited his palace at Abomey, and found it as described by former travellers, garnished with human skulls. From his reception, however, it is to be hoped that the present King, Guzzu, is more favourably disposed towards Europeans than his predecessors, who have ever been represented as mere brute butchers. King Guzzu of Abomey at least ought to have a high niche in the temple of Temperance, as he has abolished the manufacture of palm wine in his dominions, on the ground “that many of the natives had heretofore used it to great excess and become noisy and riotous in their houses.” Leave has also been granted by the king to establish a mission at Whydah, one of the greatest slave marts on the West Coast. But of the success of this mission in Africa, unaided by colored people, we have little hope.

FROM SAINT DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the brig Vesper, Lofland, at this port from Jacmel, St. Domingo, we learn verbally that the late disturbances had all been settled, and at the time when the V. sailed (2d October) that every thing was tranquil. A convention was in session at Port au Prince for the purpose of amending the constitution, and providing for the election of President.—*Philad. U. S. Gazette.*

The Charleston Courier has been put in possession of a file of Port Republican [Port au Prince] papers, from which it appears that on the night of 9th September an attempt at a counter revolution took place there, under the auspices of Colonel Dalzon, who, about 7 o'clock, with a loose collection of soldiery, took possession of Fort Alexander, but finding it destitute of powder and incapable of defence, he abandoned it and advanced upon the town. On arriving at the thoroughfare he was met by the 5th regiment, and having dashed his horse upon the chief of General Herard's staff, he was immediately shot and killed by a soldier. Dalzon's escort of officers then escaped to the woods. General Herard was aware of the conspiracy, and had taken measures to defeat it. Numerous arrests were made; but the conspiracy seems to have been confined chiefly to young men without regular employment, ambitious of military or civil advancement.

PROTECTION OF COLORED SEAMEN.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Messrs. John A. Maybin, of New Orleans, and B. F. Hunt, of Charleston, agents for that commonwealth under a resolve of last winter, to represent the rights of colored citizens of Massachusetts who may be restrained in those ports when arriving there as seamen, with power to test the question before the United States Supreme Court. A great injustice is done to merchants and ship owners, by imprisonment and detaining of colored seamen, until the vessel sails. The resolve was the result of a petition from the most respectable ship owners of Boston, and has no relation to the question of abolition. The agents selected, are said to be gentlemen of elevated and philanthropic character.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM 24th JANUARY, TO 24th FEBRUARY, 1844.

VERMONT.

<i>St. Johnsbury</i> , Erastus Fairbanks, Thaddeus Fairbanks, Joseph P.		
Fairbanks, each \$10, Rev. R. C. Hand, 50 cents,	\$30 50	
<i>Peacham</i> , Dr. Josiah Shedd, \$10,	10 00	
		\$40 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Concord</i> , New Hampshire Colonization Society, per David S. Morrill, Esq.	3 00	
<i>Mount Vernon</i> , D. W. Baker, Esq.	50	
		3 50

CONNECTICUT.

<i>From the State Colonization Society</i> , per Charles Seymour, Esq., Treasurer	649 08	
		649 08

NEW YORK.

Collected by Rev. S. Cornelius,	35 00	
		35 00

NEW JERSEY.

<i>New Brunswick</i> , Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., annual subscription,	50 00	
<i>Freshold</i> , Collection in the Presbyterian Church by their Pastor,		
Rev. D. V. McLean,	8 00	
Collected in several places by Rev. S. Cornelius,	73 63	
		131 63

DELAWARE.

Collections from various individuals made by the Rev. Joseph Collins,	100 80	
		100 80

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington City</i> , Balance due from the estate of the late H. Ault, deceased,	73 83	73 83
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OHIO.

<i>Urbana</i> , Miss Sophia E. Twisler, per Hon. R. C. Schenck,	6 00	
<i>Cincinnati</i> , Benjamin Mills,	5 00	
<i>West Mill Grove</i> , Mrs. E. Douglass,	2 50	13 50
Total Contributions,		\$1,047 84

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>Hallowell</i> , Samuel Gorden, to 1 Jan. '45,	3 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Fitzwilliam</i> , S. Kendall, to 1 Jan. '45, \$3.		
<i>Campton</i> , Stephen Morse, and P. C. Blaisedell, for '43, each \$1 50.	4 50	
<i>Mount Vernon</i> , Capt. J. A. Starrets, to 1 Jan. '45, \$1 50,	3 00	
VERMONT.— <i>Woodstock</i> , Benjamin Swan, to 1 Jan. '45,	1 50	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Fitchburg</i> , Alvah Crocker, balance,		
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Deep River</i> , R. S. Marvin, to 30 April, '46, \$5.		
By Rev. S. Cornelius.— <i>Norwich</i> , Newcomb Kinney, \$4, Daniel Tyler, \$5, Gen. Wm. Williams, \$1 50.	20 00	
<i>Plainville</i> , J. S. Lewis, \$3.		
<i>New Haven</i> , Isaac H. Townsend, \$1 50.		
<i>Meriden</i> , Rev. J. T. Cushing, \$1 50.		
<i>New London</i> , T. Williams, 2d, \$1 50,		
NEW YORK.— <i>Canandaigua</i> , Case & Beeman, to 1 Jan. '45, each \$1 50.		
<i>Canoga</i> , Rev. J. Odell, to Jan. '45, \$1 50.		
<i>Penn Yan</i> , Rev. James Richards, and E. O. Andrews, to 1 Jan. '45, each \$1 50.	82 50	
<i>Parma Center</i> , Rev. J. Fuller, to 1 Jan. '45, \$1 50.		
New York subscribers, per Rev. J. H. Eaton, \$75,		
NEW JERSEY.—By Rev. S. Cornelius: <i>Morristown</i> , Lewis Mills, \$6,		
Rev. A. Chester, \$8.		
<i>New Brunswick</i> , George Ellis, \$1 50.		
<i>Jersey City</i> , David Henderson, \$6, M. Savary, \$4.		
<i>Burlington</i> , Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, \$4.		
<i>Newark</i> , Wm. Wright, \$6, Wm. Wallace, \$8,	43 50	
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Philadelphia</i> , Benjamin Coates, for 12 copies, \$31.		
From subscribers in Philadelphia, by Wm. Coppinger, \$74,	105 00	
DELAWARE.—By Rev. Joseph Collins: Mr. Bradford, \$4 50, John Higgins, \$3,		
Rev. Thomas Love, \$1, James McMullen, \$6,		
John Sebo, \$6, David C. Wilson, \$6, Wm. B. Lewis, \$1 50,	29 50	
Miss Shields, \$1 50.		
VIRGINIA.— <i>Gerard's Town</i> , Miss Nancy Sands, to Jan. '45, \$1 50.		
<i>Cumberland Court House</i> , Willis Wilson, to 1 Jan. '45, \$1 50.		
<i>Frankford</i> , Charles A. Stewart, balance, \$1 50.		
<i>Charleston</i> , Lewis Summers, balance, \$1 50,	6 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charlestown</i> , E. L. Kerrison, Esq., to 1 Jan. '45,	1 50	
GEORGIA.— <i>Covington</i> , Thomas Turner, to 30 April, '45,	5 00	
KENTUCKY.— <i>Louisville</i> , Charles J. Clark, to 1 Jan. '44,	6 00	
OHIO.— <i>Union Town</i> , John Lyle, to 1 Jan. '44, \$3.		
<i>West Mill Grove</i> , Mrs. E. Douglass, to 1 Jan. '45, \$1 50.		
<i>Warren</i> , J. D. Webb, to 1 Jan. '44, \$3.		
<i>Xenia</i> , For several subscriptions, per Hon. R. C. Schenck, \$10.		
<i>Ashtabula</i> , E. C. Lockwood, to 1 Jan. '44, \$1.		
<i>Marshallsville</i> , Rev. James Denton, to 30 April, '44, \$2,	21 50	
Total for Repository,		338 00
Total,		1,385 84

ERRATUM FOR AUG. NO.

Instead of *Timothy Hodge, Esq., New Lebanon, \$50*, read *Timothy Hedges, Esq., New-York City, \$50*.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1844.

[NO. 4.

From the Missionary Herald.
WEST AFRICA.

LETTER FROM MR. WALKER, AUGUST 15, 1843.

Adverse Influences.—New Station.—MR. WALKER is one of the missionaries who lately removed from Cape Palmas to the Gaboon river, King George's town, where he has probably commenced a new station before this time, is on the south side of the river, about thirty miles from its mouth. Cape Lopez, which has been recently visited by Mr. Griswold, as mentioned below, is about seventy-five miles south of the Gaboon.

"We have again recently been over this field to see which will be the most suitable place for another station. Qua Ben's town is now entirely under the influence of the French, and a deplorable influence it is: They profess to have no Sabbath, and they live up to their profession most scrupulously. They are now erecting a large government school house, and will have teachers in great abundance. This I learned from the commodore himself a few days since. Mr. Griswold has visited Cape Lopez, and the slave interest is predominant there. The same is most emphatically true in King William's territories, on the other side of the river. The king receives a large revenue from the slave traders, and they tell him that they are ashamed when they see a respectable white man; they know their business to be infamous, and if we go there, they will not stay. The king loves money, but he says when he has enough, we may come.

"In view of all these circumstances, we have decided upon a station at King George's town; it is also decided that I shall go there. Mr. Wilson and myself have visited the place, and made arrangements for the necessary preparations. The people erect a building for a church and school house, and we pay for a dwelling house, which will probably cost about sixty-five or seventy dollars. The people are now very busy cutting their farms, and will be so engaged for about two weeks longer, when they will commence the erection of the buildings, and about

that time I intend to go there to remain permanently, I shall take one of the Cape Palmas boys to assist me as a teacher.

"Things remain here as usual. The people are all friendly, and the attendance upon our meetings continues as good as usual. But we do not yet hear any inquiring what they must do to be saved. We are still blessed with our usual health, and we are not discouraged in our work of breaking up the fallow ground and sowing the good seed. But we fear, from the last reports, that Christians in America are somewhat discouraged, and we cannot be indifferent in view of such a state of feeling. But our hope is in God, and he will do all things well."

From the same.

WESLEYAN MISSION IN GUINEA.

Messrs. Freeman and De Graft, of the (English) Wesleyan Missionary Society, have recently commenced a station at Badagry, in the Bight of Benin, Western Africa. This place has heretofore been known as the seat of the most sanguinary superstition and the scene of the worst atrocities of the slave trade. In consequence of the jealousy with which Europeans were formerly regarded, Lander was here compelled to drink the poisonous fetish draught. A number of the inhabitants of this region, having been sold into slavery, were recaptured by British cruisers and carried into Sierra Leone. There they became acquainted with Christianity and Christian missionaries; and since their return to Badagry, they have prepared the way for missionary operations among their own people.

The establishment of this mission has led to the exploration of the interior. Having made the necessary arrangements at Badagry, Mr. Freeman set out for Abbekuta, or Understone, on the 5th of December, 1842. This place is about one hundred miles from Badagry, in a northerly direction. It has a population which he estimates at 40,000 to 50,000. Clapperton makes no mention of such a town; indeed, it does not appear to have been previously visited by any European. Mr. Freeman's account of his entry into Understone and his description of the place itself will be given in his own language.

"*Visit to Understone—Reception by the King, Dec. 11.*—Some horsemen arrived to conduct us to the capitol, and we resumed our journey. In half an hour we reached the outskirts of the town, after crossing the Ogu, a considerable river, about seventy yards wide, running south-south-west, and falling into the sea at Lagos, about thirty miles below Badagry. As we entered the town, I found it to be a much larger place than I had expected, though I was prepared to see something extensive. The streets were lined with the natives, collected together in great numbers to witness the scene of an English missionary visiting Understone. They testified their pleasure and satisfaction by the constant cry of 'Aku!' 'Welcome!' We passed through several streets, very narrow and confined; and reached the king's residence, nearly in the centre of the town. We rode on horseback into a large court-yard, surrounded with houses having clay walls, from six to ten feet high, with sloping thatched roofs extending from six to ten or twelve feet over the walls, and reaching to within three feet of the ground, forming a kind of verandah, with an earthen floor raised from six to eighteen inches above the level of the ground. Under a large verandah of the above-mentioned description, Sodeke was seated, surrounded by many of his people. We alighted from our horses and paid our respects to him. He bade us wel-

come to Understone, and expressed his great satisfaction at my paying him a visit. He was seated on the floor, on a large native mat, supporting himself against a beautiful leather-covered cushion of native manufacture. He wore a handsome damask cloth thrown lightly over his shoulder, and a scarlet cloth cap, with a large blue tassel on the crown of it. Before him stood a large glass bowl, of European manufacture, well supplied with gora nuts. Seats were placed for us in the yard, close to the verandah; and we rested ourselves for a short time, and then repaired to our own quarters. The scenes which I have witnessed this morning will never be erased from my memory. Among the horsemen who came to Okwaru, to conduct us to Understone, were several of the Christian emigrants from Sierra Leone. After a long absence from their fatherland, they had returned, bringing the grace of God in their hearts; and had for some time been anxiously looking for a visit from a Christian missionary. I shall never forget the joy which beamed in their countenances as they seized me by the hand, and bade me welcome. 'Ah!' said they, in the course of our conversation, 'we told our king that the English people loved us, and that missionaries would be sure to follow us to Understone; but he could hardly believe that any one would come so very far away to do us good. Now,' said they, 'what we told our king, is really come to pass. Oh, master! you are welcome, welcome, welcome!'

"Sodeke seemed quite overjoyed; and as we were walking across the court-yard to our own quarters, he clasped me in his arms before all the people, and thus testified his extreme satisfaction. Shortly afterward he came to our quarters, and talked with me for some time in a very free and familiar manner. 'My people,' said he, 'told me they were sure their friends in England would not neglect them; but I feared you would not venture to come so far. Now I see you, and my heart rejoices; and as you have now come to visit us, I hope the English will never leave us.' Thus did this noble spirited chieftain pour out the warm effusions of his heart. My feelings were of the most intense character. I saw in Sodeke's open and manly countenance something which gave the seal of truth to all that he said. His remarks were not vain empty compliments; but I believe they came from his heart, and were spoken in sincerity and truth."

"*First Religious Service at Understone.*—In the afternoon we held a public prayer-meeting in the court-yard. We placed our little traveling-table opposite to the king's verandah; and, to my astonishment, Sodeke came out and seated himself by me at the table. Nearly all the Christian emigrants were present, dressed in European clothes; and we had an interesting service. I gave a brief address, which was explained to the king in the vernacular tongue; and every thing passed off very much to my satisfaction. The child-like simplicity of Sodeke, a powerful king reigning over a numerous people, is truly astonishing. To view him as a party in the scene already described, and then to remember that this scene took place in the midst of his capital, where he is surrounded by at least fifty thousand of his people, one cannot cease to admire his truly noble spirit.

"This beautiful scene, and these pleasing prospects, are chiefly the results of missionary enterprise, in seconding the efforts of the British

government to suppress slavery. These Christian emigrants have acted the part of the little Israelitish maid, in the history of Naaman, the Syrian. They have brought with them a good report of the God of Israel; and the happy effects are strikingly visible."

"*Description of Understone—Dec. 12.*—We walked out to see part of the town. Abbekuta, or Understone, is by far the largest town that I have seen in Africa; from what I can judge, I think it is nearly, or quite as large again as Coomassie. The houses are all constructed on the same plan as the king's house, already described, with the exception of their being smaller. There is no order or regularity in the streets; the houses are built without any attention to beauty or uniformity. In this respect, there is no comparison between Understone and Coomassie—Coomassie being so far superior; but Understone is capable of very great improvement. The beautiful hills and vales which the site occupies, and the noble blocks of granite rising above the houses in every direction, give it an appearance bold, romantic and beautiful. Every principal street seems to be of itself a market-place, in which many native productions are exhibited for sale, such as rich cotton cloths, Moorish caps, gunpowder, knives, cutlasses of native manufacture, bowls, dishes, calabashes, reels of cotton, rope, and line of various sizes; fresh meat, beef, pork, and mutton, rats, (of which the natives seem very fond,) ready-made soup, palm-oil, palm-wine, a kind of beer made from the maize, some from millet, plantains, bananas, pine-apples, papaws, limes, oranges, ground-nuts, corn, yams raw and ready-cooked, kidney-beans, sweet-potatoes, roll-tobacco, and many other things."

"*Influence of Sierra Leone on the Interior—Dec 16.*—I met all the principal men among the emigrants from Sierra Leone, and had a long conversation with them respecting their proceedings and circumstances since they left Sierra Leone. The following is the information which I received from them.

"About three years ago, the first emigrants landed at Badagry and Lagos. The people of Badagry received them kindly, and allowed them quietly to pass through into their native towns and villages. Not so the people of Lagos; instead of following the example of the Badagry people, they laid violent hands on the property of the emigrants, and, in many cases, deprived them of every thing except the clothes which they wore. Even the chief of Lagos, who is since dead, did not scruple to violate all the principles of humanity, by taking from some of the emigrants every thing but the clothes on their backs; deprived them, by force, of all their little savings, with which they intended to greet their long lost families on their return to their father-land; and had the cruelty to tell them that they might think themselves well off, and be well satisfied that they were allowed in this folorn and helpless manner to proceed into the interior. I heard of this, by report, at Badagry; and to-day, the sufferers themselves have confirmed all that I have previously learnt. Out of about two hundred and sixty-five emigrants, the passengers of three vessels, who landed at Lagos, it seems that not one of them escaped with any of their property, save the clothes in which they were clad.

"In this distressed state, many of them had to travel four long days' journey into the interior, before they could reach their families; and when they did at last gaze on their native rocks at Understone, instead of

appearing before their friends in that respectable manner in which the benevolent government which had saved them from the iron grasp of slavery, desired they should appear, they stood at the entrance of their native dwellings, without a farthing to purchase bread for the day.

"Altogether from two hundred to three hundred emigrants have landed at Badagry during the past three years; and have, with their property, passed safely on to their native homes. This is a pleasing fact, which stands in striking contrast with the conduct of the people of Lagos. Sodeke, the king of the Akus, has manifested a truly noble spirit. He has received his long lost people very kindly; makes a striking difference between them and their countrymen in general, by allowing them to approach him on their feet, standing, (the national custom requiring the people to prostrate themselves,) and by encouraging all of them, both men and women, to wear European clothes, and to persevere in those European manners and customs which they have brought with them from Sierra Leone. He is pleased with their appearance and conduct, and wishes all his subjects to follow their example. This is honorable to both parties; and will surely be gratifying news for the British government, and all those who are interested in the regeneration of Africa.

"Those emigrants who have some knowledge of any mechanical profession or business have endeavored to work at their respective trades and calling whenever an opportunity has offered itself; but as such opportunities have been somewhat rare, they have chiefly employed themselves in trading and agricultural pursuits, such as the cultivation of corn, yams, cotton, etc. Coffee is not known here; and perhaps the distance from the coast is too great to render it a profitable article of culture for exportation. Cotton is in considerable demand in the native markets."

"*Further Intercourse with Sodeke—Dec. 17.*—I had some conversation with Sodeke on subjects connected with geography and astronomy; and explained to him the use of a pocket-sextant which he saw me using. I succeeded in getting him to observe the sun on an artificial horizon brought down to an arc of ninety degrees; and he appeared very much astonished and delighted.

"*Dec. 18.*—Sodeke and a few members of his family, and the principal men among the emigrants, dined with me. We fixed a temporary table under the shed in Sodeke's yard, and all things passed off very well indeed. Our party amounted, to the best of my recollection, to about twenty-five persons. Sodeke seemed very much delighted; it was the first time that he had ever eaten food after the manner and custom of Europeans."

MR. FREEMAN'S VISIT TO DAHOMI—INTRODUCTION TO THE KING.—The commencement of the mission at Badagry has opened the way for friendly intercourse with Dahomi. Knowing the character of its sovereign, and apprehensive that the operations of himself and Mr. De Graft at Badagry might be interrupted by his interference, Mr. Freeman determined to see him, if possible, for the purpose of securing his acquiescence in their plans. This enterprising missionary returned from Understone on the 24th of December; on the 27th of the same month he sailed for Whydah—which is about fifty miles west of Badagry—and arrived there on the 31st. On the 6th of January, he set out for Abomi, the capitol of Dahomi. On the 10th of the same month he arrived at Kanna, where the king was then staying.

"*Jan. 12.*—About 11 A. M. the king sent messengers to inform me that he was ready to see me; and I proceeded to the royal residence, accompanied by my interpreters and a few of my people. When we arrived at the gate, we found Mewo outside, under his umbrella, smoking his pipe and waiting to receive us. After I had been seated a short time under one of the banyan trees, Mewo went into the king; and a messenger came, requesting me to proceed. We passed through the gate, and entered into a large enclosed yard, from eighty to ninety yards square; and I again took my seat under the shade of a tree to await another invitation.

"In three or four minutes the messenger returned, requesting me again to proceed. We then advanced toward another gate on the opposite side, the messengers continually saying in a low voice, in the native tongue. 'May we come? May we come?' as they walked along in a stooping position. We then passed through the gate, and entered another yard about the same size as the other; and, on the opposite side under a thatched verandah of considerable dimensions, sat His Majesty Guzzu, King of Dahomi, surrounded by a great number of ladies of his household, and several hundreds of female soldiers armed with muskets and cutlasses, doing duty as his body guard. The rude verandah seemed to be decorated for the occasion with pieces of damask and handsome cloths of native manufacture bound round the pillars. The king was seated on an European chair, covered with a cloth; and before him was placed a small European table, containing several decanters filled with different kinds of liquor, and several tumblers and wine-glasses, and a supply of water. As we approached nearer and nearer, the messengers prostrated themselves on their hands and knees; and in this posture advanced several yards, until they came close to the place where the king was seated. They then threw dust on their heads, and prostrated themselves, touching the dust with their fore heads, chins, and cheek-bones. Mewo and Kabada were kneeling on the ground close opposite the king. The king rose from his seat to receive me, as I entered the verandah, took me very cordially by the hand, and bade me welcome to Dahomi. My traveling camp stool was then placed on the other side of the table directly opposite the king, and I was requested to sit down. His Majesty also seated himself, and seemed pleased to see me.

"After asking me how I liked my journey, and giving me an opportunity of letting him know what I thought of the country through which I had passed, he asked me to drink with him; and while I was doing so, I heard heavy guns firing at a short distance from the place where we were seated; and was informed by the king that he was firing a salute in honor of the queen of England. When twenty-one guns had been fired, he showed me in his hand twenty-one cowrie shells, and said they were equal in number to the guns he had fired in honor of the queen of England. I of course returned thanks. He then fired a salute of nine guns, to welcome me to Kanna. To object to this would, in such a case, have been wrong, as he would not have understood my motive for so doing; and I therefore endeavored to put a good face on it, and thanked him for his kindness."

"*Conversation with the King.* We then entered into conversation; and I explained to him the real object of my visit, and went at length into the subject of the Badagry mission; acquainting him with our objects and intentions, contradicting the false rumor respecting our building a fort at

Badagry, and assuring him that our operations there were of a strictly religious, and not of a political nature. He seemed very well satisfied with the explanations I gave; and immediately said, "Cannot you do something at Whydah also?" To which I answered, "My particular business with your Majesty is concerning our mission at Badagry; but if you wish us to commence a mission at Whydah, we will try, and attend to your request as early as possible." In answer to which, he said he wished us to do so.

"I then spoke to him of the anxiety manifested by Her Majesty the queen of England, and her people, to do good to Africa by every possible means. Referring again to the Badagry mission, I stated that a great number of Aku people, who had been taken from slave-ships by British cruisers, had been landed at Sierra Leone, where they had lived many years under the protection of the British government; that they had expressed a wish to return to their native land; that they had done so; and that, as many of them had been under the instruction of English missionaries at Sierra Leone, I had, while at Cape Coast, received instructions to proceed to Badagry, and try to make some arrangement for their being taken care of; but that we did not wish to confine our operations to Badagry, or any particular place, but to act as the friends of all. I further stated that we recently had commenced a mission in Ashantee, and had very great demands for missionaries all around us at Cape Coast; but, notwithstanding, I was sure that every effort would be made in England to do something for Whydah. I also added, that the queen of England had been recently turning her attention very much toward Africa; and several times the question had lately been asked, 'What can be done for the good of Africa?' that measures was now being adopted for promoting the benevolent object; and I thought it probable, that the queen of England would soon send to him about the re-occupying of the English fort at Whydah, and opening friendly communications with him. He was evidently highly pleased with what I said; and replied, "I hope the queen will send to me, and send a governor for the fort directly." I then acquainted him with my extreme anxiety to return to the coast without delay, on account of my long absence from Cape Coast, where business of a very pressing nature demanded my speedy return; and he assured me that he would not detain me, but make me ready very soon. Our long interview was then brought to a close; and he rose up and accompanied me across the two yards, and out at the door into the area in front of the gate. On our arrival outside the gate, accompanied by several hundred female soldiers, the king ordered them to fire their muskets and blunderbusses; thus I was taken unawares with more firing for about from ten to twenty minutes. I was sorry it took place on the Sabbath; but I could not hinder it. This little brigade of soldiers presented a very singular appearance. They were dressed so much like men, that a stranger would not have supposed that they were women. The king's soldiers wear a loose shirt without sleeves, which comes nearly down to their knees, and is fastened round the waist by their cartouch belt; a musket, a small heavy cutlass, and a poniard, complete their armor. The brigade of women fired their muskets and blunderbusses remarkably well.

"The interpreter and messenger having intimated to me that I could see Abomi if I wished, I told the king, before we broke up our conference,

that I should like to see Abomi; and he seemed pleased, and readily consented to it. Arrangements were consequently made for my visiting Abomi, on Tuesday next.

"The king of Dahomi is a man of fine personal appearance, about six feet high, and rather stout, but not at all corpulent. His countenance is open and manly, and he appears to be of a very mild and pacific disposition."

"*Second interview with the King.*—Jan. 13.—I visited the king again. I found him prepared to receive me in the same place where I met him yesterday; but as our interview was strictly private he had only two or three attendants present.

"During this interview, I went again over the same subject on which we conversed yesterday; and I had thus a second opportunity of bringing missionary operations before him. Lest I should be mistaken as to his remarks yesterday concerning a mission at Whydah, I determined to make sure by referring again to that particular; and asked him if he really wished us to commence a mission at Whydah; to which question he freely answered, 'Yes;,' and thus removed all doubt from my mind. He also said that he would be glad for the missionary who may reside at Whydah to pay him a visit once a year in Abomi."

"*Visit to Abomi.*—Jan. 14.—Mewo arrived at my quarters, and joined my house-master Kabada to take me to Abomi. Their people, amounting to from two hundred to three hundred, with their native drums and other instruments of music, their banners and large umbrellas, with Kabada, started first and led the way; Mewo went next; and I, with every one of my carriers, followed in the rear. Both Mewo and Kabada rode on their mules. We proceeded on a fine level road, varying in breadth from ten to forty feet. When we had gone about two miles and a half, we passed one of the king's fetish-houses; and a fetish-man came forward and pronounced a blessing, and begged of the fetish a safe journey for us to Abomi. Though I pitied the people for their superstitions, yet I could not help admiring their apparent sincerity. Having stopped here for two or three seconds, we again proceeded over a fine open country, flat, but still interesting. The two greatest ornaments of these pretty sylvan scenes are the monkey-trees, bread-tree, and the locust-tree. The Guinea-peach, with its beautiful globular blossoms, is another ornament of this part of Africa. The palm tree is also seen luxuriating in great abundance. The natives use the pulp of the nut for oil and soup; but the use of palm-wine is prohibited by the king. On inquiring into the cause of this prohibition, I was informed that many of the natives had used it to very great excess, and had become noisy and riotous in their houses; the king had therefore prohibited the use of the wine, to check this growing evil. After proceeding on the Abomi path about six miles, we turned to the left, and proceeded to Coomassie, the king's new palace, situated about two miles from Abomi. On our arrival at the palace, several chiefs were seated at the gate to receive us; and after having gone through the usual ceremonies of reception, I passed into the large court-yard, and saw some part of the interior of the royal palace. The king being from home, I did not see the rooms of the palace; but the interior has a very respectable appearance. It is built in the European style, and appears strong and durable. The materials are a red clay. The roofs are thatched with grass. The house has one very large

wing, which seems to contain some of the principal apartments. While I was seated in the interior court-yard, at a small table covered with some refreshments, the king's wives, residing at Coomassie, sent an abundant supply of food for my people, and sat at a distance as spectators, while I was taking a rough sketch of the premises.

"From Coomassie we then proceeded to Abomi. Soon after, we reached Kabada's house in Abomi, and stopped to lunch and refresh the people. An abundant supply of native provisions, ready prepared for my people, with soup and stews, etc., for myself, were sent over from Kanna, a distance of about eight miles, by order of the king; and after resting about an hour and a half, during the heat of the day, we proceeded to Adangerakadi, the king's palace in Abomi. The entrance and the area in front of it were like all the others I have seen; but Adangerakadi is a larger house than any of the others. After going through the usual form I passed into the interior yard, saw some of the king's wives, and was treated in the same manner as at Coomassie. In the yard I saw suspended from a tree, or from some sticks, (I forget which,) from twenty to thirty pairs of Moorish stirrup-irons, trophies taken in some former engagement with the Akus, or perhaps some of the Moorish tribes immediately behind Dahomi. On leaving the palace I was introduced to all the members of the king's household as the English fetish-man, the king of Dahomi's friend. The whole premises of Adangerakadi are very extensive, and all enclosed within a clay wall from three to four feet thick, and about twelve or fourteen feet high. The area within must be at least from six to ten acres. As we passed along outside the walls, I saw that they were decorated with human skulls, stuck on small sticks. The sticks were about fifteen inches high above the tops of the walls, and placed at regular distances from each other all around the premises. I should say that the distance from stick to stick, and consequently from skull to skull, would be about from twenty to thirty feet.

"From Adangerakadi we went to visit the king's mother. The walls, from top to bottom, on either side of the door leading to one part of the royal premises which we passed, were decorated with a vertical row of human skull-bones, built into the clay, with the faces outward, level with the wall. After visiting the king's mother, we went to Mewo's house, and rested ourselves. All the great chiefs, and many others have both town and country houses. On entering Mewo's premises, I was conducted to a small table in a court yard, where Mewo joined me, and refreshed me with some cherry-brandy and water. After resting ourselves for some time, we started about seven o'clock in the evening, on our way back to Kanna. Just as we were leaving the outskirts of Abomi, Kabadi, who was again leading the way, stopped, and again directed my attention to a number of guns, some brass, some iron, some of heavy, some of light calibre. There were altogether thirty in number; one, I think the largest, of brass, had been taken from Badagry, many years back; others had been obtained, in all probability, from vessels on the coast. Under the beautifully soft shades of the evening, we then proceeded on our way back to Kanna. It was a splendid evening. The locust-tree, and the different varieties of mimosa and acacia, in some places lined the road."

"*Description of Abomi.*—Abomi is a large town; but, from the peculiar manner in which the people build, there is nothing in the appearance of the houses and streets particularly striking. The houses of all the chiefs

and captains are enclosed within high walls; so that, in passing through many of the streets, nothing can be seen but heavy clay walls on either side. In size, I should think it nearly, or quite equal to Coomassie; and perhaps the population about the same in number. The soil is red clay, mixed with sand; and, generally speaking, quite free from stones. There is, however, some granite somewhere in the neighborhood; for on my way up to Kanna, from Whydah, I met a man carrying on his head a large piece of granite, about sixty pound weight, which I understood he was taking to Whydah for sale. The most striking objects in Abomi, next to the royal premises, are many splendid specimens of the Baabah. In almost every street, and at almost every turning, these vegetable monsters may be seen rising above the walls and houses."

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSION IN GUINEA.

Mr. Townsend's visit to Understone.—It was stated on a previous page, that a number of Africans from the vicinity of Badagry, who had been sold into slavery, had been recaptured by the British cruisers, and carried into Sierra Leone; and that they there became acquainted with Christianity and Christian missionaries. Some of them were unwilling to return to their native country, unaccompanied by a religious teacher. Mr. Townsend, a catechist of the Church Missionary Society, was accordingly deputed to visit this part of Africa, and ascertain what encouragement there might be for the establishment of a mission. He landed at Badagry on the 19th December, 1842; having made the necessary arrangements, he set out for Understone, where he arrived in safety on the 4th of January. As he entered the town, "the doorways of the houses and the corners of the streets were filled with eager spectators, who all endeavored to show the liveliest joy, and shouted, 'How do you do, white man? How do you do, you that are coming?'" Having reached the king's residence, Mr. Townsend found him very cordial and friendly. The reader will not fail to notice, with surprise and gratification, the fact that the missionaries of two different societies have simultaneously visited this benighted portion of the earth for the purpose of carrying thither the blessings of the gospel.

"Jan. 6.—In the afternoon, Sodeke sent for me, to write a letter to His Excellency, the Governor of Sierra Leone, which I did. I was highly gratified with the sentiment which he wished to express. He wanted to express his thankfulness to the British government for what it had done for his people, and his own convictions that they were seeking the happiness and welfare of the African race. Also, that he had determined to suppress all slave trade in his own country, and in the neighboring parts, so far as his influence extends. Further, his desire for the return of his people, and that white men, both missionaries and merchants, might settle in his country. After having finished his letter, I asked, if missionaries were to be sent to Abbekuta, whether he would give them children to teach. 'Yes,' he said, 'more than you would be able to manage;' and also, 'If you will stop a few days more than you state you purpose doing, I will give you any spot of ground you may select, on which to build a school house.' I was obliged to decline his offer, as my instructions did not sanction my contracting any engagement to commence a mission. I also asked him if he would receive a native, should one be sent as a school-master. He replied, 'Yes; and I would help him to build his house.' He also told me, in answer to my inquiries respecting it, that it was unlawful for any chief to sell a domestic slave; and any one found doing so would be punished.

"The disposition of this chief seems to differ from many, indeed all, of whom I have heard; in that he is easy of access; and whatever question I have asked him, he has answered readily, without any apparent attempt to disguise. He is certainly desirous of getting Englishmen to reside in his country, and of an alliance with the English government. These things indicate, on his part, a liberal mind; and on the part of Providence, an opening for the spread of the gospel. Can it be that this chief, whose country is open and easy of access, shall express his desire for the instruction of his children and people, and for the abolition of slavery, and British Christians not respond to his desire, after the evidence they have given of their anxiety for the welfare of Africa, by sparing no expense and by fearing no danger to accomplish their benevolent purposes? I feel it must not be doubted, that, as soon as the desires of this chief shall be known, his wishes will be readily fulfilled."

"*Observance of the Sabbath at Abbekuta.*—Jan. 7.—In the afternoon, I held service under a shed in the king's court. When all were assembled, and was ready to commence, I sent to inform the king of it. He then came; and, on a mat spread for him, sat during the whole of the service. I explained to the people, through my interpreter, A. Wilhelm, the parable of the marriage-feast. While doing so, I was forcibly reminded of the goodness of God toward the Sierra Leone people who were present; and asked if there were not many who had before had opportunities of hearing the gospel, but who had despised them; and had not only despised them, but had left the country where God was known, for this where God was not known, thus turning their backs upon the favors and privileges which God had bestowed on them. I then remarked that God, notwithstanding, in mercy had followed them, and again invited them to the gospel-feast. Near the conclusion of my address, Sodeke exclaimed, 'Yes! yes!' to the following observations, which I addressed to those who had been members of a Christian church in Sierra Leone. I told them if they continued in the ways of godliness, as they had been taught out of the Word of God, they would be received into heaven; but if they should yield to the examples of the heathen around them, or listen to the heathenish counsel of their friends and country-people, and so be drawn aside from the truth to follow the sinful practices of the heathens, and thus *deny the Lord that bought them*, there would be nothing for them to expect in this world but the stings of a guilty conscience, and in the world to come the everlasting wrath of the Almighty. I had been told that Sodeke wished the Sierra Leone people to follow the religion and the customs of the English people, as they had been taught in Sierra Leone; but I felt I had not heard this confirmed from his own mouth. What a blessing to the country present for the spread of the everlasting gospel, if the opportunities for usefulness will be lost if the present opportunity is not taken."

"Jan. 10.—Sodeke has shown the people, and has given them greater respect than the same rank. The liberal manner, by the fact that he has treated them than they were accustomed to. It is the custom of the chief, to prostrate themselves before him. But Sodeke, hearing

homage to any but God, forbade them to do so to himself. I have often heard of Sodeke in Sierra Leone, and was prepared to see in him a chief of superior character and ability; and my intercourse with him during the past week has increased this good impression. He is tall and sufficiently bulky for his age (I should suppose forty-five or fifty) and height; his countenance is mild and pleasing, but indicates ability; his voice soft, and his speech slow. The Akus are generally remarkable for boisterous speech, and much action when speaking. I never saw him in anger, or in any way excited. The laws of the country are particularly severe against theft—in some cases, death is the penalty; and, consequently, property is secure. I am not aware of having lost any thing since I left Badagry."

In a letter to the Sierra Leone Committee under date of May 31st, Mr. Townsend says that he considers Understone as safe a residence for a missionary as any place which is not under a civilized government. "The town is the whole strength of the Egba tribe united, acting upon the principle that union is strength. They were attacked, about ten years ago, by the people of Illorni; but being able to repel their assailants, a peace was brought about between them, and they have since remained unmolested." In respect to the healthiness of the country he writes as follows:

"I am led to believe, from the general aspect of the country, from the absence of the diseases, sores, and ulcers, to which the Negroes in Sierra Leone are very subject, and from the great age which many appear to attain, that the country is far more healthy than Sierra Leone. The country around Abbekuta is, as far as I could discover, free from marshes. The river Ogu, which flows by it, has a rocky and sandy bed, and is free from any thing likely to create miasma."

The reader may wish to obtain some information respecting the previous history of the king of Understone.

"Sodeke obtained his present pre-eminence by superior courage and success in war; which, from the difficulties into which the Egba people were brought by the attacks so frequently made on them by bands of men-stealers, became qualities of great worth; and the conduct of Sodeke seems to have been such as to prove him to be a superior character among them. Although he exercises the power of a king, and must be virtually so, yet they do not give him the title, Allaki, which belongs to their kings. There is a son of their late Allaki, living at Badagry, who is quite a youth; but they seem to pay no regard to him."

"That there is a wide field opened by Providence for the extension of the kingdom of Christ among this people I think cannot be reasonably doubted. Sodeke and the whole body of the people, are looking toward us for help."

From the Religious Herald.

INTERESTING SCHOOL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We have seen nothing more interesting on elementary instruction, than the following speech of Rev. Dr. Philip, at a public meeting in Capetown, in June last, reported by the South African Advertiser. Dr. P. had recently made an excursion to some of the missionary stations. He says,

"Among the facts that came under my observation, during my late journey, nothing excited more surprise than the state in which the education at the missionary stations in the Griqua and Bechuanaland was found."

pleased with the progress education had made at all the places I had previously visited on my way to that country, but there was something so unexpected, so novel, in the aspects under which I saw it advancing among the Bechuanas, as to invest it with a more deep and tender interest than usual. After having crossed Glisson's drift, about ninety or one hundred miles east of Colesbergh and after traveling nearly two days in a north-easterly direction, I came to Beersheba, a French Missionary station in the Basuto country, under the superintendence of Mr. Rolland. After having visited the mission premises, the printing office, and some parts of the village, I requested Mr. R. to show me his schools.

"The school house is built in the form of a cross, its walls are of wattle and dab, it will hold about three hundred. Outside and near the school-house I observed five or six batches of natives, from eight to twelve persons each, busy with their lessons. On entering the school-house, I observed that it contained no forms nor benches; that the people were all seated upon the ground in classes, with their monitors; that the only space left unoccupied was a path through the centre of the school; that the learners consisted of all the intermediate ages, from six years of age to sixty, and that I had never witnessed any school more attentive to their lessons or more eager to be taught. I did not at the time form an estimate of the proportion there might be between the sexes, but I observed a number of men and boys present, and that they occupied places separate from the females. Among those that manifested the greatest eagerness to be taught, I observed a number of young women with children at their breasts, and who would not allow them to be an excuse for absenting themselves from schools. One of these mothers I observed on entering the school, sitting with her back to a pillar, with a child in her arms, which appeared to be from four to five months old, and she so intent on a book that she held in the hand that was not occupied with the child, that, though I stood before, and passed and repassed her several times, I never observed her lift her eyes once from her book so as to notice me. About an hour and a half afterwards, when I again visited the school, having retired from it during that space of time, I found this young woman exactly in the same position, with her child leaning on her left arm, while her attention was still riveted to the book, which she continued to hold in her right hand, and with which she was now and then patting the child, without allowing her eyes to be diverted for a single moment from the letters or words on which they were fixed.

"The only piece of furniture I saw in the place was something like a desk, that might have been originally used for a pulpit, or by any one who might have had the superintendence of the school, and before it, and in the centre of the building, there was a small space occupied by a few infants, who had been placed there by their mothers, who were attending to their lessons, and left to take care of themselves.

"While a few of the groups in the school were reading in the small books, and in portions of the Scriptures, others of them were eagerly engaged in decyphering manuscripts, from which their printed lessons had been taken.

"The school is opened at ten o'clock, and such as attend it can, if they please, remain till it closes in the afternoon; but no constraint is employed, or is necessary to secure their attendance. They attend at any hour

they please, and whether they continue a shorter or a longer time in the school no one finds fault with them. The desire of being able to read appears to have all the strength of a passion with them, and all present appear to be as much interested in the work of the school, as the persons who are in the habit of attending 'Change in London are interested about the price of stock. All is activity and bustle; but as all appear to be under the influence of one spirit, they do not stand in each other's way, and the zeal of each individual adds to the interest and to the happiness of the whole. They keep coming and going from ten to four o'clock in the afternoon, and the attendance is often crowded during that period, and is always good. No one appeared to be looking after them, and yet they seemed to be cared for; no one appeared to be employed to keep order among them, and yet nothing appeared to call for any foreign interference. I saw no one urge upon them attention to their lessons, yet there was no want of attention, yet every one in the school took and kept his proper place; they appeared to be subject to no control, every one being left to do as he pleased, yet every one appeared as if he had been led by instinct to do what was right; no ensign of authority was to be seen, yet every thing was in its place, and there was a place for every thing. The very infants in the centre of the school, though too young to be taught letters, had caught so much of the joyous spirit of the animated scene which surrounded them, that they appeared not to require any superintendence. The master was invisible, yet nothing appeared to be wanting to secure attention, maintain government, and to stimulate to diligence.

Gazing with surprise on the grotesque and novel exhibition before me, I asked Mr. Rolland, with some degree of impatience, where is the master? His reply was, we have no master. How then are they taught? was the next question; and his rejoinder was, they teach one another. In order to explain what appeared to me to be involved in so much mystery, it is necessary only to say, that the excellent missionary and his wife understood the Infant-school system, and had introduced it among this people at the introduction of their mission among them.

Their first object was to solicit children, or young people of the most promising talent and dispositions, to bestow upon them all the time and labor they could devote to them, and when they had qualified them to be monitors, they employed them in teaching others what they themselves knew. In this way, a taste for reading, and the art of reading itself, have been readily diffused over this part of the country, under the influence of the missions. There is nothing so much valued by this people as a book; there is nothing they take so much pleasure in as in reading; there is nothing they are more thankful for than a lesson; all their leisure time is devoted to their books; however, their heads may be occupied, their books have the first place in their hearts; wherever they go they carry their books with them, and if you see them in parties about their houses, or in their fields, it will almost invariably be found that they are employed in reading, or in teaching one another to read.

If the most interesting spectacle to the philosopher is to see the wild boy in the wood conning over his letters, with what feelings should we regard the man who could regard with indifference the spectacle of a people, who, little more than seven years ago, were in a state of cannibalism, manifest-

ing a taste for reading and teaching one another to read, after a manner, and with a measure of success, of which it will be difficult to find many parallels in the history of civilization.

From the New York Observer.

NEW SLAVE TRADE HORRORS.

A recent London paper now before us gives extracts from a work entitled, "Fifty days on board a Slave Vessel," by the Rev. Pascom GREENFELL HILL. Mr. Hill was the chaplain of Her Majesty's ship the *Cleopatra*, cruising off the Mozambique coast. In the month of April last, she captured a slaver called the *Progreso*, of 140 tons; the length of the slave-deck being 37 feet, its breadth $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. She had on board 447 slaves. A prize crew was put on board, and Mr. Hill volunteered his services as an interpreter on the voyage to the Cape. We will not be charged with coloring the picture, and therefore will give the narrative of the two first days in the words of Mr. Hill himself:

"During the first watch, our breeze was light and variable, the water smooth, the recently liberated negroes sleeping, or lying in quietness about the deck. Their slender supple limbs entwine in a surprisingly small compass; and they resembled, in the moonlight, confused piles of arms and legs, rather than distinct human forms. They were, however, apparently at ease, and all seemed going on as fairly as could be desired. But the scene was soon to undergo a great and terrible change. About one hour after midnight, the sky began to gather clouds, and a haze overspread the horizon to windward. A squall approached, of which I and others which had lain down on the deck, received warning by a few heavy drops of rain. Then ensued a scene the horrors of which it is impossible to depict. The hands having to shorten sails suddenly, uncertain as to the force of the squall, found the poor helpless creatures lying about the deck an obstruction to getting at the ropes and doing what was required. This caused the order to send them all below, which was immediately obeyed. The night, however, being intensely hot and close, 400 wretched beings thus crammed into a hole 12 yards in length, 7 in breadth, and only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, speedily began to make an effort to re-issue to the open air. Being thrust back, and striving the more to get out, the after-hatch was forced down on them. Over the other hatchway, in the fore part of the vessel, a wooden grating was fastened. To this, the sole inlet for the air, the suffocating heat of the hold, and, perhaps, panic from the strangeness of their situation, made them press; and thus great part of the space below was rendered useless. They crowded to the grating, and, clinging to it for air, completely barred its entrance. They strove to force their way through apertures, in length 14 inches, and barely 6 inches in breadth, and in some instances, succeeded. The cries, the heat,—I may say, without exaggeration, 'the smoke of their torment,—which ascended, can be compared to nothing earthly. One of the Spaniards gave warning that the consequence would be many deaths'—'Manana habra muchos muertos.'

"*Thursday, April 13th (Holy Thursday.)* The Spaniard's prediction of last night, this morning was fearfully verified. Fifty-four crushed and mangled corpses lifted up from the slave-deck have been brought to the gang-way and thrown overboard. Some were emaciated from disease: many bruised and bloody. Antonio tells me that some were found

strangled, their hands still grasping each other's throats, and tongues protruding from their mouths. The bowels of one were crushed out. They had been trampled to death for the most part, the weaker under the feet of the stronger, in the madness and torment of suffocation from crowd and heat. It was a horrid sight, as they passed one by one,—the still distorted limbs smeared with blood and filth,—to be cast into the sea. Some, still quivering, were laid on the deck to die; salt water thrown on them to revive them, and a little fresh water poured into their mouths. Antonio reminded me of his last night's warning, 'Ya se lo dixé anoche.' He actively employed himself, with his comrade, Sebastian, in attendance on the wretched living beings now released from their confinement below; distributing to them their morning meal of 'farinha,' and their allowance of water, rather more than half a pint to each, which they grasped with inconceivable eagerness, some bending their knees to the deck, to avoid the risk of losing any of the liquid by unsteady footing, their throats, doubtless, parched to the utmost with crying and yelling through the night."

The editor adds: "Language is too poor to express our feelings; we dare not utter them, even if we had words strong enough to convey them. 'Fifty-four crushed and mangled corpses' in one night! Even under British command—even under liberating protection—'fifty-four crushed and mangled corpses within twelve hours, are death's allowance in the hold of a slaver!'"

"Four days afterwards, the prize rejoined the *Cleopatra*, and fifty of the unhappy creatures were trans-shipped; but death will have its food on board a slaver. We spare our readers the horrible details; we leave them to the remorseful contemplation of British patrons of the infernal traffic; but we will give the summary:—"

"As soon as the '*Progresso*' anchored, we were visited by the health-officer, who immediately admitted us to pratique. My friend Mr. Shea, superintendent of the Naval Hospital, also paid us a visit, and I descended with him, for the last time, to the slave-hold. Long accustomed as he has been to scenes of suffering, he was unable to endure a sight, 'surpassing,' he said, 'all he could have conceived of human misery,' and made a hasty retreat. One little girl, crying bitterly, was entangled between the planks, wanting strength to extricate her wasted limbs, till assistance was given her."

"*Friday, June 2.*—Previously to setting out for the village of Wynberg, where I promised myself some repose of body and mind, I paid a visit to Sir John Marshall, on board the '*Isis*,' who welcomed me with his usual kindness; and on my passage back to the shore, I once more called on board the '*Progresso*.' Fourteen corpses, six having been added to the eight who died yesterday, lay piled on deck, to be interred this afternoon on the beach."

But the picture is still incomplete:—

"Their daily allowance of water is about a half a pint in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening, which is as much as can be afforded them."—p. 73.

"They eagerly catch the drippings from the sails after a shower; apply their lips to the wet masts, and crawl to the coops to share the supply placed there for the fowls: I have remarked some of the sick licking the deck when washed with salt water."—p. 61.

Contrast this with the provision made for the slave-trading crew:

"The cabin stores are profuse; lockers filled with ale and porter, barrels of wine, liquors of various sorts; macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca of the finest kind; cases of English pickles, each containing twelve jars; boxes of cigars; muscatel raisins, tamarinds, almonds, walnuts, &c., &c. The coops on deck are crammed with fowls and ducks, and there are eleven pigs."

The following indignant language is from the same paper in commenting upon the above.

"One hundred and sixty-three deaths in fifty days! Deaths of horror, torture, and agonizing violence! Deaths of women, children, and men, all in the spring of adolescence: And all occurring contemporaneously with the cold-blooded hesitation and reluctance of Her Majesty's Government and their legal advisers, to carry into effect the power of British Law against the aiders and abettors of the atrocious system!

Be it remembered, that it is an actual proof, not only at the bar of the Old Bailey, but at the bar of the House, that British capital and British subjects are to this hour engaged in a similar iniquity. Slavery abolished! It is false. British slave-trading exterminated? It is a lie. There is no other word appropriate to the case; it is a lie—a gross, a palpable, an "enormous" lie. It is proved to be a lie by Zulueta's trial; it is proved to be a lie by Mr. Forsters's whitewashing Committee. The work is yet to be done; it *must* be done; and the electors of Great Britain are the parties by whom it must be accomplished. The curse of God will assuredly visit this national guilt, unless the stigma be removed by the prompt and determined voice of our country."

PARROTS IN AFRICA.

In the Gaboon river, and not far from the mission station, lately established on the banks of that noble stream, there is an island, known by name of Kong Island. Mr. Wilson lately visited this delightful spot. From his journal the following extract is taken:

"In the vicinity of the village there is a stupenduous cotton tree, the wide spread and gigantic arms of which have served, time immemorial, as a lodging place, not only for the parrots belonging to this part of the country, but, one might be tempted to believe, for all in Africa. These birds usually spend an hour or more in adjusting themselves in their proper places at night, during which time they keep up such a loud and incessant screaming, that you cannot be heard anywhere in the vicinity without raising the voice considerably above its ordinary pitch. At length they are all quietly seated, when they commence, what very closely resembles a musical concert; this they continue about an hour longer. At regular intervals during the night, they sing out as if they were keeping watch. The natives say the musical concerts have been borrowed from them; and the practice of keeping watch they suppose to have been derived from vessels lying at anchor in the river. These conjectures will not appear improbable to those who are acquainted with the singular aptitude of these birds to catch and imitate the sounds of the human voice. They are never molested; their powers of utterance, in the estimation of the African, are so close an approximation of human speech, that to kill and eat them would be almost equivalent to murder and cannibalism.

LATE FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

THROUGH the kindness of an officer of the United States ship *Saratoga*, who has just returned to this country in the barque *Bacchus* from Madeira, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has received late news from the African coast, with some interesting accounts of the doings there of the United States squadron under the command of Commodore Perry:

On the 4th of December last, three vessels of the squadron—the frigate *Macedonian*, Commodore Perry, sloop *Saratoga*, Commander Tatnall, and sloop *Decatur*, Commander Abbott—met at Monrovia, and, after taking the Governor of Monrovia on board, sailed down the coast with the intention of ascertaining and punishing the particular tribe of Africans who about two years ago murdered the captain and crew of the schooner *Mary Carver*. On the 12th, about sixty or eighty miles below Cape Palmas, the vessels came to anchor about a mile off a town situated in the district known as Bereby—the cables having springs upon them. As soon as the vessels hove to, a white flag was raised upon the shore, and the day following the officers and crews of the vessels to the number of about five hundred, all fully armed, landed in boats. A rude council-house was erected upon the beach, and soon after it was completed the African King and his interpreter came down, attended by a number of his people, all armed. A *palaver* was held, but the answers requested by Commodore PERRY were not given, and the whole conversation was very unsatisfactory. The commodore continuing to press close upon the King his questions concerning the fate of the *Mary Carver* and her crew, the King, the interpreter, and the African people turned and ran towards a neighboring jungle; but before the King had proceeded far, a volley from the American sailors instantly killed him, as well as the interpreter and others of the fugitives.

The natives were armed with good English muskets, and loaded them with copper slugs, nails, and any other missiles they could force into the barrel of the weapon.

The people of the town itself immediately took to the jungle, after the retreat of those who had attended the king, and continued for an hour firing from it upon the Americans, who returned their volleys with interest, and finally advanced upon the town, forced the strong picket fence by which it was surrounded, burnt it to ashes, destroyed their canoes, and then returned to their ships, from which during the continuance of the fight, shells had constantly been thrown into the jungle. The natives had evidently been prepared for battle, for all their women and children had been removed from the town.

On the 15th the boats' crews landed about six miles further down the coast, but while approaching the shore were frequently fired upon by the natives. After landing, five more towns were burnt to ashes, upwards of one hundred canoes were destroyed, and other damage inflicted. In one of these towns the register of the *Mary Carver*, a private letter of the captain of that vessel, and several other papers were found—thus clearly proving that punishment was being inflicted in the right quarter.

After the destruction of these towns the boats returned to the ships, and sail was made about eight miles further down, the white flag being hoisted. A treaty of peace was made with a tribe at this place, and information gained that at least fifty of the natives in the towns above had been killed.

Several of the American sailors were badly wounded but none killed.

A disturbance which had arisen at Cape Palmas was also settled by Commodore Perry. A part of the settlement at Cape Palmas is upon the extreme point of the Cape, and the other part about a mile inland. Between the two is an African settlement, the king of which had forbidden any communication or trade between the two parts of the Cape settlement unless a certain price was paid to him for his rice. After remaining here for two days, the vessels again made sail for Monrovia.

The *Saratoga* sailed from Monrovia on the 6th January for Madeira, where she arrived on the 20th, and sailed again for the Coast on the 26th. Just before she left Monrovia information was received of the death of the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, one of the missionaries stationed about fifty miles below that colony.

The United States brig *Porpoise* was upon the coast about a month before the *Saratoga* sailed, and had gone to the windward for supplies.

Midshipman Law, of the frigate *Macedonian*, returned to this country in the barque *Bacchus*, along with Lieutenant Ferris, who communicates the above information. The health of the squadron is represented as being good.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following interesting letter from Com. Perry, which is important touching all our colonial interests.

U. S. SHIP MACEDONIAN,
CAPE PALMAS, WEST AFRICA, }
December 21st, 1843. }

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith various papers numbered from one to five inclusive, giving detailed accounts of the proceedings of the Squadron under my command, in relation to the arrangement of the difficulties which have so long existed with many of the native tribes inhabiting that part of the Coast of Africa, laying between Cape Mesurado and Cape Lahou.

From the delay in punishing the people of Little Berriby, for the murder of Capt. Farewell and his crew, and the entire destruction of his vessel, they had been led to believe that the occurrence would be passed over without further notice, and this had emboldened them to greater insolence. Hence punishment came upon them when least expected.

In regard to the amount of punishment visited upon these people, there is but one opinion on board ship and on shore, that it was far short of what they deserved; but my instructions enjoined measures of reasonable lenity, and I was myself disposed to such a course. The shedding of blood in the affair was unpremeditated and accidental. The natives commenced the fire, and it is fortunate that no more of them fell.

In the melee King Ben Cracow, and his interpreter were killed, and this would seem a providential result, as both these persons unquestionably took an active part in the massacre of Captain Farewell and his crew.

The known fierceness and treachery of most of the African tribes, made it a measure of necessary prudence to land with a considerable armed force, and the result has shown the propriety of such precaution, as at almost every place we were received by strong bodies of well armed natives, while we noticed great numbers lurking in the skirts of the neighboring woods.

My orders were in all cases to prevent the effusion of blood, and to fire only in self defence.

This act of retributive justice upon the Little Berriby Tribe will furnish an impressive lesson to the people of other towns suspected of piratical acts, while the friendly demonstrations made by me to the tribes not implicated will go far to show that the American Government greatly prefers a pacific intercourse with all nations, however insignificant, to one of strife.

I am happy in believing that the measures detailed in the accompanying papers* will have the effect of establishing, upon a firm and durable basis, a good understanding with all the tribes along the whole coast from Cape Verd to the Equator, and that confidence between the lawful trader and the people at one time suspected of participation in the piracies at Little Berriby, will be restored, and trade, which has been almost entirely suspended, again fall into its former train of profitable results.

It is proper to repeat here what has been more fully mentioned in the documents, that in all my intercourse with the kings and chiefs, I have endeavored to convince them that the American Government will be so ready to notice any wrongs committed upon the natives, by persons sailing under the American flag, as in demanding redress for the aggressions of the natives upon such Americans.

The ships employed in this service, the Macedonian, Saratoga and Decatur, compose a force rarely seen concentrated upon this part of the coast, and when its avowed object in visiting the various towns was to punish those who committed outrages upon the American citizen and to cultivate a good understanding with those who were disposed to be friendly, the natural conviction of the natives has been that the American Government has gone to unexampled trouble and expense in carrying out its determination to protect the right of citizens in this quarter of the world.

In all these measures of no little responsibility and solicitude, I received the most prompt and efficient aid from Capt. Mayo and Commanders Tattall and Abbott, commanding the ships at present in company; and to Governors Roberts and Russworm, I am also much indebted for advice and counsel; particularly am I obliged to Governor Roberts, who accompanied me in this ship during her late cruise, and took part in all the deliberations.

The absolute necessity of the sailing of the Saratoga to-night for Port Praya to replenish her provisions, has obliged me to prepare this communication and the accompanying documents in a very hasty manner in order that they may be sent by her. But I shall take the earliest occasion to transmit duplicates with some additional information including a chart of that part of the coast recently visited by the squadron.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
Western Coast of Africa.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

*These papers are the notes of minutes of council and palavers held with the natives, which are deemed too voluminous for publication,—ED. MADISONIAN.

NEWS FROM THE COLONIES.

We are yet without any news direct from Gov. Roberts. His last despatches were dated August 10, 1843. We are unable to account for the long delay, but suppose that there has been no vessel coming direct from Monrovia to this country. We should thus be left almost entirely ignorant of what is doing along the coast were it not that occasionally a morceau of African *on dits* reached us through diverse channels. In an exchange we find the following:

The Norfolk Beacon publishes the following extract of a letter, dated

U. S. SHIP DECATUR,
Off Cape Palmas, Dec. 21st, 1843. }

"Our ship's company saved an American missionary and his wife from being murdered, at a place called Cavally, which is 20 miles south of Cape Palmas. Capt. Abbott vacated his cabin for their use. We left them at Palmas; his name is John Payne, a Presbyterian, I believe."

Some important intelligence respecting the doings of our squadron on that coast will also be found in the preceding pages of our paper.

We are permitted also to present to our readers the following spirit-stirring and interesting epistle, from an officer in one of the vessels attached to the African Squadron, addressed to a lovely and large-minded lady of our city, whose kind and affectionate interest for Liberia has excited our warmest thanks from the days in which she helped to form and inform a mind of no ordinary brilliancy, whose light went out on Africa's Shores, until this last proof of her kind thoughtfulness for our interests.

We need not ask for the letter a perusal. It will command attention as well by its racy, pleasant style, as by the very exciting facts which it contains.

U. S. SHIP SARATOGA,
At Sea, January 10, 1844.

WHEN Mrs. ——— paid me the compliment to ask for a letter from Africa, I expected to comply with the request much earlier than this: But our cruise on the coast, though active, was devoid of stirring incident until the last month; and I wished to see more of the colonies before expressing any opinions regarding them to one so well informed upon the subject. The wars are now over; the ship has left the coast for some weeks to recruit at the Canaries; and "though poor the offering be," the letter shall not longer be delayed.

You will probably have heard of the "palavers," and fights, and burnings, in which our squadron has lately been engaged; yet the descriptions of a friend may have an interest of their own which will repay you for a perusal.

The frigate and two sloops-of-war went down the coast last month, anchoring first at Sinou to inquire into the facts connected with the killing of an American mate and man. We left our ships with thirteen boats, flags flying, muskets glistening, and the oarsmen pulling the short, regular man-of-war's stroke. Having landed, an escort of seventy-five marines, with the band playing, proceeded Commodore Perry, Governor Roberts and several other officers (including your humble servant,) to the Methodist

Church where the palaver was held, after a little delay the palaver was opened, evidence taken, and the question so far as regarded the alleged murder, was decided in favor of the Fishmen. Here the matter would have rested, but the colonists did not let pass the opportunity of getting rid of troublesome neighbors. These Fishmen, it seems, had received permission from the Sinou tribe several years ago to settle on their land. Feeble at first, they were friendly and useful to the owners of the soil. But with their numbers their insolence increased, until at length they were able to set their benefactors at defiance. At this time the colonists bought the land from the original owners, subject to the occupation of the Fishmen during good behavior, this lasted but a short time, colonists were murdered, property stolen, and the settlers at Sinou had not strength enough to punish the offenders without aid from Monrovia. Just before our arrival an expedition of eighty persons had strengthened their band, and they determined to drive off their troublesome neighbors. This determination was approved by the Governor, and the day after our palaver was ended, part of the houses were torn down, most of the occupants having already fled for fear of us. On leaving, the Governor gave orders to burn every house if the Fishmen should attempt to re-occupy them. So far as the interests of the Sinou settlement were concerned, it was probably a judicious step.

Sinou was the only place where we found any general dissatisfaction with their lot. Neglected by the Mississippi Society they had for two years been growing weaker in numbers and spirit. But the late expedition gave them renewed courage, and the visit of the Governor and squadron will probably make them contented. Before our arrival the pilot told me that Sinou had not flourished lately, for it had not received any "resistance" from the society. He was brother to the Captain Cooper who once told me that he thought a little brandy was good for the "suggestion."

Leaving Sinou we sailed to Settra Kroo, where another palaver was held on account of an attempt to murder an American Captain. The natives apologized and paid what was demanded for Captain Brown's benefit. The day before we anchored, the Rev Mr. Sawyer was buried, leaving his widow the only white person there. She had determined to remain at her post, believing that they have done so much good already, that it would be wrong to leave.

Doctor Day went with us to Settra Kroo where he will remain until the next spring, employing himself in commercial pursuits and perhaps as teacher and physician to the mission. He had taken very strong grounds, politically, and as a writer in the Liberia Herald, and had made many bitter enemies at Monrovia. I trust that Doctor Lugenebeel will pursue a different course, as he assured me he should. Thus far the colonists are delighted with him, especially the ladies. He presented his letter from ———, and I was happy to show him such civilities as were in my power.

Resuming our sail, we proceeded to Cape Palmas where we found the colonists blockaded by the natives under King Freeman, and all prepared for war. Here of course was another palaver, and we went ashore with nine boats from the frigate and Saratoga, the Decatur having been despatched to bring off the missionaries from Cavally, they being in danger. We had hardly entered the Governor's house when our attention was attracted by a crowd on the beach, a mile off, where, we were informed, a man was drinking "sassy-wood." The commodore went immediately with most of the officers to rescue the man.

On approaching the spot we saw a woman with an infant on her back, walking about wailing bitterly and throwing up her arms in agony. Farther on we met four children from eight to twelve years old, crying loudly as they came towards us, and apparently imploring us to save their father. Beyond them, and as near as the shore goes to the crowd, stood a young woman leaning on a staff with the tears trickling down

her cheeks and gazing earnestly at the spot where her husband was suffering. She took no notice of us, but her low moans moved me more than the louder grief of the first. A colonist now came, and said that the man was nearly dead, and we quickened our pace to a fast run. Before any one could reach the spot, however, the man had been put in a canoe and paddled out into a lagoon and all the rest of the party moved towards us. The commodore ordered two of the leaders to be seized and kept prisoners until the sassy-wood man should be brought. This had the desired effect; and in half an hour he came to the Government House followed by a crowd including two or three of his wives and several children, exhibiting very different emotions from those of an hour before, medical remedies were administered to the man successfully, and the next morning he was sent to a neighboring town where he must remain until permitted by the customs of his people to return. Our protégé had been accused of bewitching a man of consequence who died the day before, and was, according to custom, forced to drink a strong decoction of the sassy-wood bark, which is the universally acknowledged test of witchcraft among the natives. It is believed that there is a spirit in the tree, potent in destroying witches and driving out all evil spirits. They believe that the person who takes this decoction will die if guilty and live if innocent; and though few survive the ordeal, accused persons seldom or never object to submit to it, being firmly persuaded of their escape.

We had just returned to the Government House, and were about to sit down to dinner with the Governor who gives the best dinners in the colony, when an alarm gun was heard from Mt. Tubman, and a messenger came in to say that the natives from the interior were attempting to force their way through the settlement to the cape. The marines were ordered to march instantly, and all officers who could be spared were *en route* to Mt. Tubman within three minutes. The Commodore and Governor led on horseback; the flag lieutenant and myself were the only other officers fortunate enough to procure animals. I had a lazy, vicious little donkey, which by dint of pricking with my sword, I kept on a snart trot. The beast threw me twice to pay for my treatment. The rest of the officers and men marched four miles on a sandy road and under the scorching sun. On the way we overtook several colonists armed, and hurrying to the point of danger. Passing by the foot of Mt. Vaughan, we came to Mt. Tubman, ascended a steep conical hill, perhaps 100 feet high and found ourselves on a level space of 100 yards in diameter. In the centre stood a solitary house, and surrounding the plain was a strong picket fence, not more than five feet high, 15 or 16 armed men were on the *qui vive* and the piazza was crowded with women and children. Within the dwelling were some 20 or 25 children, ignorant of danger and in high glee. A blind old man sat apart by the wall, silently grasping his staff with feeble hand, and near him was a sick woman who had been brought in from a farm in the vicinity. The first alarm had driven the whole population to shelter within the stockade. On the side opposite the cape a steep path rose abruptly to the gate. Down this, some 20 yards, lay a native, dead, with an ugly hole in his skull; and in a small path to the right lay another, who had died where he fell, from a bullet wound in the centre of his forehead. The ball had cut the ligature which bound his "gregree" of shells around his head, and the faithless charm was on the ground near him. The flies were already clustering about the dead man's mouth, and I was not unwilling to leave the spot. The natives who had been repulsed, belonged to the Barroky tribe, and it is believed that they, knowing that King Freeman was at variance with the colony, and hearing the guns fired in honor of the Commodore's landing, supposed that hostilities had commenced, and came in to support King Freeman and to plunder.

Returning, some of the party stopped at the mission establishment, but I rode my little donkey into town in time for the desert. What a yarn I am spinning, and not

the water's edge, and we were constantly exposed to an invisible enemy. The marches and counter marches were made upon the beach. The part next the water was kept hard by the action of the waves, which as they rolled in, went far beyond our track, often wetting us to the knee. The sand higher up the beach, was dry and loose, making it difficult to walk through it. So we took the lower side, and there made our amphibious tramp. The men marched at least, twelve miles, that day, besides making short excursions round the towns destroyed, and charges into the bush; and this, while carrying heavy muskets and perhaps cutlasses or pistols.

It was the Commodore's orders to destroy property, but spare life. And it is said, that only four were killed of the enemy, while two of our men were wounded, one mortally. Many cattle were killed and several canoes taken or cut to pieces; to say nothing of the numerous curiosities taken, which will surfeit the United States on our return.

Miss ——— will be interested to know, that in a writing desk found at one of the towns, was a love-letter, addressed to Captain Robert MacFarland, jr., postmarked Castine, Me., February 18, 1838, and written in a beautiful hand. The contents may not be told, for it would be divulging the secrets of a sailor and a lady. How the letter came to be in Africa, is the mystery.

One of the accompaniments of each day, was the appearance of flocks of vultures in the air, which wheeled heavily and slowly over our heads. It made me shudder to think that their appearance might portend the death of some of us. I am sorry to lessen the romance of the incident, by adding, that my vultures were only turkey buzzards, and that they would as soon eat a cow as a Christian. Enough of battles has been told, and I will close the page by saying, that the excitement was charming. The war bells, drums and war horns of the natives were continually sounding. The cracking of musketry, the occasional heavy guns from the ships, and the blazing towns were stirring to the spirit, and, with the other incidents, made that day worth a year of ordinary life.

And now, by your leave, I will say something of the colony, as it appears to me, who have no particular interest in the matter. I have been often into the houses of the poor as well as the richer inhabitants. Have talked with the new emigrant and old colonists; have seen poverty and sickness in town and country. They exist in Liberia in a greater degree than in America. It is idle to say that all are prosperous or happy. Industry, economy, patience and temperance are as indispensable here, as elsewhere. Without them, little can be done, but with them, I do solemnly believe that the colored man is far, very far better situated in Africa than in any part of America. I am much mistaken if one in twenty of the colonists who have been here two years, could be induced in any way, to relinquish Africa, and return, to spend their lives in America. Here they are the equals of the whites, and they feel the advantages of it.

So much for the conclusion, now for some disjointed remarks upon the particular points.

First, the great drawback upon the colony, is in the character of the emigrants. They are generally slaves, who have never been taught to take care of themselves. Their clothes and food, have been provided by others, and furnished without a thought on their part. In sickness, others have nursed them, and in health, they take no more care of themselves, than so many children, and these people you send here, make them free, and preach industry and other virtues to them. What is the result? If they can get enough to eat, they will not work. If the Society furnishes food, well; if not, they often rather beg or steal, than work. Depend upon it, there are very many of this character in the colony. One free-colored person, who has been

lated something in America, is worth ten slaves, who have been liberated, to send out here. And here let me say, that there are ninety or one hundred colored men on board the different vessels of the squadron. All these are young men, free, and able to take care of themselves. I believe that half these men would take their discharge and colonize, if permitted. Should they be backward, it would only be necessary to give them liberty to go on shore once or twice, and my word for it, they would fall in love, and then it would all be over with them. It is only necessary for the Secretary to direct or permit the discharge of such as ask for it, and a considerable number of valuable citizens would be given the colony.

Sailors are much wanted for the colonial vessels. The vacancies thus made in our ships, may be filled with Croomen, who are able to do the heavy work on board, and to bear exposure much better than any of our men. Fifty of the colored men from our ships would be worth more than three hundred liberated slaves, and would cost the Society nothing, except the trouble of procuring an order from the Secretary, to the Commodore. Governor Roberts agrees with me upon this subject. Our fellows are from the Northern States, and might induce other northerners to come out.

In Governor Roberts, the colony have a man, whose place cannot be supplied. I have seen him at his own table; on board ship for weeks, as a guest; presiding in court as judge; in council with the natives, and on the battle field. But I never saw him lose his self possession for a moment. He was always dignified, gentlemanly, sensible and firm. He is universally respected in the squadron.

Probably the Society expects to make sugar with profit to the colony. It will not be for many years yet.

First, it is necessary to have a large capital, to make it to advantage. Cattle for cultivation, a steam engine for grinding, large buildings for boiling and keeping the sugar till ready for market, are necessary elsewhere, and why not here. It is difficult to get cattle which will live; for all stock introduced, even from other parts of the coast, must go through the acclimating fever. The steam engine is expensive, and if it should get out of order, would need capable mechanics to repair it. The buildings, if of stone, would be expensive, if of wood, the ants and the climate would soon finish them. When we can find an individual who will invest \$20,000, and give the business his undivided attention, it may do to hope for success, but not before. There is an abundance of good sugar land, and I have seen some flourishing cane. To raise this, however, labor is necessary, and it is not to be had. The natives dislike working among the cane, for it pricks them, and a gum from it irritates the skin. The laboring part of the colonists must be paid from 50 to 75 cents per day, and will not do half the work of a West Indian slave. Coffee planting bids fairer to succeed, though thus far there appears to have been raised only enough for specimens. The trees are flourishing, and the berry fine. The natives will do most of the work; of course, it will be done cheap. If the Society would plant lime hedges on some of their land, and encourage individuals to do the same, an important step would be made in the prosperity of the colony. Any quantity of stock might be raised and sold, if it could be protected from the wild beasts and thieves. A lime hedge will keep out both. The colony must advance and succeed under any circumstances; but it will do so much more surely and rapidly, if the Society will send out free colored persons instead of just liberated slaves, and substitute the lime hedge for the fences, which will not last more than two or three years. If the Society thinks the sugar planting in a flourishing state, it is greatly mistaken. I am misinformed if every pound of sugar made in Liberia, hitherto, has not cost the maker at least twenty cents. And I do know, that the public plantation at Bushrod Island, is in a wretched state—the cane not wooded, the shed used as a sugar house, dilapidated and containing a great quantity of

rubbish, and the boilers exposed to the weather, and full of water. There is more pressing need of public funds elsewhere, and therefore, the sugar making is neglected. Vegetables may be raised in any quantites with great ease. Fish abound in the rivers and sea. Wild deer are plenty in the woods. Cattle, pigs, and poultry may be easily raised, but not so easily protected from the leopards and thieves until the *lime* hedge becomes general. I wish to see the colony prosper, and fully believe that it is so firmly established, that it will do well to tell the truth plainly, and without disguise. In this connection let me remark, that the prospect for raising cotton, is discouraging. Judge Benedict told me that he had a fine field of cotton growing, when all at once, it became blasted and worthless, and he (an old cotton planter) despairs of success in that branch.

The natives on the coast as far as I have been able to judge, are shrewd, intelligent, and by no means, so much in need of sympathy, as is generally supposed. The women raise plenty of rice and cassada. The men catch plenty of fish, and it is a proverb that if a civilized white man wishes to make a good bargain with a native, he must employ another native to trade for him. I might easily inflict another sheet of crooked chirography upon your patience, but "will some mercy shew."

Believe me, very truly, your friend,

In the last number of the Repository and also in a number of the daily and weekly newspapers in different parts of the country, we published "a Call to the devoted friends of Colonization." The answers to it have not been as *numerous* as we anticipated, or as the case demanded. We have however had the pleasure of receiving the following letter, containing ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, being the SECOND of the kind which we have received. We insert it in this place because the sentiments it contains are at once honorable to their author and encouraging to us. And we accompany it, with the hope that many of our friends may by it be stimulated to do likewise.

TRUMANSBURG, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

February 28th, 1844.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Dear Sir: In answer to your call in your circular of the 8th inst, I have the pleasure of forwarding to you for the benefit of the American Colonization Society, one hundred dollars in a draft at the head of this sheet; which I should prefer to have applied to the purchase of those places on the Coast of Africa between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, from which the slave trade is still carried on. I consider it very important to the peace and honor of our colonies, that the nefarious traffic in slaves on the whole Coast of Africa be abolished as soon as possible; but more especially so within the limits of the two Capes before mentioned. If however the Executive Committee should think they can apply my donation to a *better* use, they are at liberty to do it. A few days since I forwarded to the member of Congress from this District, the Hon. Amasa Dana, a memorial to Congress signed by 130 of our citizens, asking the aid of Congress for our Society, and through it, the suppression of the slave trade. I took the liberty to refer Mr. Dana to you for any information concerning our Colonies, he might need in case it should fall to his lot to make a report on the memorial. I

think we ought to constantly importune Congress until we obtain its patronage and protection. If you will send me a few extra numbers of the African Repository from time to time—selecting such as contain some interesting address or report, exhibiting the principles and benefits of our Society, I will put them into the hands of some of my friends and thereby endeavor to convert them into friends and supporters of our Society. I pray that our Heavenly Father will guide, support and cheer you and all the faithful officers of this most benevolent institution, in the discharge of the difficult and arduous duties of your stations, and that you and they may never become weary in well doing, for in due time you shall reap a rich reward for your labors of love, if you faint not. I intend (by the help and blessing of God) to *continue* my contributions and my poor prayers for the *complete* success of the American Colonization Society, through whose instrumentality, *chiefly*, I look for the glorious day when not a single slave ship shall float upon the ocean, and when “Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands to God.”

Your friend and co-worker in the good cause of Colonization,

HERMON CAMP.

ANOTHER URGENT CALL.

THAT our friends may understand the circumstances in which we are placed, and the appeals that are often made to us, we lay before them the following letter from one of the most respectable clergymen in the State of Virginia. It is not necessary for us to add any thing to the statements it contains. We cannot send these people without *means*. It will cost at the very lowest calculation, *five hundred dollars* to remove them to the colony and sustain them six months. Are there not some *five* individuals who will read this, who are *able* to appropriate one hundred dollars each for this purpose, and who are *willing*; and who cannot in any other way accomplish the same amount of good with the same sum of money? And if this number cannot be found, cannot the deficiency be made up by others giving *fifty*, or *twenty-five*, or *ten* dollars each for this purpose?

• • • • V A., January 27th, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR :—I have belonging to me, two families of servants, whom I am anxious to emancipate, if, by any means, I can settle them in Liberia.

The duties of the holy ministry with which, I trust, God has charged me, render me utterly unfit to be a faithful Christian master, and incline me to desire this step for the benefit of my own highest interests and those of my sacred office. At the same time I feel bound to consult the best good of my servants, and in releasing them from my care, to place them in a situation where the blessings of freedom may *really* be enjoyed. This, I am very sure, cannot be found in our own country, and I am therefore desirous not to free them, unless they can be sent to Africa. My own means are insufficient to accomplish this object, and I am anxious to avail myself of the aid the Colonization Society may afford. Will you be kind enough to inform me how much I may rely at all upon their assistance, and to what extent? There is one family consisting of a father and mother, and four children, the eldest of whom is a boy of ten years of age. The other consists of a man and his wife and two children.

company with three clergymen, each of whom performed part of some of the most interesting exercises I have had the pleasure of witnessing for some time past. The emigrants appeared very well, and seemed quite happy in anticipation of going. They are well furnished with births below, and a temporary house on deck, covering nearly the whole of the deck. They are well provided with water and provisions, and certainly have every prospect of a safe and comfortable voyage."

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

WE are very earnestly importuned to send a vessel from here this spring, with emigrants for the colony. Nothing but the want of means prevents our doing it immediately. Will our friends bear this in mind? If we can raise the funds the vessel will probably sail about the last of May.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FROM 24th FEBRUARY, TO 20th MARCH, 1844.

		SUM.	
		of	fr
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Amherst, Rev. H. Humphrey, D. D.	10 00	10 00	
CONNECTICUT.			
Hartford, Gaius Lyman, Esq., last payment on \$100 subscription,	20 00	20 00	
NEW YORK.			
Trumansburg, Hermon Camp, Esq.	100 00		
New York City, H. Sheldon, Esq., balance of his subscription of \$2,000	500 00		
		600 00	
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk, Mr. & Mrs. Westray,	10 00		
Portsmouth, Mrs. P. Griffith, per Rev. J. H. Wingfield,	5 00		
Gordonsdale, Robert E. Peyton, Esq.	26 95		
		41 95	
OHIO.			
Cincinnati, Griffin Taylor, Esq.	100 00		
Warren, Mrs. Nancy Perkins, annual subscription for 1843 and 1844.	20 00		
New Athens, Colonization Society, per Rev. W. Wallace,	24 00		
Bolivar, David Yant, Esq.	3 50		
		147 50	
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia, Elliot Cresson, Esq., balance of subscriptions made to him in Selby, England.	96 00		
		96 00	
Total Contributions,		\$915 45	

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW YORK.—Caroline, Dr. Joseph Speed, to 1 Jan. '46, \$5 00.		
New York City, subscribers per Rev. J. H. Eaton, \$60	65 00	
OHIO.—Oxford, Prof. J. McArthur, to 1 Jan. '44, \$3 00. Bolivar, David Yant, to 1 Jan. '45, \$1 50.	4 50	
VIRGINIA.—Abingdon, Col. John M. Preston, to 1 Jan. '45,	5 00	
TENNESSEE.—Blountville, Saml. Rhea, to 1 Jan. '45, \$3. Lebanon, T. C. Anderson, to 1 Jan. '46, \$5.	8 00	
MARYLAND.—Baltimore, From subscribers by Saml. Young,	26 00	
FLORIDA.—Talahasse, F. Eppes, to 1 Jan. '44,	5 00	
Total for Repository,	\$113 00	
Total,	\$1,028 45	

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

FROM.—In 1st line of the article *Another Expedition*, read "from Norfolk" instead of "from here."

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1844.

[NO. 5.

INTERESTING ARRIVAL FROM LIBERIA.

WE issue our present number before the ordinary day of publication, in order that we may put our readers in possession of the very interesting and highly important intelligence which we have received from the colony. We have waited long for it, and are now greatly cheered by its reception and character.

The Barque Latrobe, Captain Allen, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday the 4th inst., in thirty days' passage to the Capes, brings us despatches from Gov. Roberts, and letters from many citizens of the colony, bearing dates from the 10th of Oct. last, to the 27th of Jan.

We have seldom received more gratifying intelligence of the health, improved condition, and cheering prospects of the colony than is contained in the following letters, from Gov. Roberts, Dr. Lugenbeel and Colonel Lewis.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

October 12th, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 29th of May, transmitted by the Barque Renown, was received on the 3d September by the Barque Jane, Captain Mansfield. The loss of the Renown at Port Praya, placed us in rather embarrassing circumstances. To provide for, and comfortably accommodate seventy-three emigrants without supplies, has given me no little trouble and anxiety. So far, however, I have managed to get along pretty well. I shall send these emigrants to Sinou just as soon as passage can be procured for them; preparations are now in progress at Greenville for their reception.

I regret very much the loss of the two brass six-pounders; they were just such guns as we need for the settlement of Sinou and for Blue Barra, as soon as the emigrants are placed there.

The resolution of the Board in regard to the education of two young men for the practice of medicine in the colony, shall receive immediate attention; also your recommendation in regard to agents employed at Bassa Cove and Sinou.

I am, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. W. McLAIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

October 30th, 1844.

SIR:—The Barque "Jane" Captain Mansfield, from St. Jago, arrived at this port on the 3d September with seventy-three emigrants, and a few stores saved from the wreck of the unfortunate Barque Renown.

The passengers were landed here in a most deplorable condition, having lost most of their property, and many of them sick from exposure in the water, trying to save as much as possible of their effects from the wreck. Four of the original number died before reaching this place. So far I have succeeded in providing for them rations and comfortable accommodations.

Knowing that the Society would be gratified to have these people located at Sinou, I tried hard to get Captain Mansfield to proceed with them direct to that place, and offered to pay him in addition to the amount he was to receive for their passage to this place, the further sum of three hundred dollars, but could not prevail with him to take them down. Being anxious to have them comfortably situated at Sinou before they were likely to be taken sick with fever, I engaged Mr. Teage (who owned the only vessel in the colony of sufficient size to take them) to convey the emigrants—with such of Mr. McDonogh's people as could be induced to go—for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. The *Regulus* being away at the time on a trading voyage to leeward, Mr. Teage despatched a messenger immediately with the promise to have her here in six or seven days ready to receive them. She did not arrive, however, for nearly four weeks, and then in such leaky condition as to be altogether unfit for sea without considerable repairs. This left us without hope of being able to remove them for at least six months, as they were now being taken sick with fever.

But fortunately the British Barque "Congo," Captain Whittington, from Bristol, arrived here on the 15th inst., bound on a trading voyage to leeward. Having sold considerable of his cargo at this place, Captain Whittington had sufficient room to accommodate on board his vessel a number of passengers; I therefore engaged him for one hundred and eighty dollars to receive on board his vessel and land at Sinou such emigrants, their baggage, and as many stores as he could possibly make room for. On the 19th we had embarked all the emigrants that arrived by the Barque Jane (except two) with all their baggage, &c., &c. None of Mr. McDonogh's people could be persuaded to remove.

I have managed to procure for the use of these emigrants about six hundred dollars worth of provisions and goods, which will make them very comfortable for a few months.

I engaged Dr. Brown to accompany these people to Sinou, to superintend their landing, to see them comfortably provided for, to run off and have them located on their own land, just as soon as possible, and to render such medical assistance as they might require, until the arrival of the colonial physician.

The United States frigate *Macedonian*, is daily expected at this place, and as I have agreed to accompany Commodore Perry in that vessel as low as Berebee, touching at several intermediate places to arrange and settle difficulties that have arisen between the natives and American traders, I shall follow these emigrants down very soon and see them provided for in the best possible manner.

Mr. Murray and family remain at Monrovia. I find him to be quite an intelligent man, and I have no doubt will make a good citizen. His loss was considerable by the wreck, estimated at something like six hundred dollars. He has quite recovered his health, and is now engaged with Mr. Anderson in conducting an establishment for the accommodation of the officers of the squadron when on shore. It is called *Tatnall Hotel*, in honor of Captain *Tatnall*, of the U. S. ship "*Saratoga*" at whose instance it was gotten up.

The "*Porpoise*," Lieut. commanding *Stellwagen* has been cruising between this place and Cape Palmas, for the last two months. She has shown herself frequently off the slave factory at New Cesters, and on one occasion gave chase to a slaver, ascertained to be the well-known clipper Brig "*Scorpion*" formerly the "*Voladore*," but without being able to come up with her. The officers of the *Porpoise* have enjoyed extraordinary good health, as also the men.

The affairs of the colony are progressing slowly; we are still in the enjoyment of peace and harmony.

I am, very dear sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY,
Secretary Col. Society.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

November 19th, 1843.

SIR:—I beg to acknowledge here, as I have not had an opportunity of doing so before, the receipt of your communications of the 2d June, and 13th July, transmitted by the *Barque Renown*. Your despatches up to September by Dr. Lugenbeel, who arrived here on the 16th inst. are also received.

I had already several applications from young men to be placed under the charge of the colonial physician to receive an education for the medical profession. As yet I have made no selection, thinking best not to tax Dr. Lugenbeel with this extra duty, until he has passed through the acclimating fever. In making the selection, I shall have particular regard to their talents and moral dispositions, and hope not to be disappointed in choosing such as may become eminent in their profession and useful to community.

It is indeed, sir, deeply to be regretted, that so unfortunate a controversy should have arisen between the editors of the Herald and the Luminary. Such things I know have a tendency to exert an unfavorable influence on the minds of the good people of the United States towards the colony. I have exerted myself to the utmost of my ability to preserve peace and harmony among the colonists, and especially to maintain a good understanding between citizens and missionaries, and do really hope never to witness again in the colony any such strifes.

The American squadron under the command of Commodore Perry, is at anchor in our harbor; officers and crew all well. The "Saratoga" relieved the "Porpoise" early in October, and has been cruising since that time between this place and Cape Palmas. The officers generally are much pleased with the colony; some of them are almost enthusiastic in their praise.

Commodore Perry very kindly offers any assistance in his power consistent with his instructions. Unfortunately his instructions contain nothing authorizing him to do much for the colony. He can render us important services, and I have no doubt is disposed to do so, and will do so, provided he can obtain an expression to that effect from the Secretary of the Navy. The commodore informs me that he has written to the Department to be informed how far he shall countenance and protect the American settlements on the coast, and to know the relation they sustain to the Government of the United States. Would it not be well, sir, for you to see the Secretary of the Navy and converse with him on the subject?

According to arrangement, I shall leave here in a day or two with Commodore Perry, and accompany him to Sinou and Berebèe, to assist him in the palaver with the Fishmen at the former place for the murder of the mate and cook of the "Edward Burley" and at the latter place for the murder of the captain and crew and seizure of the schooner "Mary Carver." I shall take advantage of this trip to leeward, to make such treaties or negotiations with the several native tribes that we may visit, as will secure to the colony several important points between this place and Cape Palmas.

You will see by the accompanying document that I have succeeded in purchasing from the natives a fine tract of land in the Little Bassa Territory—embracing about ten miles of sea coast. In this purchase we have secured to the colony the principal landing-place in that country, and nothing but the want of funds prevents the Society from owning very soon the entire coast of the Little Bassa country. King Barguay, Salt Water, and Prince, the proprietors of the remaining section of that country, have expressed a willingness to sell. They own about fifteen miles of sea coast, and I believe the only unpurchased territory between this place and Grand Bassa Point. This tract they propose to sell for six hundred dollars. I shall lose no time in bargaining with them, but hope to get it for a less price.

With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
December 23th, 1848.

SIR:—Having just returned to Monrovia from a trip down the coast, I hasten to give you some account of our proceedings in that quarter. On the 22d November, I embarked on board the frigate "Macedonian" to accompany Commodore Perry, as intimated in my last letter, to assist him in arranging and settling sundry palavers with certain natives for outrages committed on American commerce.

This I also considered a favorable opportunity for me to visit some of the tribes between this place and Cape Palmas, and to enter into negotiations for the purchase of such territory as they might be disposed to sell.

On the afternoon of the 28th, the squadron anchored in the harbor of Greenville. Commodore Perry despatched immediately a messenger to inform the Fishmen resident at Sinou and Blue Barra of his arrival, and of his intention to visit the shore the next morning to hold a palaver, and to hear what they had to say in extenuation of their guilt for the murder of the mate and cook, of the schooner 'Edward Burley.'

Early the next morning, Commanders Tattnall and Abbott, were summoned to attend a council on board the "Macedonian." We found at Sinou on board a British vessel, on the eve of sailing for England, one Freeman, brother of the murdered cook, and who was himself attached to the 'Edward Burley' at the time of the murder. This man was brought before the council, and made the following statement, viz: "That Captain Burke on his way down the coast, employed one Jack Dandy to accompany him as tradesman, and advanced him (the said Jack Dandy) goods to the amount of about four dollars; that when Captain Burke was ready for sea, Jack was not to be found, that on Captain Burke's return to Sinou, he demanded of the Fishmen restitution for the goods advanced Jack Dandy. To this the Fishmen demurred, protesting their innocence of any participation with Jack Dandy in the fraud he had practiced. Captain Burke continued to press his demand, and threatened to stop the pay of the Fishmen he had employed in his boats. The day preceeding the murder, the boatmen after landing a cargo at Greenville and returning with the mate, landed at Blue Barra and threatened to hold the boat until they received their wages; the mate was allowed to return to Greenville, where he made complaint to the authorities, who immediately recovered the boat and sent her with the mate to the schooner. This seizure very much enraged Captain Burke, who determining to be revenged, despatched him (Freeman) in a large canoe with two native men from the leeward, to capture some fish canoes that were just then returning from sea. He succeeded in taking two canoes with four men, and returned with them to the vessel. The captain sent him to capture a third, and when pulling in near the beach to cut off the canoe, a number of Fishmen from the beach came to the assistance of their friends, when he, Freeman, was taken prisoner and carried on shore. The captain witnessing this from the vessel, despatched his boat in charge of the mate, manned by his brother and some natives, to rescue him. The boat was armed with an old pistol and one or two cutlasses; about the same time a large canoe with some fifteen or twenty men, from the Fishtown on Sinou side, came up to the support of their friends; the boat was seized, capsized, and the mate and cook murdered."

It was the opinion of the officers composing the council that the act of Captain Burke in seizing the persons and property of innocent men was unauthorized, and that the Fishmen had a right to defend themselves against any such unlawful attack. At the same time they thought the killing unjustifiable in as much as the natives had sufficient force to defend themselves, and even make prisoners the boat's crew (if they thought

proper) without resorting to such extreme measures. It was therefore agreed that notwithstanding great allowances should be made for savages, still justice required that some punishment, however slight, should be administered to teach them better manners in future.

According to arrangement, Commodore Perry accompanied by the officers of the squadron in thirteen boats with some one hundred and fifty men, (sailors and marines,) landed at Greenville about 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded to the M. E. Church, where we found the Kings and Headmen from Grand Butau, Sinou and Blue Barra, ready to receive us. Most of the Fishmen resident at Sinou and Blue Barra, feeling, no doubt, that they deserved to be punished, had abandoned their towns. Young John Smith, son of the King of the Fish tribe, and represented by all that know him, as the most mischievous and daring fellow in the whole country, remained to attend the palaver. No sooner had we seated ourselves, than Smith commenced to excuse himself from any participation in the affair, stating that he was away from home at the time, and that he appeared to represent his father who was equally innocent, but being very infirm could not attend the palaver himself. It was here suggested, by some of the colonists present, that old Smith was at Kroo town, and was deeply implicated in the murder, and that it would be advisable to have him present, whereupon he was sent for. Commodore Perry then explained to the Kings and Headmen the object of his visit, said the President of the United States sent him with a number of ships, officers and men to the coast of Africa to protect the persons and property of American citizens. And that the President and American people in general were friends to the Africans and desired to do them good. That they (the Americans) had given a great deal of money to send missionaries to Africa to teach their children and themselves civilization and christianity. He told them that notwithstanding all this good feeling the President would not allow the citizens of the United States to be mal-treated with impunity and had therefore sent him to demand satisfaction for the murder of two of his fellow citizens.

The kings and headmen present, in reply protested their innocence, and complained most bitterly against the Fishmen resident at Sinou and Blue Barra. Said they alone were the murderers of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley. That they were unwelcome intruders upon their territory, and they had been long anxious to get rid of them, but had not the force to drive them out. Said they were troublesome neighbors, constantly committing outrages not only upon foreigners but also upon the American settlements and even themselves, and they could bear it no longer. They then appealed to me to assist them in driving those Fishmen from the territory. Here one of the speakers informed us that Nippee, the principal murderer, was then concealed in Smith's Town and that Smith should be required to give him up. Recommending that young Smith should be detained until Nippee was delivered. Smith at first declared that Nippee had run off, being confronted he acknowledged that Nippee was concealed in the town and if allowed to go, he would bring him. After some desultory conversation, Smith in charge of an officer and five marines proceeded to Kroo Town. When they had reached about the centre of the village, they were suddenly surrounded by a large body of armed Fishmen who attempted to rescue Smith. The officer gave the alarm and a body of marines started immediately for the town. As soon as the Fishmen saw them approaching they abandoned their object and fled to the woods. During the excitement old King Smith left the palaver house and retired to his interior town, about four miles up the Sinou river. Commodore Perry closed the meeting for the day, informing the kings and headmen that he would be on shore the next morning to finish the palaver.

After conversing with Commodore Perry who was disposed to be very indulgent, I despatched a messenger early the next morning to Smith's Town to inform him that the conduct of himself and his people had been such (robbing the shops and farms of the colonists, killing their cattle and sometimes inflicting blows upon their persons and in one instance murdering a colonist) that I would bear with it no longer. And that he and his people must leave our Territory and go to their own country. That if they would do this quietly, such of them as remained, (one half of them had left with their effects the night before,) might return to the beach, gather up their effects and go off unmolested. This they consented to do, and next day most of them departed for their own country. A few desperate fellows remained hankering about the skirts of the settlements threatening the inhabitants. This however but little disturbed us, as the Sinou people were hunting them out. The country people and the settlers were anxious that I should now destroy the Fish town to prevent the possibility of the Fishmen returning. I could not consent, however, to destroy the town by fire, though the country people very much wished it. I allowed them to raise to the ground the houses (some six or eight in number) of the Smith family and such others as belonged to the murderers of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley, proposing that the Sinou people should occupy the remainder of them, which they accepted.

The Fishmen from Little Cesters, who occupy quite a large town near the settlement, I allowed to remain, as they bear a good character, and have never been engaged, to my knowledge, in any of the many outrages that have been committed by Fishmen about Sinou. They are very proud of their good name, and promise to be good neighbors to the Americans. To-day Commodore Perry, according to promise, met the kings and headmen of the Sinou and Blue Barra tribes in palaver. And told them he was very much gratified to find that they had no participation in the murder committed by the Fish people, of the mate and cook of the schooner Edward Burley, and that so far no complaint had been made to him in regard to any improper conduct on their part towards traders or the American Colony, and assured them that it was the wish of his government to cultivate a friendly feeling with all the native tribes, and would pledge himself that so long as the natives behaved themselves, and treated with proper respect and kindness American and other traders, his Government would look upon them as friends and treat them as such. He told them he had not been sent to Africa to oppress or ill-treat the natives, but to protect the American Flag from insult, and the persons and property of American citizens from imposition and outrage, such as has been practiced by certain tribes along the coast. This duty he should do to the utmost of his ability. He however assured them that notwithstanding he should punish to the fullest extent such as deserved it, he should also respect the rights of the natives and as far as possible prevent any abuse from American traders. And told them should any American visiting their coast ill-use them, or any of their people, to make a proper representation to him or to the commander of any American vessel of war and their grievances should be looked into and if possible their wrongs redressed. The kings were very much delighted with the commodore's expression of good feeling, thanked him, and promised that nothing should be wanting on their part to maintain the good understanding already existing between them; and assured him that their future conduct should be such as to merit a continuation of the good opinion of the American people. An interchange of presents now took place. The kings presenting a couple of bullocks, and the commodore a few pieces of cloth, some tobacco, &c., &c. The next morning Commodore Perry and myself received a formal invitation from the king and headmen, requesting us to make a visit of ceremony to their town. This of course I accepted,

and as soon as we had despatched some little unfinished business at Sinou we proceeded to wait on his Majesty at his principal town, and on reaching it, we found the dignitaries with all the men women and children of the town collected together under the palaver tree, in or near the centre of the town, ready to receive us. We were invited to be seated on stones regularly planted in rows, and only used on such and palaver occasions. The headmen were then introduced, according to their rank in community. 1st. The Governor; 2d. Greegree Man; 3d. War Man, &c., &c. When the ceremony had gone through, the king then welcomed us to his town, expressed great friendship for the Americans and promised to assist them on all occasions, to which the commodore and myself responded. Presents were then interchanged and we parted good friends.

I requested Commodore Perry to detain young Smith on board his vessel until his return from leeward, as hostage for the good conduct of the Fishmen, who I understood were making threats against the settlement. This he consented to do, and sent him with two prisoners that had been seized the day before, and identified by Freeman, as two of the murderers, on board the frigate.

In general I found things at Greenville in a more prosperous condition than I had anticipated. The new emigrants were all comfortably situated, and with only two exceptions, happy and doing well. Most of them had recovered their health, drawn their lands, had cleared and planted considerable farms. Three of their number had died—two of African fever, (one an infant) and a young man accidentally shot by one of his party hunting for deer. So far these emigrants have proved themselves to be decidedly more industrious and enterprising than their first appearance gave me any reason to expect. The industrious habits of these people, with the accession they make to the colony, have inspired the old settlers with new zeal and prompted them to greater exertion especially in their agricultural pursuits.

The citizens of Greenville held a town meeting on the evening after my arrival to express their opinion in regard to the policy of removing the Fishmen from Sinou and Blue Barra. The opinion was unanimous that the removal of those people would tend more to the advancement of the settlement, than any thing that could be done for them and begged that they should not be allowed to return under any consideration.

The colonists appeared really overjoyed to be rid of the Fishmen, said they would now have some chance of raising live stock and cultivating their farms with some degree of success and not run the risk of being robbed of every thing they could raise. I attended their town meeting, and took the occasion to encourage if possible, the spirit of agriculture that seem to be manifesting itself so extensively among the colonists at this place. They all agree that it is vitally important that they give more of their attention to the soil, and have pledged themselves to do so.

I obtained from Commodore Perry ten muskets with fixtures and two thousand ball cartridges, which, with the guns and ammunition on hand enabled us to put the settlement in a pretty good state of defence, in case any attempt should be made by the Fishmen to attack the settlement after the departure of the squadron.

On the 2d December at noon, just as the squadron was coming to anchor off Settra Kroo, we received intelligence from the shore of the death of Mr. Sawyer, missionary at that place, who died suddenly the evening before; his death was no doubt caused by over exertion or a stroke of the sun. It appears he was in tolerably good health, and on the morning of the day of his death was engaged in visiting through the native villages until 11 o'clock. Returning to the house at that hour was taken ill and died the same evening at half past 11 o'clock. We hastened to the shore and reached the mission house just in time to attend the funeral. We found Mrs. Sawyer, of course, in

deep distress in a heathen land, far from friends with only one or two American associates to console and comfort her. Mrs. Sawyer, however, bore her bereavement with a Christian fortitude seldom witnessed. She did not give way to grief and despair as though she would charge God with injustice, but resigned herself into the arms of Him who has promised to be with and take care of his people to the ends of the earth. In Mr. Sawyer, the missionary society has lost a faithful missionary, and Africa a devoted servant and one that promised her much good. This was my first visit to the mission station at Settra Kroo, and I think I shall never forget my feelings—to me indelible. On entering the house where I found some forty or fifty native girls and boys neatly clad, with books in their hands quietly waiting for the minister to commence the funeral ceremony. During the ceremony some of them appeared deeply affected and seemed as though they could weep for ever over the remains of their friend and benefactor. The kings and chiefs with some two hundred persons from the native villages were also in attendance, and notwithstanding they thronged around the corpse they behave themselves with becoming decency, and appeared very attentive to what was said. I spoke to Mrs. Sawyer about returning to America, she said no. She could not think of deserting the missionary field, though God in his wise Providence had thought proper to remove her dear husband from his interesting field of labor. She felt it her duty still to remain to do what she could for the perishing natives around her. She tried to be cheerful and endeavored hard to conceal her feelings; but the tear that would involuntary steal down the cheek betrayed the emotion of the soul.

The flags of the ships were at half-mast during the funeral ceremony, and the officers of the squadron paid every attention to their afflicted country woman.

Commodore Perry offered to convey her to any of the American settlements. This she declined, preferring she said, to remain at Settra Kroo to prosecute the objects of her society.

According to arrangement, Monday morning, 27th, Commodore Perry met the king and headmen of the Kroo country in palaver, to demand satisfaction for the outrage committed upon Capt. Brown of New York, (the particulars of which you know.) The king made no attempt to justify the outrage, but readily admitted that the attack upon Captain Brown was unprovoked, as well as unauthorized and the worthless fellow that committed the offence had fled; still they (the kings and chiefs) were ready and willing to make any reparation in their power, as they were anxious to have the matter settled. Said it had given them considerable uneasiness, as they were desirous to be on good terms with all Americans. Commodore Perry after explaining to them (as at Sinou) the object of his visit to the coast required them to sign a document apologizing to the President of the U. States and to the American people for the insult offered to an American citizen, &c. &c. This they very readily agreed to, and were glad to be let off so easily. They delivered to Commodore Perry ten bullocks for the use of the squadron—their value in money to be paid to Captain Brown as reparation for the injury he sustained.

As soon as the Commodore had closed his business, I called the attention of the king and chiefs to the subject of colonial jurisdiction over the Kroo country, and proposed to purchase the territory. After a great deal of palavering (the chiefs being divided on the subject,) they declined selling at present, any part of the country, but wished to enter into a treaty of amity and commerce. I said all I could to induce them to close a bargain at once, and I have no doubt that had the means of paying for it at once been within my reach, I should have succeeded; for until they learned I requested some time to pay the purchase money, a large majority was disposed to sell. As it was, no

alternative was left me, but to submit. I however closed with them an agreement, (a copy of which I herewith transmit) by which they bind themselves not to engage in any way directly or indirectly in the slave-trade, &c. &c.,—and that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except of the colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain any right to or claim upon the Kroo territory. This I consider one of the most important points between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, and should be secured to the society as soon as possible. Foreign traders have for a long time been endeavoring to get possession of it (to the exclusion of others) for a trading establishment. It affords a larger trade in Camwood and Palm oil than perhaps any other one point on this part of the coast.

Wednesday afternoon, 6th December, as the squadron was coming to anchor in the harbor of Cape Palmas, Mr. Hazlehurst of the Episcopal mission, boarded the Macedonian, bearing a letter from Gov. Russwurm, addressed to Commodore Perry, informing him of the unsettled state of things in the colony, their fears of an attack from the natives, and requesting such aid as the Commodore might be able to render them.

Mr. Hazlehurst represented the situation of Mr. and Mrs. Payne, missionaries at Cavally, as very perilous, hourly expecting to be attacked by the natives, and requested the Commodore if possible to relieve them.

The U. S. Ship Decatur, Capt. Abbott, was despatched immediately to their relief. The same evening she anchored off the harbor and communicated (not without some little opposition however) with Mr. Payne to inform him that succour was at hand. Capt. Abbott landed a little after six the next morning, with five boats, and after some palavering with the natives, succeeded in embarking with Mr. Payne and family and most of their valuable effects, landing them the next day at Cape Palmas. The arrival of the squadron just at this time was most propitious.

To return : it being too late in the afternoon for any of the officers to visit the shore, I accompanied Mr. Hazlehurst in one of the ship's boats manned with Kroomen with a message from the commodore to Governor Russwurm, informing him that in the event of an attack by the natives, at a given signal he would send in armed boats to their assistance, but could not risk the health of his officers and men unless it was absolutely necessary for the defence of the colony. He also proposed to land the following day, and as mediator endeavor to settle the difficulties that were existing between the colonists and natives. At six o'clock the next morning, Lieut. Poor was despatched with a message to King Freeman, provided Gov. Russwurm had no objection, expressing his regret at the misunderstanding he found existing between the Americans and the natives, and requesting he (King Freeman) would meet him and Gov. Russwurm in palaver that day at 10 o'clock, to talk over the matter and if possible settle the difficulties. King Freeman returned for answer that he was willing to meet Commodore Perry and the Governor, but could not make it convenient to do so until the following day, as he must send some distance to summon the other kings and chiefs to attend with him.

Commodore Perry (with a view to convince the natives of his ample force to protect and sustain the colonist and missionaries from any insult or outrage that might be attempted against them—) landed with a number of marines and sailors, (the latter as at every other place where the commodore landed, were not allowed to leave the boats,) and proceeded to the Government House. We had not been there long, when information was received that the natives were assembled in considerable force about a mile down the beach, and in sight of the Government House to administer away-water to a poor innocent old man, (chief of a small town) accused by Freeman

and other chiefs, of making witch, enchantry, or by some mysterious agency causing the death of an individual, who two or three days before had died, no doubt, from natural causes. The secret is, that this old man had become obnoxious, from an independence he manifested towards the king in some of their palavers. Commodore Perry with a party of officers, Dr. McGill and myself pushed off immediately to his rescue. At our near approach, the natives suspecting our design, launched the poor fellow, almost dead, in a canoe in charge of a single man to take him across the lake beyond our reach. We seized two of the principal men, who were administering the poison, and the commodore to alarm them threatened to send them as prisoners on board the shipping, unless they delivered to him, immediately the man they had sent off in the canoe. This had the effect. The poison, however, had so affected the old man that the physician who prescribed for him thought his case very doubtful for some time. He however recovered and was very kindly taken care of by Gov. Russwurm. Thus the life of a poor innocent creature has been saved, when all hopes of escape had vanished.

Commodore Perry had an interview with King Freeman, who acknowledged the impolicy of the course pursued by the natives towards the Colony and the missionaries, but very adroitly fixed the blame upon the other chiefs of the country, thanked the commodore for his mediatorial offer, and requested that the matter should remain to be fully explained the next day in general palaver, when all the chiefs would be present.

At two o'clock news reached the Governor, from one of the out-posts, that a large party of natives had attempted to force their way past the guard, and that three of them had been shot. This created, of course, considerable excitement. The commodore, with several officers and some thirty marines, commanded by Lieut. Rich, accompanied Gov. Russwurm some four miles to the spot. On reaching the garrison they found the natives had retired, leaving behind the dead bodies of their comrades. The following seem to be the facts in regard to this unfortunate (or fortunate, if their object really was to attack the settlement,) affair: A party of natives well armed, numbering some sixty or seventy, were seen passing through the woods in the direction of the settlement. A small party kept the road leading directly to the American garrison; the guard ordered them to halt, and questioned them as to the object of their visit to Freeman's town; they replied they were going to attend the funeral ceremony of some man that had died there, (naming the man). This the guard knew to be false, (as the man had been buried several days before) and therefore heightened their suspicion; whereupon the guard refused to allow them to pass unless they would deposite their arms until their return; this they refused to do. It was then insisted that they should remain until the Governor's permission could be obtained. This they also refused to do, and attempted to force their way past the guard, the result was that three fell, and the balance fled to their homes.

The impression is that these bush people having heard the report of some cannon that were discharged by the colonists in the morning, supposed that an attack had been made by Freeman on the Colony, and they were coming down to assist him in murdering and plundering the settlers.

According to promise, King Freeman with most of the kings and headmen of the Greebo tribe, met Commodore Perry and Gov. Russwurm in general palaver. The governor opened the palaver by briefly stating the cause of the present misunderstanding, which in substance was as follows: Some four weeks prior, the kings and chiefs of the whole Greebo people met at Freeman's town for the ostensible purpose of appointing a head king, and to arrange and settle all old difficulties; at the close of the

council they made a law requiring colonists to pay very extravagant fixed prices for all articles they might wish to purchase from the natives, (about 100 per cent. more than they had been in the habit of paying); against this the colonists protested. The king then stopped all intercourse, and withdrew from the settlement such native children as had been (many of them for a long while) living in the families of colonists, interdicted all trade with natives of other tribes as well as with foreign vessels, and threatened to starve them out.

King Freeman in reply to this, acknowledged that they had done wrong even in making such a law, and particularly wrong in interdicting trade; but said matters would not have been carried to such extent if Gov. Russwurm had not sent them word he would eat grass before he would submit to any such law; this remark irritated them. The kings then were determined that he might try the grass. He said the country people generally liked Gov. Russwurm; he had always treated them kindly; and if it was not for the bad influence of certain colonists in his confidence they could get along without any difficulty.

Gov. Russwurm remarked to King Freeman that he had deceived him too often to again credit what he said; in a few weeks he will have forgotten all that he has now said, and no doubt find themselves again involved in new difficulties. He therefore thought it best for both parties that King Freeman's town be removed to a greater distance from the American settlement; said he was authorized to pay any reasonable sum to effect this. Commodore Perry remarked here that he could have nothing to do with their political organization; the object of his meeting with them was solely to adjust their difficulties, if possible, and to bring about a reconciliation. This had been happily effected; he would now leave them to arrange other matters between themselves.

Commodore Perry then demanded from Yellow Will (king of Cavally) an explanation of his conduct towards Mr. Payne, missionary at his place. He explained to Yellow Will, at considerable length, the object of the good people in the United States in sending missionaries among them; spoke of the deprivations these missionaries must naturally suffer, far from friends and native land, removed from all civilized society, and all to do them good; and then in return to receive such treatment at their hands was base ingratitude. Yellow Will attempted in a blundering manner to excuse himself, making many apologies, promising that if Mr. Payne will return he shall be treated with every attention and respect.

Gov. Russwurm was present at a council held on board the Macedonian, December 9th, and stated a number of important facts that had come to his knowledge in regard to the murder and piracy committed by the natives on the American schooner Mary Carver. From these statements, and other facts that had come to the knowledge of Com. Perry, the council was of opinion that the natives inhabiting the whole coast from Rock Boukah to Grand Berebee, inclusive, were concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the murder and piracy, and should be visited and called to answer for their misconduct.

The commodore having previously notified King Tom of his intention to visit the shore, and the object of his visit, on Monday, 11th December, disembarked an armed force of about two hundred men (sailors and marines) at Rock Boukah. The surf being very rough the boats were anchored just outside the breakers, and the men landed in canoes. On landing we found the natives, numbering some three or four hundred, well armed with muskets, spears and knives, drawn up in a line on the beach, and four or five war men in their war costume strutting majestically up and down the line, making such gestures as I have witnessed on former occasions when natives were

preparing for an attack. The commodore, who at first intended to land only a small guard of marines, seeing these movements ordered Captain Mayo to land his force and occupy the most favorable position for defence, in case of an attack from the natives. Whilst Captain Mayo was forming his men the natives made several quite military movements, deploying on his flank, &c., &c. As to myself I felt comparatively easy, as I knew nothing would be attempted by the natives as long as they remained drawn up in a line on the open beach. The town being abandoned by all the inhabitants except a small party of armed men stationed at each gate, we entered and took possession, posting a sentry at the gates to watch the movements of the natives outside, to give alarm in case of an attack, and to prevent any armed natives from entering the town. The king was then summoned to attend the palaver, but refused unless permitted to have a large guard to attend him. Whilst this question was being settled, a number of armed men attempted to force past the guard stationed at the east gate; the alarm being given a number of officers and a detachment of marines proceeded to the spot, where we found Lieut. Rich and Purser Bridge outside of the palisade, trying to pacify an infuriated set of fellows that almost surrounded them. I knew their danger,—perhaps they did not. The war horn had sounded, and war chieftains were going in every direction ringing their war bells, evidently preparing for an attack. In fact the armed men had commenced to skirt the woods; and at that moment if by any accident a gun had been fired, an attack would have been the sure result. I saw the old governor at a little distance and managed to get in speech of him. I told him I knew what was going on, reminding him that I was no stranger, and well acquainted with their war customs; if they wished to fight we were prepared for them, and they need not think to surprise us; therefore he had better order his war men to cease their preparations, put up their war horns and bells and quietly talk the palaver. I kept the old fellow near me, determined not to let him go until things became quiet again.

It was agreed that the king's guard arrange themselves on one side of the palaver house and a party of marines on the other. Thus arranged the palaver commenced. King Tom disclaimed any part in the murder of the captain and crew of the schooner *Mary Carver* at Little Berebee; said it was true that Krako was a distant relation of his, and died at his town, but he knew nothing of the murder and seizure of the vessel until some time after it had occurred, nor had he shared in any way any of the spoil;—said some of his people visited Little Berebee soon after the seizure, and Krako gave them a little cloth, and a few other articles, which is all that he has seen of the goods. It was then proposed to King Tom that if he wished to establish his innocence it would be well for him to attend the palaver to be held at Krako's town; this he readily agreed to. Commodore Perry offered him a passage on board one of the ships, which he accepted, and by three the same afternoon, with his suite, was on board the *Macedonian*. Messengers were despatched the same afternoon to the kings and chiefs of the Bassa, Tabou, and Grand Berebee tribes, to inform them that they were suspected of having participated in the murder and piracy committed at Little Berebee, and were therefore required to attend a palaver to be held at Krako's town.

Supposing that Krako would not have the audacity to meet the officers of an American squadron, I readily credited a report we heard to windward that he and his people had abandoned their town on the beach and taken shelter in towns more remote. In this, however, I was mistaken; for as the squadron came to anchor in the harbor, we discovered suspended on a pole near the town a dirty looking flag, the color of which could not be distinguished, but which, afterwards, we ascertained to be the flag of the Portuguese schooner captured by the natives at that place. This discovery confirmed the seizure of the *Mary Carver*; this of course rendered the meeting us.

On the morning of the 13th, all the boats of the squadron, with a force of about two hundred men, landed at Ben Krako's town. A number of armed natives were mustered along the beach in detached parties. A little distance from the landing place we saw a group in earnest conversation, about thirty yards from us, near one of the gates of the town or palisade; in the centre we saw one we supposed to be the king. On approaching them we were received rather coolly. However, Captain Abbot and myself ventured to enter the town, and passing rapidly through it, saw enough to convince us that military preparations were going on, and that we would do well to keep a good look-out.

The commodore (to prevent any such difficulty as occurred at Rock Boukah) had constructed, of boat oars and awnings, a tent on the beach, to be used as a palaver house; while the sailors and marines were drawn up on the right, (fronting the town.) A party of natives, about equal in number, took their station on the left of the tent.

Krako being required to state what he had to say in extenuation of his guilt for the murder of Capt. Farwell, &c. &c., with great boldness, said it was true Capt. Farwell had been executed at his town. That his life had been forfeited by his own rash conduct. Said that Capt. Farwell had murdered two of his (Krako's) boys who had been sent on board his vessel to deliver a lot of goods which Captain Farwell had left with him for sale, but on account of their inferior quality he had not been able to dispose of them. Said Capt. Farwell refused to receive the goods, became infuriated, and finally murdered the boys. He disclaimed having seized the vessel, said she drifted on shore, bilged, and sunk with every thing in her. He was a little puzzled here how to account for the crew, and came to a dead halt. It was too apparent that he intended to lie himself out of the whole affair. Commodore Perry discovering such was the case, remarked to Krako that he wanted no more of his lies, and in an under tone ordered Lieut. Contee to bring up a guard of marines. Whether this was heard or not is uncertain, but a moment afterwards one of the kings made a movement to the rear, and passed out of the palaver house. As he gained the rear of the tent, and within a few paces of a party of natives he threw up his hands, when immediately a gun was discharged by one of his party, and simultaneously the king and his interpreter rushed out of the palaver house, when a general melee took place. Commodore Perry seized the king by his gown, as he attempted to escape, which giving way he grappled with him seizing a cloth fastened around his loins and in the struggle fell and was dragged some fifteen or twenty yards through the sand, when a sailor by a blow over the head with the butt end of his musket brought the king to the ground. He received almost at the same moment several bayonet stabs, and but for the stern interposition of the commodore's authority would, no doubt, have been killed on the spot. The interpreter in running, and within a few paces of the palisade was shot dead through the back by Capt. Tattnall.

Ben Krako was certainly the most powerful and determined fellow, I think I ever saw, for notwithstanding the severe wounds he had received, several hours afterwards discovering a musket dropped by some of the natives, a little distance from him, he rose up, and made for it with the spring of a tiger. Capt. Mayo observing the movement darted towards him and reached the spot just as he grasped the musket, with the other hand he seized Capt. Mayo, and they both fell. Capt. Mayo with a great deal of skill and presence of mind, just as Krako was bringing his piece to bear on him, drew from his belt a pistol, sprung the bayonet and stabbed him in the breast. This caused him to relax his hold. It then required several persons to secure him. He was taken on board the Macedonian where he received every attention from Dr. Du Barry but died the next day.

After the natives delivered their first fire most of them retreated to the woods, on the

preparing for an attack. The commander with a first intention to send out a guard of marines, seeing these movements ordered Captain Mayo to and his men occupy the most favorable position for action, in case of an attack from the natives. Whilst Captain Mayo was forming his men the natives made several quiet movements, deploying on his flank. As to myself, I let the natives do as they knew nothing would be attempted by the natives as long as they remained up in a line on the open beach. The town being abandoned by all the inhabitants except a small party of armed men stationed at each gate, we entered and took possession, posting a sentry at the gates to watch the movements of the natives and to give alarm in case of an attack, and to prevent any armed natives from coming to the town. The king was then summoned to attend the palaver, but refused unless we had a large guard to attend him. Whilst this question was being settled, some armed men attempted to force past the guard stationed at the entrance, but being given a number of officers and a detachment of marines presented before them, where we found Lieut. Rich and Purser Bridge outside of the palaver, surrounded by an infuriated set of fellows that almost surrounded them. I knew their disposition, but they did not. The war horn had sounded, and war chiefs were going in all directions ringing their war bells, evidently preparing for an attack. In fact, the men had commenced to skirt the woods; and at that moment if by any chance the palaver had been fired, an attack would have been the sure result. I saw the king approaching a little distance and managed to get in speech of him. I told him I knew his part, and the customs; if they wished to fight we were prepared for them, and they were cordially entered to surprise us; therefore he had better order his war men to come forward, and they put up their war horns and bells and quietly talk the palaver. I kept making myself near me, determined not to let him go until things became quiet again.

It was agreed that the king's guard arrange themselves on one side of the house and a party of marines on the other. Thus arranged the commander sent King Tom disclaimed any part in the murder of the captain and his hundred men, to Mary Carver at Little Berebee; said it was true that Krako was engaged in the murder of his, and died at his town, but he knew nothing of the murder, and his vessel was soon afterwards captured until some time after it had occurred, nor had he shared in the day the towns were given them a little cloth, and a few other articles, which he received very graciously. It was then proposed to King Tom that if he would attend the towns, he would be well for him to attend the palaver to be held at the towns. Commodore Perry offered him a present, which he accepted, and by three the same afternoon, with a Macedonian. Messengers were despatched to the towns of the Bassa, Tabou, and Grand Berebee tribes, to inform them of the discharges from our muskets of having participated in the murder and piracy committed by themselves with firing therefore required to attend a palaver to be held at Ben Krako's it is re-

Supposing that Krako would not have the American squadron, I readily credited a report that the people had abandoned their town to the beach and were soon boarded. They disclaimed any part in the murder of the Krako family. King Tom discovered surrounded on a pole near the town, which he heard of the murder, which would not be distinguished, but which, afterwards, was war upon him. Since which Portuguese schooner captured by the natives of the spoke of Krako as a very bad the seizure of the Mary Carver; this of course was a punishment. Said that Ben Krako of meeting.

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was as deeply implicated as his brother, who was king of the town at the time of the murder, but since dead. Said it was a concerted plan of the whole Krako family. And he felt very happy that they had been so signally punished, for they were ruining the character of the whole country. He would have punished them himself if he had had force. And now that they were broken up he intended to prevent them from returning to the beach and rebuilding their towns.

The commodore read to them the agreement signed by kings Tom and George of Rock Boukah and Bassa, with which they were very much pleased and said they would sign with a great deal of pleasure; this done, the squadron bore up for Cape Palmas which place we reached on the evening of the 20th, having had interviews and obtained the signatures (to the document signed by kings Tom and George) of all the kings and chiefs between Cavalry River and Grand Berebee.

We found every thing quiet at Cape Palmas. The natives however, were in considerable anxiety to learn what had brought the commodore back so quickly as they understood he expected to be away some two or three months. It had been rumored a day or two before that the commodore intended to destroy Freeman's Town.

Here the squadron parted company, the *Saratoga* for Port Praya *via* Monrovia, and the *Decatur* on a cruise to leeward. I took passage on board the former, and on the evening of the 25th was landed safe in the quiet little town of Monrovia, and was glad to find during my absence every thing had been conducted quite to my satisfaction.

Commodore Perry, as you will at once see, is entitled to much credit for the able manner in which he has conducted the whole of these palavers. No one could have managed them better.

In every instance he has been most successful in obtaining satisfaction for outrages committed on American citizens, and of impressing the natives with a proper respect for the American flag. Though firm and decided in all his intercourse with them, he used no unnecessary threats or menaces, but invariably treated them kindly—heard what they had to say,—admonished them as to their future conduct,—and warned them of the punishment that would certainly follow any outrage committed upon Americans or insult offered to the American flag.

By this course he has gained the confidence and esteem of the natives along the whole coast. So averse was he to taking life, that even at Berebee when the natives commenced the attack, he would not allow them to be pursued or fired at more than was absolutely necessary for the preservation of his own men.

Commodore Perry was well sustained by his officers in all his operations along the coast. They seem to know, and do their duty; and a more gentlemanly set, I think I have never seen. I am personally indebted to every one of them for the kind attention shown me, and the great interest they manifest for the prosperity of Liberia.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

THE COLONIAL WAREHOUSE,
MONROVIA, Jan. 23d, 1844.

Rev. & Dear Sir:

Your favors of 29th May, and 12th Sept. came to hand. I have commenced to make out, and hope to have finished in time to go by this vessel, the transactions at this establishment for the last two years. Should it not be completed in time, you will please to make every allowance for me, as I have considerable writing to do, to go by this vessel, and very little time at my command to do it in.

We know that the farm does not pay its expenses, and at present I cannot see clearly how it can be made to support itself. We have high prices to pay those men who work at the farm and they are required to be good field hands. I have always understood that the society's intention in carrying on the farm, was to give employment to the poor, and to prove if possible, that sugar could be made in the colony, hoping that some of the colonists might be induced to engage in the business. By examining the quarterly account sent from the warehouse you will readily be informed of the number of hands kept and paid at the colonial farm. Indigent persons who are unable to work will prefer begging their bread, to living on the farm where they cannot easily obtain such necessities as persons in their condition generally require.

The farm and its appurtenances would not sell for any thing like its value, unless the conditions were very favorable. We do not find the colonists willing to lay out at once, any large sum on a farm. They prefer mercantile pursuits to farming, which if properly managed, will pay them a moderate but quick profit.

Every one of our intelligent citizens believe that agriculture is the surest road to wealth and independence. Nevertheless, they have not engaged in it on a large scale. Still I do not doubt but that within five years, we shall have in the colony many beautiful and profitable farms. Don't understand me to say that we have no farms at the present time, for within the last two years, many have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil and have been amply paid for their trouble. If the society concludes to sell the farm and its fixtures, it will be proper for you to say what the conditions shall be, what time would be allowed to pay for it, and what you consider it ought to sell for.

I hope however that the operations at the farm may be carried on this year on a cheaper scale. I shall try to manage it in such a way as to make it pay its expenses.

Every day we are becoming more and more convinced of the importance of having the right to all the territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Is this desirable object not to be accomplished? Can't you induce the friends of Liberia to raise a sum sufficient to purchase a schooner, and load her with proper merchandize, and send her out immediately to purchase this line of coast.

We are gratified to have on our coast an American squadron. Com. Perry and his officers express themselves as being much pleased with the colony and the appearance of things. The officers show a willingness to assist us all in their power.

I shall send you by the "Latrobe," from the colonial warehouse, a few tons of cam-wood; I am very sorry we cannot send you more. You know we have been without supplies for a long time, and when you take every thing into consideration, the supply by the "Latrobe" must be considered a very moderate one. I know you have many difficulties to encounter in collecting money; and when I learn from the papers the depressed state of money matters in your country, it becomes a matter of surprise to me how you have managed to get on as well as you have. But I hope this depression will not continue long. I understand that things are beginning to look better.

We have looked over, very slightly, the first two numbers of Dr. Bacon's Wanderings in Africa, enough to convince us that we may expect in him a strong opposer. We are at a loss to account for the enmity which he shows towards us. I am sure we tried to live on terms of peace with him, although his behavior while here was most ungentlemanly. Can you not make it convenient to favor us with his book? There are only two of the numbers in the colony; and as every body is anxious to have a peep at them, we could but glance over them slightly. His attack on that good and pious man, Mr. Ashmun, shows the Doctor to be a wicked man, and unworthy of the confidence of gentlemen.

Dr. Lugenebeel is here. He is a good man. He has been troubled with the fever but slightly. At all times and seasons he attends to the duties of his profession as becomes a Christian gentleman. And I am pleased that he is satisfied with the state of things in Liberia. I should think him worthy of your confidence in every respect.

To you I am under many obligations; frequently I am honored with letters from you. And I assure you that when I see I am thought of across the ocean, by receiving your kind, interesting, and faithful communications, it inspires me with renewed vigor to prosecute the duties assigned me.

May your life be long devoted to the cause of Africa.

In haste, but very truly,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,

Treasurer Am. Col. Soc., Washington City.

We consider the facts and statements contained in the following letter from Dr. Lugenebeel of very great value. He is a gentleman of high moral worth, of great discernment and excellent professional knowledge. His testimony in regard to the climate, the health, the productions—the morals, the piety, and the general prosperity of the colony deserves the candid consideration of all who have been the least sceptical on these subjects.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

January 17th, 1844.

DEAR SIR :—I embrace the first opportunity afforded since my arrival in the colony, to let you know that I reached the place of my destination in safety, considerably benefited in health by the voyage across the ocean; that I am still alive, and have tolerably fair prospects of continuing so, notwithstanding the discouraging predictions of some of my friends in the United States, to the contrary.

I arrived at Monrovia on the 16th of November, after a passage of fifty three days. My first impressions in regard to the appearance of the country, of the town of Monrovia, of the inhabitants, and in regard to the character of the climate, were very favorable. Indeed, I may say that I was agreeably surprised, if not disappointed, in almost every respect. I found a beautiful country of rich arable land; in many places, teeming with the productions of industrious agriculture; but principally covered with a dense, verdant, and apparently impenetrable forest, extending far into the interior; while, on the other side, the deep, broad ocean rolls in grandeur, presenting a vast sheet of waters, the swelling surf of which breaks against the rocky base of the bold and majestic promontory of Cape Mesurado, which towers in sublimity nearly three hundred feet above the angry waves. I found a neat little town, located on an eminence some sixty feet or more above the level of the sea; and commanding a fine view of the ocean on the west and south, and of the dense and beautiful forest on the east and north; with the Little Mesurado

river in full view, quietly winding its way to mingle its waters with those of the broad Atlantic. I found a community intelligent and enterprising; many of them actively engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits; and all seeming to be contented and happy; most of them residing in houses handsomely and substantially built, and neatly and comfortably furnished. I found a climate mild and pleasant, much more so, indeed, than might be expected in a location so near the equator. The warmth of the atmosphere is by no means as great as I have frequently experienced in the United States. The mercury in the thermometer has not risen above eighty-six degrees at any time since my arrival in the colony; notwithstanding the weather during the months of December and January, is generally warmer than during any other two months in the year. Besides, we always have pleasant land and sea breezes, which tend very much to moderate the heat of the atmosphere. Indeed, I have frequently found woollen clothing necessary, especially in the morning and evening; and I have several times slept beneath a pair of blankets at night.

Notwithstanding I arrived at what is generally considered the most unhealthy time in the year—the conclusion of the rainy season, yet I did not find a great deal of sickness among the colonists. And from the observations that I have been able to make, since my arrival, compared with observations made while I was engaged in the study and practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, I am satisfied that the citizens of Liberia enjoy as good health as the free colored people do in that section of the Union. The general opinion relative to the diseases of this country, or rather, to what is improperly called *the African fever*, is decidedly erroneous. Many persons think that it is utterly impossible for an individual, white or colored, to reside in this country, without experiencing one attack or more of *the fever*, generally within a few weeks after his arrival. This is certainly a mistake; for I have conversed with several persons who have resided in the colony for years; and who assured me that they never had a day's sickness since they first landed on this coast; and some have told me that they have enjoyed better health in Liberia, than they did in the United States, previous to their emigration. There is no doubt that every individual who removes from a temperate climate to a tropical one,—every person who comes from the United States to Africa, will undergo some acclimating process,—will perhaps experience some feelings, to which he was not accustomed before; but sometimes this is so slight as not to interfere with his regular business, or not to confine him to his bed for a single day.

In regard to myself, I may remark, that I left America with a constitution naturally not very robust, and considerably impaired by close application to intellectual pursuits; notwithstanding which I have resided in Africa more than two months, during which time I have been exposed more or less every day, to the rays of the sun, and have made several professional visits at night,—on one occasion left my bed; and yet I have not had an attack of the dreadful African fever, “the deadly coast fever,” about which so much has been said and written by individuals who never saw the coast of Africa, even in the dim distant horizon. I

believe however, that I have been undergoing a process of acclimation, ever since I arrived in the colony. I think that my physical system has been undergoing some change; which I hope may prepare me for a residence of at least a few years in Liberia. I attribute my good health so far, in some measure, to cheerfulness of mind, and a determination not to get sick. However ludicrous this last remark may appear to some, yet it will not seem strange to those who have resided in a tropical climate. I have no doubt that much of the mortality, in this country, is the result, in a great measure, of mental despondency,—that many persons die, in consequence of their abandonment of hope, and not making any effort of the mind to resist the depressing effects of the fever in this climate. Many come to Africa expecting to be sick; and when they do get sick, they give up all hope of getting well; and not unfrequently they manifest no disposition to do anything for themselves, or to have anything done for them.

From all the observations that I have been able to make, and from all the information I can collect, I am satisfied, that in many cases, sickness in this country may be attributed to imprudence in eating and exposure. The climate is frequently blamed for that which is the result of personal imprudence. There is a great variety of fruits and vegetables in this part of Africa to tempt the appetite; but prudence must be exercised in the use of them, especially by new-comers, or sickness will be the result. I believe that colored persons can live as long in Liberia as in the United States; and I am convinced that, with proper precaution, white persons can endure this climate better than is generally supposed; or than the preceding fatality would justify us in believing. Missionaries who come to this country generally undertake to perform too much physical and mental labor; the latter of which is perhaps quite as injurious as the former; but when they are combined they tend speedily to prostrate the powers of the system, and in consequence of not enjoying the invigorating effects produced by a change of atmospheric temperature, the individual frequently does not recover his physical energies, which might have been preserved in a healthy condition for a longer period, by moderation—by prudence. From the nature and extent of my duties, however, which are necessarily very arduous, requiring exposure to the heat of the sun, as also sometimes to the night air, I cannot expect to enjoy an uninterrupted state of health. But did the necessity for such exposure not exist, so far as health alone is concerned, I would rather live in Liberia than in some parts of the United States.

But after all, it must be acknowledged, that this is not the country for *white persons*. The ability to resist the effects of the climate, and the malarious influences of this country, is in general proportionate to the color of the skin. Those persons who have very dark skin, other things being equal, enjoy better health than individuals of lighter complexion. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we reflect, that the native inhabitants of this country are of a sable hue. Many of the natives live to a very advanced age; nor are they generally subject to much sickness.

The colony is certainly in a prosperous condition at present. Since the memorable Gay-toombie war four years ago, during the administration

of the brave and noble, the beloved and lamented Buchanan,* peace has reigned throughout our borders; and commerce and agriculture have been steadily progressing onward. In regard to the latter, however, there has not been that advancement, which is desirable. But, in many places the land has been cleared, and the people are beginning to see the importance, the necessity, of turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil. Thousands of flourishing coffee trees are now growing; and in a few years, I think that this will be a profitable article of exportation. The sugar-cane may be seen in many places in a luxuriant richness; but in consequence of almost insurmountable difficulties, in procuring the sugar from the cane the people cannot, at present, make this in sufficient quantities, to become a source of wealth to the colony. It is worthy of remark, however, that the citizens of Liberia can, and do live far more comfortably, than the free colored people do in the United States. They differ in another respect from their colored brethren in America,—that is in understanding and appreciating the blessings of liberty. A citizen of the United States, in whatever section of the Union he may reside, in visiting Liberia, will very soon find his former prejudices (if he had any) giving away; and he will not scruple to associate with many of the inhabitants of the colony; providing, of course, he is himself a gentleman; for he will find individuals whose intelligence and gentlemanly deportment merit his respect. This I have seen fully exemplified in the repeated visits of the officers of the American squadron, stationed on this coast, several of whom are slave holders, from the Southern States. I have, at different times, sat down at the table of our excellent Governor, in company with Commodore Perry, and some forty or fifty naval officers; and several ladies and gentlemen of this place. Governor Roberts is a gentleman in the true sense of the term; dignified, intelligent, agreeable and unassuming; in all respects well qualified, in my humble opinion, to fill the gubernatorial chair of the Commonwealth of Liberia. In visiting this place, a stranger is at once struck with the remarkably neat appearance of every thing around him, and the air of cheerfulness which seems to be depicted on every countenance. And on the holy sabbath day, he cannot but observe with pleasure, the manner in which that day is kept. Never in my life, in any community, have I witnessed more solemnity, more reverence, and apparently more genuine religious feeling on the sabbath day, than I have observed in Monrovia.

I have not yet commenced the system of medical tuition which the Society desire; and in regard to which I feel much anxiety. Governor Roberts was absent for several weeks after my arrival; and since his return, his multifarious engagements have prevented him from making the necessary arrangements. He thinks that there will not be much difficulty in procuring two young men of tolerable education, who will apply themselves assiduously to the study of medicine under my instructions.

* The self-sacrifice of the heroic Buchanan in the cause of African Colonization, together with that of his illustrious and venerated prototype, Ashmun, will forever be a beacon-light whose rays will never cease to shine upon this benighted land. The memory of these two faithful friends of Liberia—one the founder, the other the defender of the Colony—is held in almost sacred veneration by every true-hearted Liberian.

It is my ardent desire to be able to accomplish something for the good of the colonists,—something to which I can look back with pleasure in after years, should it please an all-wise Providence to spare my life. I sincerely hope that I may be able to reside in Liberia, until I shall have succeeded in educating two young men for the practice of medicine; and shall see them established in the profession, and successfully engaged in combating disease. Then, and not till then, do I desire to return to my native land.

Yours, &c,

REV. R. R. GURLEY,
Sec'y. Am. Col. Society.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

The following article came to us through the Post Office, in a printed tract of eight pages. It is worthy of a place in every paper in the land. It has evidently been prepared with great care. And whoever reads must feel their hearts stirred by its forcible appeals and its unanswerable arguments. And whoever does not read it, cannot know what they have lost, or will lose thereby. Would that a copy of it were placed in every family in the the land.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE COLORED MAN.

READ AND REFLECT!—The divine precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," imposes on every man a solemn obligation—an obligation binding each one to the exercise of that benevolence which sincerely desires and actively promotes the happiness of others. This precept and the obligation thence resulting are founded on the natural relations of man to his fellow-man. As *men*, they are connected by a community of nature, of sympathies, of capacities and susceptibilities; and to some extent are necessarily dependent on each other for their happiness. We are bound then "to do good and communicate unto *all* men, as we have opportunity," *because they are men* possessing a common nature, and placed in the same general circumstances of being with ourselves. The answer which our blessed Lord gave to the cavilling question, "Who then is my neighbor?" amply proves this position. No local or national prejudices, no color or caste can alter, impair or abate ought of this righteous obligation. God has laid its broad foundations too deeply in the nature of things to be affected by men's passion, prejudice or caprice.

While this obligation cannot be altered or diminished in power till the essential attributes of human nature be changed, yet it may be *greatly enhanced* by the circumstances in which men are placed relatively to each other. If the providence of God have brought within our reach, and under our immediate observation, a class of our fellow-men suffering the deprivation of many privileges which we enjoy, and subjected to many evils from which we are exempt, this obligation of the great law of love which binds us to do good to them *as men*, is obviously enhanced by the consideration that they are *SUFFERING fellow-men*. We are taught this alike by the approbation which the Savior bestowed on the conduct of the good Samaritan, and by the noble sympathies and charities of our regenerated nature.

Again, if we "be partakers of the benefit," or enjoy any advantages resulting directly or indirectly from the condition and labors of this class of our unhappy fellow-men, then the great law of benevolence binds us by an augmented obligation to do good to them in return. Now if these remarks be true, then dear reader, *the colored people* of this country have urgent and solemn claims on your philanthropy, your sympathy, and your Christian charity. There are in the United States, as appears by the last census, 386,265 free colored people. A population *three times* the number of that of the Sandwich Islands! They are not only your fellow-men, but God in his providence has made them literally your "neighbors." Have your love, your sympathy, your prayers, your solicitude, your efforts and your contributions been as abundant, and affected as much for them as for the Sandwich Islanders? That these colored people are suffering the deprivation of numerous privileges and blessings which you enjoy, is a fact attested by your own observation. They are overshadowed by the superior intelligence, the social and political advantages, the monopoly of trade, and the facilities of acquiring influence and wealth, which constitute the privileged existence of the white population of this country. In "every track and lane of life" they have to meet that inveterate prejudice against their color which blights the best hopes and repels the noblest aspirations of their nature. They are embarrassed in that natural pursuit of happiness which is *the birthright of man*, by the shackles of an arbitrary and iron caste, and by the potency of a popular opinion at present irresistible. Were we to exchange places with them, and be subjected to the social, civil, and political grievances which they have to endure, it would break our spirits and utterly overwhelm us in despondency. Reader, does not their condition enhance the obligation of the law of love which binds you to your neighbor? If you have "the same mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus," who, "while we were yet sinners *died for us*," ought you not to seek by every practicable method to bless and benefit this class of your suffering fellow-men, at any sacrifice within the power of your hand to make? Have you ever computed how much of your present comfort and prosperity you owe to the previous and almost forgotten toil and privation of the colored man? Where is now the well cultivated farm, even in the North, that has not in the earlier periods of our history been cleared or tilled by the hapless sons of Africa? The travail and the tears of their exile aided in making the wilderness to bud and blossom here, and now form some of the most affecting and mournful reminiscences of by-gone times. Their patient and ill-required labor levelled many a mound, filled many a ditch, built dwellings, storehouses and wharves in most or all of our cities along the sea-board. The results of their former unweary and joyless industry are an inwoven and inseparable part of our present prosperity. Were all the results of the colored man's captivity and un murmuring servitude in this country now subtracted from our wealth and resources, the deduction thus made would teach us an impressive lesson as regards our obligations to that unhappy race. At an expense of every thing most dear to man, they have contributed to advance us to that position where our very prosperity re-acts disastrously on their present condition. If there be any people on the face of the globe to whom the white population of this country are bound by the strongest obligations

of humanity, sympathy, gratitude and justice, it is the proscribed, aggrieved, injured colored race. Reader that race has claims on *you*. Your obligations to them are not only *pressing* but *present* obligations. You must do something for their benefit *now*, or bear the heavy responsibility of violating the most urgent and solemn obligations of the law of love to your neighbor. The present colored generation must not pass away till you have asked in reference to them, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and put your heart and your hand *in earnest* to the work of promoting their temporal and eternal well-being. Your obligation to the colored man is *threefold*. 1. To benefit him personally by his own improvement and elevation. 2. To do this, if practicable, in a way that shall directly or indirectly tend to promote the emancipation of his brethren now in slavery. And 3. That his improved condition may bear on the civilization and Christianization of the multitudes of his benighted brethren in Africa. Now, reader, in the existing state of things, in actual present circumstances, is there any better or more eligible mode of discharging this *threefold* IMMEDIATE obligation to the colored man, than by availing yourself of the plan of African Colonization? By this you can restore him to his fatherland, from which the inhuman cupidity of your ancestry violently tore his sires—a land to whose climate, soil and productions, the Creator has adapted the physical constitution, the natural instincts and habits of the colored man. The providence of God has fitted up and furnished an asylum for him on the western coast of his own Africa. Planted and flourishing there is a colony of his brethren, his "kinsmen according to the flesh," of one language with himself, enjoying the blessings of freedom without any invidious distinctions. A young republic is there administered by wise and salutary laws, and containing its infant institutions of religion and learning. There the pursuits of a lucrative trade or an easy and well repaid agriculture are open to him, and the road to competency and to wealth is unobstructed by privileged white competitors. Their intellectual, social, civil and political distinctions are objects of his *legitimate* aspiration, because *actually* within his reach. His rights as a man are secured to him by the double guaranty of law and public sentiment, and all the lures to the lofty hopes and generous aspirings his of nature there gather their attractions upon him. Reader, at present is there any thing better that you *can* do for the colored man, than to furnish the means of placing him in the colony of Liberia? Do you say that this would be "expatriating" him? What? when he is *willing* and anxious to go? as hundreds of free colored men and emancipated slaves *now* are, and are only waiting for the American Colonization Society to furnish them the requisite aid to return to Africa! Are our adventurous and enterprising young men "expatriated," when, under an impulse kindred to that which leads the colored man to seek his fortunes in the colony of Liberia, they exile themselves from their homes and brave the sickly regions of the south and south-west, or plant themselves on distant and inhospitable shores? When then, actuated by similar feelings, and lured on by similar hopes and prospects, the colored man desires to enter on the same pursuit in the only place where success to *him* seems probable, why deny him the means of doing so through a morbid, not to say a *mock* sensibility about his "expatriation?" Do you say you prefer doing what you can to elevate and restore him in

an equality of rights in this country? Reader, how far is this *at present* practicable? Your obligation to the colored man, remember, is a *present* obligation. Point to the colored community in this country, which, as such, have *actually* been raised to and *now* enjoy this elevation and equality. To theorise on this subject and settle abstractly what *should be*, or to turn prophet and predict a hastening *social* millenium, is quite a different thing from showing us, *at present*, an unequivocal example of the *practicability* and *success* of efforts to ameliorate essentially the condition of the colored people who remain in this country. Where is the community of this unhappy people *here*, of whom a credible witness could bear the same testimony that a minister of the Gospel who resided amongst them, bore to the colonists of Liberia nearly ten years ago? "Here are to be seen," says he, "intelligent, sensible, and in many cases well educated colored gentlemen, with whom it is pleasing to converse, and whose houses and families give evidence of good order, morality, temperance and industry. Here are ministers of the Gospel who add to all this a faithful and untiring zeal to promote the cause of Christ generally, and, as it should be, to promote the prosperity of their several denominations." Take then another witness, a colored minister of the Gospel, who after residing a while in the colony himself, returned to this country for his family and took them back with him to Africa. He remarks, "The moral of the colonists I regard as superior to the same population in any part of the United States. A drunkard is a rare spectacle, and when exhibited is put under the ban of public opinion at once. To the praise of Liberia be it spoken, I did not hear during my residence in it a solitary oath uttered by a settler; this abominable practice has not yet stained its moral character and reputation, and heaven grant it never may!" Now, have all the efforts that have been made to elevate the colored people in the midst of us here, resulted in presenting a community of any considerable number of whom the above description would be even *measurably* true? Do you say that you prefer expending your efforts and your money in assisting fugitive slaves to escape to Canada and secure their freedom? Reader, are you *sure* that *this* is *the best way* of fulfilling your obligation and benefiting the colored man; Are the soil, climate and productions of *Canada* congenial to the constitution and habits of the descendants of Africans? Does the genius of British colonial government promise to gratify the love of liberty, and foster in the colored man the rational hope of rising to political distinction there? Can he ever expect *there* to qualify himself for the duties and become the actual participant in the noble work of self-government? Will the great element of *republican* liberty bring its genial impulses on him there, and urge him to aspire to the true dignity and the lofty destinies of a freeman? Can any of the colored refugees in Canada now say of themselves what the colonists of Liberia have said of *their* condition? "Truly we have a goodly heritage, and if there is any thing lacking in the character and condition of the people of this colony, it can never be charged to the account of the country; it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vice. It is a topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and He knows with what *sincerity*, that we were ever conducted by his Providence to this shore."

They then add, with great point, "Men may theorise and speculate

about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of the Christian instruction and the scenes of Christian worship which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instrument of happiness to others—every object, every individual is an argument, is demonstration of the wisdom and the goodness of the plan of colonization.” Now, dear reader, in view of this unsolicited testimony of the colonists themselves, and in view of all the facts in the case, is it not most obvious that the plan of African colonization furnishes you the best practicable method yet discovered of fulfilling your obligation to the colored man? It is not necessary that this plan should be entirely faultless and perfect. It is sufficient that it is the best *practicable* scheme yet discovered. On this ground it claims your adoption as the medium through which you will endeavor to do your duty and benefit the colored man. When a better plan has been devised, and has been in operation long enough to exhibit greater *practical results* in the elevation and improvement of the colored people than colonization has effected, then you may adopt the former, and fulfil more amply your obligation through that medium. But until such a plan be discovered and tested, are you not solemnly bound to do what you can for the colored man through the facilities for benefiting him furnished you by the scheme of African colonization? This scheme at present enables you to benefit him personally by placing him in a Christian colony now founding a free republican government, where he can enjoy the sweet charities of home and the happiness of domestic life—where he can educate his children, and hope that after his decease they will inherit the rights, the privileges, and the immunities which he so dearly prized while living; in a word, where the entire circumstances of his condition tend to the development, cultivation, and indefinite advancement of all the great principles of man’s mortal and immortal nature. The comfort and improvement of the free colored emigrants, and the provisions made for the emancipated slave there, re-acts on the mind of the more humane and benevolent slave-holder here, inducing him to liberate those whom he holds in bondage; while the influence of a Christian colony, with its churches and its schools, tends to the civilization and christianization of benighted bleeding Africa.

Reader, you and your colored neighbor are alike hastening to the retributions of a future world. You will both soon meet at that tribunal of impartial and eternal justice which excludes all respect of persons, and annihilates the petty prejudices that influence men in the present life. You will there be judged by the law of love “that worketh no ill to his neighbor.” You will be held responsible not only for its direct violation in regard to the colored man, but for all the blessings which it was possible for you by obedience to that law to confer upon him! Reader, “whatsoever thy hand findeth to do” for him, “do it with thy might,” that when called to confront your colored brother at the bar of God, you may render an account of your treatment of him “with joy and not with grief,” remorse and self-condemnation.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATHENS FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1844.

Remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the present year,	\$51,09
Received during the present year,	100,91
Receipts,	152,00
Paid different Churches, and for benevolent purposes,	\$142,25
Balance in Treasury,	\$9,75
Materials furnished by members of the Society to the amount of	\$37,00
Value of work done,	45,76
	\$82,76
One Tierce of clothing for Liberia High School, valued at	\$100,18
Which added to	100,91
Amount received during the year, makes the avails of the present year, from all expenses,	201,09
BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.	

Time, in its unwearied and returnless flight, brings us this evening, to the close of the 8th year of our existence as a Benevolent Association; while each succeeding year, has afforded to us a practical demonstration of our constitutional motto, that "union is strength." Our names have been enroled in different churches, but we have ever endeavored to bring our efforts to bear upon one common cause; the alleviation of human misery, and the moral elevation of the benighted wanderer from the same gracious Redeemer and Father in Heaven.

During the past year we have numbered 33 members; four of whom, active and highly esteemed, have left our village and found a residence elsewhere—and though death has been around us, gathering his trophies from the young, the middle-aged, and the aged, not one of our number, during the past year, has been called to bow to his gloomy sceptre: but we are all in the sphere of service, whose boundaries are defined and limited, beyond which, there is neither mercy nor forgiveness.

From the Report of the Treasurer and Secretary of accounts, it will be seen that the employment of the past year, has been making clothing for the pupils of the High School in Liberia. This was an expedient resorted to in part, because solicited to render such aid as we could, in carrying forward this object, and from the fact, that owing to the depression of the times, scarcity of funds, &c., we could not, as in years past, find ready sale for articles furnished by the Society; and that our efforts in this instance have not been misdirected, we think we have conclusive proof. The Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, is composed of ladies from seven denominations of Christians, viz: Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Friends and Moravians. Their object has been to establish, and now is to sustain, a High School in Liberia; but say they, "we have never supposed that our association alone could carry

on this enterprise; therefore we most earnestly solicit the co-operation of benevolent associations throughout the land." They further remark that the fatality of the African climate to white men, and the number of valuable lives that have been sacrificed in the efforts made to plant the Gospel on the shores of that vast continent, call aloud for native teachers and preachers, to be educated on the spot, who shall be capable of enduring the climate, and be qualified to instruct the ignorant; and in the same appeal to show that the Liberians themselves begin to estimate correctly the blessings of civilization and religion. There is an extract from the Governor's Message, himself an African, to the Executive Council, as follows—"Gentlemen, if we expect Liberia at some future day to take a stand among the nations of the earth, we must make a strong and vigorous effort to improve our own minds and to educate our children. The condition of our race in other parts of the world, and especially in this heathen country should be motives to rouse us to greater diligence, that we may convince the world, that the African race are as susceptible of improvement as any other." And as proof of this point, by a letter from a Protestant Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas we are informed, that it is the united testimony of all the missionaries, that a progress is made by native children, as rapid and satisfactory in all the ordinary branches of education, agriculture and the useful arts, as by the same number of white children taken promiscuously from civilized society. Therefore, surrounded as we are, in this village, by the blessings and bounties of Providence, does not Philanthropy and Religion demand our aid in sundering the iron yoke of oppression, which for centuries has crushed the noble aspirations of this injured race, and bowed them down to dust? Indeed the cause of suffering humanity is so extended and so diversified, that whichever way we turn a pitying eye, and render in any degree assistance, we think it will be acceptably service: and one thing is evident, if we cannot at all times turn our efforts into money, clothing or books, at almost any post, will be acceptably received. Says one missionary, laboring far hence among the Aborigines, 'Send us books: a library in this distant, uncultivated region, would be a valuable acquisition; but do not send old books that are not worth the carriage.' Says another missionary, writing from Africa, 'I am alone in the wilderness, thirty miles from Monrovia, destitute of aid, except that of my family. We have been engaged in clothing the natives, and had we the means, we would clothe many more; for there is nothing that seems to civilize the natives, like clothing them in American style. I have been visited by the kings and chiefs for one hundred miles round me, and nearly all have made application for an entire suit of American clothing;' and another from an Indian school writes, "if our friends could furnish us with a box of winter clothing, it would greatly relieve our present wants." Again we learn the willingness of these untutored sons and daughters to receive instruction, and the gratitude which they manifest. Said one of the native chiefs to the missionary not long since, "I glad American man come to learn us book, and how to serve God; you must not go home from us till all my people know all about God. We no serve greegree any more." These are but a few of the facts which meet us at every point; they are sufficient to show us the path of duty, and lead us involuntarily to ask ourselves, have we done all in our power?

It is said of a celebrated Queen of England, Matilda, wife of Henry 1st, that it was her custom every day in lent, to walk from her palace to Westminster Abbey barefoot, clothed in a garment of coarse hair, kissing the feet of the poorest people she met in her way, and dispensing charities. This illustrious lady, although she swayed her sceptre over millions of subjects, did not hesitate to lay aside her crown, and perform these acts of voluntary humiliation. Compared with this example, where is our zeal, our self-denial, our charity! We are left in the fearful distance. True, we have not been redeemed with corruptible things, neither will imperfect works and penances win for us an entrance to the gate of Heaven; but our Saviour himself hath said, "except ye deny yourselves, take up the cross and follow me, ye cannot be my disciples." As members of the visible Church, to the extent of ability and obligation, has there been a compliance with these terms of discipleship? Our own hearts must witness. 'Tis a fearful, a mementous interrogation! It will come to us on our dying pillow, and meet us again at the judgment.

We most earnestly solicit aid and encouragement from our Christian friends for the coming year, that we may be enabled to say not only by word, but in deed and by practice,

"Onward! onward! men of Heaven,
Bear the Gospel banner high;
Rest not till its light is given.
Sun of every Pagan sky.
Rude in speech or grim in feature,
Dark in spirit though they be;
Bear this light to every creature,
Prince or vassal, bond or free."

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Society.

ATHENS, OHIO, Feb. A. D. 1844.

At the suggestion of a friend we insert below the ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have been much surprised of late to hear that some persons who have always claimed to be *good friends* of Colonization, had said that the Society had never been *incorporated*. We had supposed that every person who had taken any interest in the proceedings or the publications of the Society during the last ten years, would have found out that an unincorporated body of men could not do what the Society has done. It may be interesting to many of our friends to see the exact terms and provisions of the ACT, and to understand the powers and privileges granted to the Society thereby.

AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,

PASSED, MARCH 22, 1837,

Entitled, "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.*"

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled *An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred

and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title, of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of colour residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary, for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits and demands, as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held or claimed, by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest in the said body corporate, and its successors as fully and effectually as they have, or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands and claims, due now or

which would thereafter be due by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State, exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons, incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended or changed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

WEST AFRICA.—Mr. James, under date of January 9, writes as follows :

The French are occupying all the most important points along the coast, where they can get a footing. The Roman Catholic mission on this coast, as I am informed, is to be wholly conducted by Frenchmen. They are members of a new order, called "The Sacred Heart of Mary," and founded in Bourdeaux in 1840. The object of the institution is to evangelize the negro race. The mission at Cape Palmas has been lately reinforced by seven priests and three lay members of this order; another reinforcement of eleven, including a bishop, is expected soon. They take no small pains to inform all with whom they have anything to do, that they have no lack of means; and their operations show that they have men enough. Unless Protestants rouse them themselves to greater efforts in behalf of Africa, the Man of Sin will soon gain the ascendancy.—*Missionary Herald*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM MARCH 20th, TO APRIL 20th, 1844.

MAINE.

<i>Hallowell</i> , Ladies' Society.	-	-	-	-	-	3 50
<i>Augusta</i> , A. Reddington, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
<i>Waterford</i> , Rev. L. Ripley,	-	-	-	-	-	2 00

7 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport, Jemima G. Titcomb,	50 00
Northampton, Lewis Strong, Esq., adm'r de bonis non of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy,	675 00
	<u>725 00</u>

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chester, Mrs. Persis Bell, toward life-membership,	2 50
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MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Dr. John Ridout,	4 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City, James Adams, Treasurer of the Dis. Col. Society, in part of \$500 pledged last January,	200 00
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VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburg, James Gray, Esq., \$50. Mrs. Charlotte E. Loomax, Secretary & Treasurer of the Female Aux. Col. Society, \$26,	76 00
Occoquan, Joseph Janney, an. sub.,	10 00
Big Lick, Rev. Urias W. Powers, an. sub.,	10 00
Buckingham, Richard G. Morris, Esq., annual donation, for '43 & '44,	20 00
Alexandria, Andrew Fisher, William Devall, L. Walke, G. F. Wilmer, D. Henshaw, W. C. Merideth, G. H. Norton, and William Sparrow, members of the Epis. Theol. Sem., \$1 each, by Rev. Dr. Sparrow,	0 00
Charleston, James A. Lewis, Esq., Treasurer Aux. Col. Society,	69 02
	<u>174 02</u>

OHIO.

Dayton, Robert W. Steele, an. sub., \$10, Mrs. J. W. Hall, \$10, per Hon. R. C. Schenck,	20 00
Hudson, Harvey Baldwin, Esq., toward life-membership,	10 00
Granville, Sereno Wright, Esq., an. life subscription,	10 00
	<u>40 00</u>
Total Contributions,	\$1,159 12

FOR REPOSITORY.

<p>TENNESSEE.—Abingdon, John M. Preston, to 1 Jan., '45, \$5. Portersville, William Wilson, to 1 Jan., '44, \$5,</p> <p>VIRGINIA.—Fredericksburg, Mrs. J. M. Herndon, for '43,</p> <p>KENTUCKY.—Augusta, Col. James Fee, to 1 Jan., '45,</p> <p>NEW YORK.—Subscribers in New York, by Rev. J. H. Eaton,</p> <p>NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Chester, Mrs. Persis Bell, to 1 Jan., '45,</p> <p>VERMONT.—Weathersfield, W. Jarvis, for '43,</p> <p>OHIO.—Mount Pleasant, Benjamin R. Wright, to 1 Jan., '44, \$8. Cincinnati, Osgood Fifield, for '44, \$1 50.</p> <p>MARYLAND.—Annapolis, Dr. John Ridout, to 1 Jan., '45, \$5. Clear Spring, Rev. J. Peterkin, to 1 Jan., '44, \$4 50.</p>	
Total for Repository,	56 50
Receipts from the profits of trade in the Colony,	1,855 00
Total,	<u>\$3,080 52</u>

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1844.

[NO. 6.

THE LONG ANTICIPATED STATISTICS.

We have received by the *Latrobe* from Gov. Roberts the most full and accurate statistics of every thing connected with the colony of Liberia, and shall publish them, as soon as possible, for distribution throughout the country. Any of our friends who may wish for an extra number for circulation among their friends, will please forward their orders immediately. We propose to publish a large supply—and hope the calls will be numerous and the circulation general.

The following letter from Gov. Roberts in regard to them, will afford some idea of what they contain, and will show the importance of putting them into general circulation.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA.

October 10, 1843.

SIR: Accompanying you will receive a report containing, I believe, most of the information required by Rev. Mr. Andrews's resolution. I found it impossible to have this work completed, with any degree of accuracy, at an earlier day.

Since the receipt of your letter containing that resolution, I have exerted myself to have the report reach the United States in time for the annual meeting. It is now completed and I hope in a few days to have an opportunity to forward it. It is in two parts; the first contains a roll of all emigrants that have been sent to the colony by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, showing their ages, State from which they emigrated—whether free born, purchased their freedom or emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia and by whom—where located—extent of education—profession—if dead, time and cause—if removed, to what place—showing of course the number still living in the colony.

Recapitulation—showing the number of emigrants from each State—the number of recaptured Africans that have been sent to the colony by the U. S. Government, &c., &c.

Recapitulation—showing the total number of emigrants that were free born, number that purchased their freedom, number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia—cause and number of deaths in each year, number of removals from the colony, &c., &c.

The second part contains a census of the colony, showing the age, time of arrival, connections, profession, extent of education, health, &c.

Recapitulation—showing the number in the colony this day that have arrived in each year since 1820—number of children now living born of American parents, number born of American and natives parents, and number of native children adopted into the families of colonists.

Recapitulation—names of heads of families, occupations, classification of age and sex,—number of idiots and paupers in the colony.

Agriculture—names of farmers, description and number of buildings on each farm—description of crops, quantity of land owned and number of acres under cultivation, where located, number of cattle and other live stock, with an estimate of the value of each estate.

Commerce—names of merchant and traders, description of buildings they own, number of vessels owned in the colony—their tonnage, whether colonial or foreign built—amount of commission business transacted in the colony for the year ending 30th August, 1843—amount of stock employed in trade—an estimate of the value of property owned by merchants.

A table showing the number of foreign vessels that have visited the different settlements during the two years, ending 30th September, 1843. The kind and amount of merchandize imported into the colony by each vessel. Amount of imports and exports of each port of entry.

Schools—names of teachers—where located—number of children of each sex, distinguishing between American and native—by whom supported, &c., &c.

Institutions for religious improvement—the number of churches in the colony—location, description of buildings—number of communicants, distinguishing between American and native.

Statement of crime—names of culprits, whether Americans, captured Africans, or natives belonging to some of the contiguous tribes—number of convictions for murder, kidnapping, burglary, grand larceny, petit larceny, &c.—date of trial, court and punishment awarded, and lastly a map of Liberia. The principal object of this map is to give you some idea of the course of the rivers between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; particularly, the rivers St. Paul and Junk, as explored last season, and to fix the location of a number of native towns visited during that time, and others that have not appeared on any map to my knowledge before. There are still a number of native towns and villages in the vicinity of the American settlements that could not be entered for want of space. At some future time I will try to send you one on a larger scale, embracing all.

I am sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

To REV. R. R. GURLEY,
Sec. A. C. S., Washington City, D. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

January 26, 1844.

SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3d and 17th November, by the Barque *Latrobe* and Brig *Smithfield*. The shipment by the *Latrobe* came to hand very opportunely, and has relieved me from considerable anxiety and embarrassment. I shall make the best possible disposition of this cargo. I fear, however, I shall not be able to make you as large returns as you desire. To provide for the emigrants by the Barque *Renown* or *Jane*, and to meet the current expenses of the Society in the colony for the last six months without supplies, have put me to considerable inconvenience, and in fact compelled me to contract some small debts that must now be discharged.

I shall however by this vessel make you a small shipment of camwood, which I hope will bring a better price than the camwood by the *Globe*.

An American slaver put into the port of Grand Bassa a week or two ago, with her crew all sick, having been up some of the rivers to windward. She remained, however, but a short time, and put out for the Island of St. Thomas. The United States Brig *Porpoise* came in a few days afterwards, but too late to give her an overhauling.

Dr. Lugenbeel is with us. I take him to be a very amiable young man, well suited to take charge of the medical department of the colony.

January 27.—Accompanying you will receive an invoice and bill of lading for eleven tons of camwood, shipped on account of the American Colonization Society, and a small box containing the journal of the late Governor Buchanan, the statistics of the colony as required by the Rev. Mr. Andrews's resolution, and the accounts from the colonial warehouse for the last quarters, ending 31st December, also the collector's report for the port of Monrovia, for the quarter, ending 31st December. Returns have not yet been received from the other settlements, therefore cannot go by this vessel.

You may certainly look for me in the United States in all of April, provided no unseen circumstance prevents. The affairs of the colony are progressing in their regular order.

I am dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. WM. McLAIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

January 27, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—By the *Latrobe* I have shipped to the address of Rev. Mr. McLain, on account of the American Colonization Society, eleven tons camwood, and a small box containing the journal of the late Governor Buchanan, and the statistics you have been so long expecting. I regret exceedingly, that no opportunity offered earlier than the present by which I could have forwarded it, but no vessel has left here for the United States since August last.

The emigrants by the *Renown* or *Jane* continue to do well. Every thing

remain quiet at Sinou; most of the emigrants are comfortably situated on their own lands, and have flourishing little farms.

The legislative council will meet at Monrovia about the middle of February; my absence until the 1st of January, and many engagements since, prevented an earlier meeting. I leave early next week to visit the Grand Bassa settlements; on my return I will give you an account of the prospects of the people in those settlements.

I am very much obliged to you, sir, for the copies of Mr. Kennedy's report you was good enough to send me by the *Latrobe*. I kept two in the colony, the others I presented to Commodore Perry and Capt. Mayo.

I am, dear sir,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

INTERESTING PAPERS FROM LIBERIA.

WE have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following copy of a deed for a part of the Little Bassa country. And also a copy of the treaty with the king and headmen of the Kroo country, referred to in the despatches of Governor Roberts. "This step on the part of the Governor, is highly commendable," remarks the Liberia Herald.

"In this day of general rage in foreigners to gain possessions on this coast, it behooves us to awake, before we are excluded from every eligible or desirable location. The Kroo country presents a fair site for a settlement.—It is important for its trade in oil, camwood and cattle, and for its near propinquity to the grain region. By this treaty we have secured the right of pre-emption, or at least the natives cannot, unless, in violation of their solemn compact, convey away, unless to us, any portion of their territory."

The tract of land secured by the deed is of great value; and the adjoining tract mentioned by the governor ought forthwith to be secured.

[DEED.]

THIS INDENTURE, made this the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, between Joseph J. Roberts, agent of the American Colonization Society, of the one part, and King Zovle, Princes Lewis Crocker and Somer, sons and heirs of the late King Cobar of the Little Bassa country, with the consent and concurrence of the chiefs and headmen of the same country, of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars, paid to us by the said Joseph J. Roberts before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, we, the said Zovle, Lewis Crocker and Somer, hath for ourselves, our heirs, assigns, administrators, &c., granted, released and enfeoffed, and by these presents doth sell, grant, bargain, release and enfeoff unto Joseph J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that parcel

and district of country bounded as follows :—Commencing at a small stream about half a mile S. E. of Zoyar and running along the beach about ten miles to Bullom-town Point, thence running back into the interior fourteen miles, thence running in a north-westerly direction, parallel with the sea beach, ten miles, thence running to the beach fourteen miles to the place of commencing, being ten miles along the sea beach and fourteen miles into the interior. To have and to hold the said above described tract of country, together with all the appurtenances, woods, ways, water, water-courses, &c., &c., thereunto belonging, unto the said Joseph J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society, in fee simple forever. And we, the said Zovle, Lewis Crocker, and Somer, will forever warrant and defend the claim or claims of any person or persons claiming any part of the aforesaid described tract of country.

In witness whereof, we, the said Zovle, Lewis Crocker, and Somer, have set our seals and affixed our names the day and year first above written.

LEWIS K. CROCKER,

ZOVLE, ^{his} X
mark.

Signed in presence of

J. N. LEWIS,

J. LAWRENCE DAY.

SOMER, ^{his} X
mark.

A TRUE COPY :

J. N. LEWIS,

Colonial Secretary.

ARTICLES OF COMPACT, &c.

ARTICLES of compact and agreement between Joseph J. Roberts, Governor of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, on the first part, and

KING JOHN,
KING PETER,
GOVERNOR BOB,
JOHN BROWN,

BEN COFFEE,
Half KING TOM,
SOLDIER KING,

of the second part.

WHEREAS the great blessings of peace, the interests of commerce, the advancement of the cause of missions, the protection of resident and transient foreigners, and the civilization of the native inhabitants of the country, have impelled to this compact; It is therefore agreed by and between the parties—

First.—That a firm and lasting friendship, a free intercourse for the purpose of gain and trade, and an interchange of friendly offices shall be maintained between the parties.

Second.—That the commerce of Liberia shall be admitted to the several parts of the Kroo country, on as favorable terms and receive the same protection as the commerce of any other nation or people, in the same waters.

Third.—That the party second to this compact, promises and agrees not to engage in any way, directly or indirectly, in the Slave Trade, and further agree that their subjects shall not serve on board or in any way assist slave vessels. And acts of that kind coming to the knowledge of either party to this, shall be communicated to the other, and the second party promises to themselves to publish or else they will deliver the offender up to the Governor of the Colony, to be punished as his offence shall merit, according to the laws of the Colony.

Fourth.—The party of the second part agrees to foster and protect the American Missionaries, and protect and encourage legitimate traffic with the Colony of Liberia.

Fifth.—That for effectually avoiding all causes of discord and distrust the party second to this compact, solemnly promise that no foreign officer, agent, or subject, except of the colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease, or gift, obtain any right to, or claim upon, the Kroo territory.

Sixth.—That the Governor of Liberia, for and in consideration of the last article, will be the friend and ally of the king and headmen of the Kroo country, and will act as impartial umpire in any serious dispute that may arise between them and their neighbors.

J. J. ROBERTS,

Gov. of Liberia.

Sig. KING JOHN, X
 KING PETER, X
 GOVERNOR BOB, X
 JOHN BROWN, X
 BEN COFFEE, X
 HALF KING TOM, X
 SOLDIER KING. X

Witnesses :

I. MAYO, *Captain U. S. N.*

M. C. PERRY, *Master U. S. N.,*

GEO. W. ROGERS, *Passed Mid. U. S. N.*

U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

Monrovia, west coast of Africa,

January 4, 1844.

SIR : It may be expected that I should communicate to the Department some information in regard to the settlements established by the Colonization Societies of the United States upon this coast.

I shall, therefore, undertake to notice in general terms their condition.

Having had an agency while serving many years ago on this station as First Lieutenant of the United States ship "Cyane," in the selection of Cape Mesurado as a suitable place of settlement for the colonists, I first saw this beautiful promontory when its dense forests were only inhabited by wild beasts ; since then I have visited it thrice, and each time have noticed with infinite satisfaction, its progressive improvement.

The Cape has now upon its summit a growing town, having several churches, a missionary establishment, school-houses, a building for the meeting of the courts, printing presses, warehouses, shops, &c. In fact it possesses most of the conveniences of a small seaport town in the United States, and it is not unusual to see at anchor in its capacious road, on the same day, one or more vessels of war and two or three merchant vessels.

Hitherto my visits to this place have been necessarily of so short duration as not to allow of any examination of the interior portions of the settlement, and I can only judge of the state of cultivation of the soil from what I have seen in the vicinity of the town. But I am told that the agricultural prospects of the colony are brightening.

It appears to me, however, that the settlers are much more inclined to commerce and small trade than to agricultural pursuits, and this is the universal propensity of the colored people at all the settlements upon the coast of whatever nation. In this occupation a few of the more fortunate and prudent of the American settlers have acquired comparative wealth, whilst others have barely succeeded in securing a decent support.

But it is gratifying to witness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them; many of them are familiar with luxuries which were unknown to the early settlers of North America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them; if any do suffer, it must be the consequence of their own idleness.

At Cape Palmas I had an opportunity of seeing the small farms or clearings of the colonists; these exhibited the fruit of considerable labor, and were gradually assuming the appearance of well cultivated fields. The roads throughout this settlement are excellent, surprisingly so when we consider the recent establishment of the colony and the limited means of the settlers.

At all the settlements the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth the settlers, as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings.

Governor Roberts, of Liberia, and Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity, and we have, in the example of those gentlemen, irrefragable proof of the capability of colored people to govern themselves.

On the whole, sir, I cannot but think most favorably of those settlements. The experiment of establishing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization, and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the present settlers are destined to become an intelligent and thriving people.

The climate of Western Africa, in respect to its influence upon the constitution of the colored *settler*, should not be considered *insalubrious*: all must undergo the acclimating fever, but since the establishment of comfortable buildings for the reception of the new comers, and the greater amount of care and attention that can be bestowed upon them during their sickness, the proportional number of deaths has been very much decreased. Once through this ordeal of sickness, and the settler finds a climate and temperature congenial to his constitution and habits. But it is not so with the white man: to him a sojourn of a few years is almost certain death; and it would seem that the Almighty had interdicted this part of Africa to the white race, and had reserved it for some great and all-wise purpose of His own infinite goodness.

So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exerted to suppress the slave trade, and their endeavors in this respect have

been eminently successful; and it is by planting these settlements (whether American or European) along the whole extent of coasts, from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented.

The establishment of these settlements would have a certain tendency to civilize the natives in their immediate vicinity by introducing among them schools, the mechanic arts, and in greater abundance those comforts with which they have recently become more generally acquainted, and to secure which they are disposed to make greater efforts to provide articles of African produce to exchange for them.

Thus the commerce of the country, already considerable, would be increased, and new fields would be opened to the labors of the missionary.

It is, therefore, very much to be desired that these settlements should be multiplied and sustained by the fostering care of Congress and the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding United States Naval Forces,
Western Coast of Africa.

HON. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,
At sea, off the west coast of Africa,
January 29, 1844.

SIR: On a former occasion I communicated to the Department a few brief observations upon the state of trade of Western Africa, and I now have the honor to submit some additional remarks on the same subject.

This duty seems to devolve upon me from the circumstance of there being no consul or commercial agent of the United States at any of the settlements on this coast, a functionary very much wanted, though I doubt whether one of suitable *character* and *qualifications* could be prevailed upon, unless induced by a large salary, to subject his life to the fatal influences of this climate.

My object at this time is to invite the attention of the Government to the singular fact, that in this trade, which is one almost exclusively of barter, the English have monopolized at least two-thirds of the whole business, while the Americans, contrary to the results of their usual enterprise, enjoy but a *share* of what is left.

The causes of the advantages possessed by the English are imputed to the protection which the trading vessels of England have invariably received from her vessels of war, while the American trader has, until very recently, been left to protect himself as best he could against the treachery of the natives and the indiscretions, and not unfrequent insolence, of the British naval officer.

But I trust that the retributive chastisement which has been inflicted by this squadron upon these tribes, who have acted in bad faith towards the Americans, will prevent a recurrence of their piracies, and I am even more confident that the presence of an American squadron on the coast

will put an effectual stop to those interferences with the rights of the American flag which have heretofore been too often exercised with impunity by British officers.

Under all the advantages which are now held out to our commerce upon this coast, it is to be hoped that it will rapidly increase. It is only necessary for the American trader to enjoy equal advantages with others, and he will soon place himself at least upon a footing with his competitor.

I have no data by which to ascertain the number of American vessels employed in the African trade, though certainly they are not very numerous; but such as are so employed are driving a profitable business.

It is, however, essential to success, that the master and supercargo engaged in this trade should be experienced in the business and perfectly familiar with the localities of the coast and with the habits and customs of the natives.

This trade is, in a prospective point of view, of much more importance to the interests of the United States than is generally supposed.

I will endeavor to enumerate a few of its present advantages, as an argument in favor of its enlargement.

The cargoes of vessels trading to Africa are made up almost entirely of American productions; one of the great staples of the United States, *tobacco*, being an indispensable item in all trading cargoes under whatever flag; and there is no reason why the American vessel should not benefit by the first sale of the article, whether to the foreign trader or to the natives direct. The inferior kinds of Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland tobacco are the most profitable.

The profits of the cargoes are great, and the articles of African produce received in return contribute to the wealth, comfort, and convenience of the people of the United States.

Most of the articles composing the cargo of a trading vessel are becoming indispensable to the comfort or convenience of many of the native tribes, such as tobacco, cotton cloths, hardware, muskets, gunpowder, &c., all of which may be supplied from the United States, and the demand will increase as the natives become more accustomed to their use; hence the advantage of fostering this commerce.

But there is another argument in favor of an increase of the lawful trade to Africa, and that is its tendency to check the exportation of slaves from that country.

Wherever there is a valuable commerce, trading factories and commercial settlements will be established, and vessels of war will be drawn to their protection; the influence of these factories and settlements, when sustained by the occasional visit of a public armed vessel, will greatly embarrass the operations of the slave dealer.

Domestic slavery, though in a measure nominal, is universal throughout Western Africa. The government of the various native tribes approaches to the patriarchal form, and domestic slavery, as an institution, is similar in character to that which was recognised among the ancient Israelites. Bond-people in Africa are, in the main, treated with great lenity by their masters, and it is only when there is a lack of prisoners taken in war, and victims are required for immolation at the grand festi-

vals of human sacrifices, or to sell to the foreign slave dealers, that domestic slaves are cruelly dealt with.

The practice of human sacrifice can only be done away with by the introduction among the natives of civilization and gospel instruction; but the selling of slaves for exportation may be prevented by making it the interests of the master not to sell them.

Until very recently, the most ready means of obtaining the articles of luxury or convenience already referred to has been the exchange of slaves for them; but in consequence of the obstacles which have been interposed to the embarkation of those that have been collected at the slave-marts on the coast for exportation, and the trouble and expense of guarding and feeding them in the barracoons until a favorable moment for their shipment should offer, the traffic has become less popular with the native dealer.

But still the tobacco, cloth, &c., cannot be dispensed with, and as these are only to be procured in barter for slaves, or equivalents of African produce, (money being out of the question,) it has already become a question with the chiefs whether the labor of their slaves, (those born to them as well as those taken in war,) if employed in the cultivation of rice, in cutting camwood, preparing palm oil, and gathering gold dust, ivory, and other products of the country, would not yield to the master a greater return than the amount resulting from their sale for exportation.

I forward herewith four patterns of English cotton cloth, called in the African trade "satin stripe;" also, a pattern of blue beft, an English imitation of the India "beft." These articles are essential in the assortment of an African cargo, and I learn from Governor Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, that they have not been so well imitated in the United States as to escape the detection of the native tradesmen, who display extraordinary knowledge of the kind and qualities of trade goods.

Still, I am satisfied that the skill and ingenuity of the American manufacturer will, by perseverance, produce an article equally acceptable to the natives; and for this reason I have sent the patterns to you to dispose of as you may deem proper. As a mere matter of curiosity, I have also forwarded two samples of African rice,* taken from a quantity purchased for issue in this ship, also a sample of coffee, the produce of a small plantation belonging to a Mr. Benedict, of Monrovia, of the indigenous coffee bush or tree of Africa. This coffee is in flavor quite equal to the best Mocha, and in size of berry superior to any I have ever before seen.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
West coast of Africa.*

HON. DAVID HENSHAW,

Sec'y of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COLONY OF LIBERIA, IN AFRICA.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, with documents containing the information requested by their resolution of the 26th ultimo.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1844.

* I have seen African rice of a better quality.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 7, 1844.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th ultimo, requesting the President "to communicate to Congress [if not inconsistent, in his opinion, with the public interest] the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the United States minister at London, and between the two Governments of the United States and England, relative to the colony of Liberia, in Africa," has the honor to report to the President copies of the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted :

JNO. NELSON.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 5, 1843.

SIR: I transmit to you, herewith, two letters addressed to this department, on the 10th of March and 22d of December last, by officers of the American Colonization Society, together with the accompanying copies of correspondence, therein referred to, between the authorities of Liberia and certain British naval officers on the coast of Africa, relative to difficulties which have arisen from an interference by a few British traders, &c., with the rights of the colony; and showing that other and still more serious difficulties are apprehended.

In accordance with the wishes of the executive committee of the American Colonization Society, I take leave to commend the object of their application to your favorable attention; and to beg that you will take an early occasion to make an informal representation of their complaints, in conversation with Lord Aberdeen.

I suggest that an inquiry may be instituted into the facts alleged, and that measures may be adopted for the prevention, in future, of any infraction of the rights of these colonists, or any improper interference, on the part of her Majesty's subjects on the coast of Africa, with the interests of the colonial settlement of Liberia.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,

Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1843.

SIR: I send you, in addition to the papers transmitted with my letter of the 5th of January last, several notes recently addressed to me by the secretary of the American Colonization Society, together with the printed documents, &c., accompanying them.

Mr. Gurley's first communication is dated on the 13th, and the other two on the 16th inst. Taken in connection with those previously forwarded

to the legation, they show that the wishes of the colonists, in regard to the territorial extent of their settlements, are quite reasonable—the settlements extending southeasterly from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles only; and these notes, too, explain the nature of the relations existing between Liberia and the United States. Founded principally with a view to the melioration of the condition of an interesting portion of the great human family, this colony has conciliated more and more the good-will, and has, from time to time, received the aid and support of this Government. Without having passed any laws for their regulation, the American Government takes a deep interest in the welfare of the people of Liberia, and is disposed to extend to them a just degree of countenance and protection.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.

[Extracts.]

LONDON, November 1, 1843.

SIR: Just as the parcel of despatches by the steamer of the 19th of October was closing, the letters from America by the "Caledonia" (the steamer of October 1st) arrived in London. I now beg to acknowledge the receipt, by that vessel, of your despatch No. 60, enclosing a copy of a note to Mr Fox on the subject of Liberia, and of despatch No. 61, &c.

* * * * *

On the subject of Liberia, I received two communications from Mr. Webster; of which the first, of the 5th of January, was not numbered as a despatch, nor intended, I suppose, to be considered as wholly official; the second was despatch No. 35, of the 2d of April. I have from time to time, in conversations both with Lord Aberdeen and Lord Stanly, invoked their good offices for the colonists, and deprecated the unkind treatment they appeared to me to have received on some occasions, not only from British traders, but from the cruisers of this nation on the coast of Africa. It has been my purpose, at the earliest moment at which I could prepare it, to address a written communication to Lord Aberdeen on the subject of the complaints of the colonists: but it has hitherto been out of my power. Meantime, I am happy to find, in the very lucid statement contained in your letter to Mr Fox of the 25th, on the subject of the relations of the colony to the United States, and in your persuasive appeal to the Government of this country for their favorable regard towards the colonists, an anticipation of all that I could possibly have urged on the topics treated by you.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.

[Extract.]

LONDON, December 30, 1843.

SIR: In my despatch No. 60, I alluded to the instructions which I had received from the late Secretary of State, on the subject of the complaints

of the settlers in Liberia against British cruisers and traders. Although I had, in the course of the past year, had some conversations on these subjects with Lord Aberdeen and Stanly, I had experienced a difficulty in preparing a statement in writing in reference to the alleged grievances of the Liberians, in consequence of not being distinctly informed as to the views of the Executive on the general subject of the relations of that settlement to the Government of the United States. Your note to Mr. Fox of the 25th September last having wholly removed this difficulty, I felt it my duty, under the former instructions of this department, to bring the subject of the conduct of the British traders and cruisers on the African coast to the notice of this Government, which I have done in a note to Lord Aberdeen, bearing date this day, of which a copy accompanies this despatch. * * * * *

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

[Enclosure.]

GROSVENOR PLACE, *December 30, 1843.*

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has been directed by his Government to make a representation to the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of some discussions which have arisen between the authorities of the settlement of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and her Majesty's cruising officers on that station. Copies of a correspondence between Captain Denman, of her Majesty's sloop "Wanderer," and Mr. Roberts, the Governor of Liberia, in the month of October, 1841; between Lieutenant Seagram, of the "Termagant," on the one side, and the resident agent of the Liberian Government at Bassa Cove, and Mr. Roberts, the Governor of Liberia, in March, 1842, on the other side; and between the commander J. Oake, senior officer on the Sierra Leone station, and the same Liberian authorities, in the month of July, 1842, have been forwarded to the undersigned by the Secretary of State. The undersigned forbears to transmit copies of this correspondence to the Earl of Aberdeen, under the impression that it has been already laid before her Majesty's Government, in the despatches of the officers cruising on the African station. Extracts of a letter of the 16th December, 1841, from the Governor of Liberia to the secretary of the American Colonization Society, [the institution under whose auspices Liberia was settled,] and of the reply of the executive committee of that society, are herewith transmitted for the information of her Majesty's Government.

Lord Aberdeen will recollect that the difficulties which have arisen between the Government of Liberia and the British cruising officers and British traders on the coast of Africa, were referred to in conversation more than once, between his lordship and the undersigned, in the course of the past year. On those occasions, the precise relations between the Government of the United States and Liberia formed a subject of inquiry on the part of the Earl of Aberdeen. All desirable information on that point has, the undersigned believes, lately reached Lord Aberdeen, in a note of 25th September last, addressed by Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of State of the

United States, to her Majesty's Minister at Washington; and the undersigned deems it unnecessary to dwell on the subject.

The history of the Liberian settlement, as contained in Mr. Upshur's note, will sufficiently account for the interest felt by the American Government in its prosperity. It was founded by a peculiarly interesting class of emigrants from the United States; it affords a convenient means of making a proper disposition of slaves captured by American cruisers, and of persons of African descent desirous of returning from the United States to the land of their fathers; and it has ever been regarded as powerful auxiliary in the promotion of objects which the Government and people of America have greatly at heart—the entire suppression of the slave-trade, and the civilization of the African continent.

That an independent settlement of persons of African descent, owing its origin to the impulse of christian benevolence, and still controlled by the same benign influence, should be peculiarly fitted, in some respects, to accomplish these objects of its establishment, is obvious in itself. The testimony of several respectable officers of the British navy might be adduced in proof of this fact, that something valuable has been already effected towards these great ends, under the laws or influence of its settlement.

The policy of the United States, in reference to extra-continental possessions, has not allowed them, had it been otherwise deemed expedient, to extend that kind of protection to the Liberian settlement, to which colonies are entitled from the mother country by which they are established. It has, in consequence, been compelled to rely on its intrinsic right to the common protection and favor of all civilized nations; and thus far, for the most part, without being disappointed.

The undersigned forbears to enter much at large into the particular matters discussed between the Liberian authorities and the British cruising officers. The right of the Liberian Government to maintain their jurisdiction over Bassa Cove and the dependent territory, forms the most important of them; and the denial of that right by several British officers is the most serious difficulty, of a political nature, which the Liberian settlement has had to encounter. If the principle assumed by these officers should be sanctioned by her Majesty's Government—namely, that the Liberian settlement can, by treaty with the native chiefs, acquire no jurisdiction over territory on any part of the coast of Africa where an individual has previously established a factory or traded with the natives—it will become impossible for the settlement to make any further addition to its domain, or, in fact, to maintain itself in its oldest establishments.

This principle, it would seem, can rest on no other foundation than that the settlement of Liberia is a private enterprise, like that of an individual trader, and entitled to none of the rights of a political community. The auspices under which it was founded, the countenance it has received from the Government of the United States, the public objects of the settlement, and the singularly meritorious nature of the enterprise, will, the undersigned trusts, prevent her Majesty's Government from giving its sanction to this principle—a principle which seems to deny to the civilized and christian settlement of Liberia those public rights which would be recognized as belonging to the barbarous native hordes of the African continent.

The undersigned rather hopes that her Majesty's Government, from the

interest which he is sure will be felt in the prosperity of such a settlement, will be able to extend its decided countenance to an infant community possessing so many claims to the sympathy of all christian powers. The undersigned greatly fears that, if the right of this settlement to act as an independent political community, and, as such, to enforce the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity, be denied by her Majesty's Government, and if the naval power of Great Britain be employed in protecting individual traders in the violation of those laws, the effect will be to aim a fatal blow at its very existence; to invite the results of slave traders and the aggressions of other powers; and to destroy the wholesome influence of Liberia over the natives. These are evils too great, in the estimation of the undersigned, to be willingly caused by her Majesty's Government, on any grounds set forth in the correspondence above alluded to.

Lord Aberdeen will also observe, that the fact that there was any contract on the part of private traders prior to the cession of Bassa Cove to the Liberian Government, is denied by Governor Roberts in his letter to the American Colonization Society. But the undersigned cannot think that the substantiation of this fact will be deemed of great importance by her Majesty's Government.

If the undersigned is in an error in supposing that the correspondence alluded to in the beginning of this note is already in the possession of her Majesty's Government, copies of it will be immediately furnished to Lord Aberdeen, on his expressing a wish to that effect.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Lord Aberdeen the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The EARL OF ABERDEEN, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.

[Extract.]

LONDON, February 3, 1844.

* * * * *

I received last evening, from Lord Aberdeen, a formal reply to my note of December 30th; which I herewith transmit. It contains the substance of the instructions to the British cruisers on the coast of Africa, in reference to the Liberian settlements.

Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett.

[Enclosure.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 31, 1844.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Everett, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, dated the 30th ultimo, calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to some discussions which have arisen between the authorities of the settlement of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, and the

officers of her Majesty's cruisers on that station. The undersigned had previously received from Mr. Fox the note from Mr. Upshur to that minister, which is referred to by Mr. Everett, and which explained the nature and objects of the settlement of Liberia—a subject upon which her Majesty's Government had sought information from that of the United States.

The undersigned begs to assure Mr. Everett that her Majesty's Government highly appreciates the motives which have induced the American Colonization Society to found the settlement of Liberia; nor do they doubt that the growth of that settlement may, under judicious guidance, powerfully contribute to promote the object for which it was established; and the undersigned conceives that he cannot better reply to the representation which Mr. Everett has now been directed to make upon this subject, than by informing him, without reserve, of the tenor of the instructions which have been given to her Majesty's naval commanders for their guidance in their communications with the Liberian settlers.

These instructions, which have been issued subsequently to the date of the discussions with the authorities of Liberia, to which Mr. Everett refers, enjoin her Majesty's naval commanders, whose duty it is to extend a general protection to British trade on the western coast of Africa, to avoid involving themselves in contentions with the local authorities of the Liberian settlements, upon points of uncertain legality. In places to the possession, of which British settlers have a legal title, by formal purchase or cession from the rightful owners of the soil, no foreign authority has, of course, any right to interfere. But, in other places, in which no such ostensible right of property exists, great caution is recommended to be observed in the degree of protection granted to British residents, lest, in maintaining the supposed rights of those residents, the equal or superior rights of others should be violated; and at the same time that her Majesty's naval commanders afford efficient protection to British trade against improper assumption of power on the part of the Liberian authorities, they are instructed and enjoined to cultivate a good understanding with the inhabitants of that settlement, and to foster, by friendly treatment of them, such a feeling as may lead the settlers themselves voluntarily to redress whatever grievances may have been the subject of complaint against them.

The undersigned requests Mr. Everett to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

ABERDEEN.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Upshur.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1843.

SIR: I had recently the honor to state to you, verbally, that her Majesty's Government have, for some time past, been desirous of ascertaining, authentically, the nature and extent of the connexion subsisting between the American colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and the Government of the United States.

Certain differences which have arisen, and which, I believe, are still pending, between British subjects trading with Africa on the one hand, and

the authorities of Liberia on the other, render it very necessary, in order to avert for the future serious trouble and contention in that quarter, that her Majesty's Government should be accurately informed what degree of official patronage and protection, if any, the United States Government extend to the colony of Liberia; how far, if at all, the United States Government recognize the colony of Liberia as a national establishment; and, consequently, how far, if at all, the United States Government hold themselves responsible towards foreign countries for the acts of the authorities of Liberia.

It is also very desirable, if the United States Government recognize and protect the colony of Liberia, that her Majesty's Government should be authentically informed what are considered to be the territorial limits of the colony; and, also, by what title the amount of territory so claimed has been acquired. For it appears that (during the last year, in particular) the authorities of Liberia have shown a disposition to enlarge very considerably the limits of their territory; assuming, to all appearance quite unjustifiably, the right of monopolizing the trade with the native inhabitants along a considerable line of coast, where the trade had hitherto been free; and thus injuriously interfering with the commercial interests and pursuits of British subjects in that quarter.

It is not for a moment supposed that the United States Government would, either directly or indirectly, sanction such proceedings; but, in case of its becoming necessary to stop the further progress of such proceedings and such pretensions, it is very desirable, in order, as before mentioned, to avert causes of future dispute and contention, that her Majesty's Government should be informed whether the authorities of Liberia are themselves alone responsible on the spot for their public acts; or whether, if they are under the protection and control of the United States Government, it is to that Government that application must be made when the occasions above alluded to may require it.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

HON. ABEL P. UPSHUR, &c., &c.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 25, 1843.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of August last, informing me that her Majesty's Government have, for some time past, been desirous of ascertaining authentically the nature and extent of the connexion subsisting between the American colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and the Government of the United States, and requesting me to give you the desired information.

The colony, or settlement, of Liberia was established by a voluntary association of American citizens, under the title of the American Colonization Society. Its objects were, to introduce christianity and promote civilization in Africa; to relieve the slave-holding States from the incon-

venience of an increase of free blacks among them; to improve the condition and elevate the character of those blacks themselves, and to present to the slave-holder an inducement to emancipate his slaves, by offering to them an asylum in the country of their ancestors, in which they would enjoy political and social equality. It was not, however, established under the authority of our Government, nor has it been recognized as subject to our laws and jurisdiction.

It is believed that the society has confined itself strictly to the professed objects of its association. As an individual enterprise, it has no precedent in the history of the world. The motives which led to it were not those of trade, nor of conquest; the individuals concerned in it promised themselves no personal advantage nor benefit whatever. Their motives were purely philanthropic, and their objects strictly disinterested. In spite of the unexampled difficulties with which they have had to contend, they have by patience and perseverance, succeeded in placing their colony upon a safe and prosperous footing. It is just beginning to exert, in a sensible degree, its beneficent influences upon the destinies of the African race; and promises, if it be duly sustained, to do much for the regeneration of that quarter of the globe. Hence it has received, as it richly deserves, the respect and sympathy of the whole civilized world. To the United States it is an object of peculiar interest. It was established by our people, and has gone on under the countenance and good offices of our Government. It is identified with the success of a great object, which has enlisted the feelings, and called into action the enlarged benevolence, of a large proportion of our people. It is natural, therefore, that we should regard it with greater sympathy and solicitude than would attach to it under other circumstances.

This society was first projected in the year 1816. In 1831 it possessed itself of a territory upon the continent of Africa, by fair purchase of the owners of the soil. For several years it was compelled to defend itself by arms, and unaided, against the native tribes; and succeeded in sustaining itself, only at a melancholy sacrifice of comfort, and a lamentable loss of human lives. No nation has ever complained that it has acquired territory in Africa; but, on the contrary, for twenty-two years it has been allowed, with the full knowledge of *all* nations, to enlarge its borders from time to time, as its safety or its necessities required. It has been regarded as a purely benevolent enterprise, and, with a view to its success, has been tacitly permitted to exercise all the powers of an independent community. It is believed that this license has never been abused, and that the colony has advanced no claims which ought not to be allowed to an infant settlement just struggling into a healthy existence. Its object and motives entitle it to the respect of the stronger powers, and its very weakness gives it irresistible claims to their forbearance. Indeed, it may justly appeal to the kindness and support of all the principal nations of the world, since it has already afforded and still continues to afford, the most important aid in carrying out a favorite measure of their policy.

It is not perceived that any nation can have just reason to complain that this settlement does not confine itself to the limits of its original territory. Its very existence requires that it should extend those limits. Heretofore, this has never been done by arms, so far as I am informed, but always by

fair purchase from the natives. In like manner, their treaties with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected. It is quite certain that their influence in civilizing and christianizing Africa, in suppressing the slave-trade, and in ameliorating the condition of African slaves, will be worth very little, if they should be restrained at this time in any one of these particulars. Full justice, it is hoped, may be done to England, without denying to Liberia powers so necessary to the safety, the prosperity, and the utility of that settlement as a philanthropic establishment.

This Government does not, of course, undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia. Those authorities are responsible for their own acts; and they certainly would not expect the support or countenance of this Government in any act of injustice towards individuals or nations. But, as they are themselves nearly powerless, they must rely, for the protection of their own rights, on the justice and sympathy of other powers.

Although no apprehension is entertained that the British Government meditates any wrong to this interesting settlement, yet the occasion is deemed a fit one for making known, beyond a simple answer to your inquiries, in what light it is regarded by the Government and people of the United States. It is due to her Majesty's Government that I should inform you that this Government regards it as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all christian powers; that this Government will be, at all times, prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any incroachment by the colony upon any just right of any nation, and that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent settlement.

I pray you to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

A. P. UPSHUR.

HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c, &c., &c.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

THE missionary aspect of colonization is one which has been dear to many Christians throughout the land. They have not been able to discover any other way of carrying the gospel into that land of heathenish darkness. To all such it has been matter of sorrow that charges should have been brought against the colony that it is unfavorable to missionary operations. They have been unable to believe that such was the fact. However, when one of the missions was removed from Cape Palmas to the Gaboon river, many of them were almost constrained to believe that there was something of truth in the charge. We are glad to see that of late this subject has been attracting considerable attention, and is now in a fair way to assume its proper position before the public. And we mistake greatly if the result will not be to elevate the colony, and the benefits of colonization in the minds of reflecting and intelligent men.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the following forcible remarks which we find in the last number of the *Christian Intelligencer*, published in New York City. Such unasked testimony carries with it great weight.

From the *Christian Intelligencer*.

A GRAVE OBJECTION TO THE SCHEME OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION ANSWERED.

It is striking to observe with what avidity a portion of the community seize on any surmise or report discreditable to the character of the colonists of Liberia, and what an easy credence they give to that, which for aught they know, is "false witness against their neighbor." Great advantage has been taken of the removal of the missionaries of the American Board from Cape Palmas, as though this fact in itself were proof positive that the colonies were prejudicial to missions. It has even been confidently asserted that *the cause* of the removal of the missionaries was the corrupting and baleful influence exerted on the natives by the example of irreligious colonists.

Were this a true account of the matter, the friends of missions and the Christian community generally might hesitate to patronize the scheme of African Colonization. To weaken their confidence in the great evangelical aspect of this scheme, and to cause them to withdraw their support from it, is doubtless the design, as it is the direct tendency, of this representation, or rather misrepresentation of the case. But before our Christian friends, (whose *prayers* and *patronage* in the Colonization cause we earnestly desire,) give credit to this report, and become prejudiced by it against the cause, we entreat them to peruse and ponder the following remarks.

I. In locating the mission at Cape Palmas, it was not the original intention to make the place the principal sphere of its labors, but only *a station of ingress*, by which to penetrate into some part of the Central Africa. If a more ample and inviting field offered, the removal of the mission to such a field was in perfect accordance with the original purpose of establishing it in Africa.

II. The labors of the mission by the letter and spirit of its charter, must be confined to the natives as "heathen," and could not embrace the colonists, who were nominally Christian. The colonists very wisely pursued a policy adapted to blend and identify the interests of the natives with their own. The mission, on the other hand, by bestowing its labors and exerting its influence on the natives only, and seeking their benefit *exclusively*, very naturally tended to create what would seem to be a rival interest, or at least, an interest somewhat *native* in its kind, and distinct from the colonial. "This," says a competent witness, "was the true root of the difficulty." The mission and the colony constituting in fact two distinct communities, and occupying a district of small extent, could not, in the present imperfection of human nature, be expected to work together without collision.

III In addition to the difficulties just noticed, in the meanwhile, two other missions were established in the same place. Could *three* missions,

in such circumstances, be expected to labor permanently in so close contiguity without serious embarrassment, without inevitable collision? Could the missionaries of the American Board reasonably hope to be as useful there, and to effect as much for the wretched Africans as they could at some other station? Had their removal turned on this single point, and the rational prospect of greater usefulness been the only inducement, it would have amply justified the step. They found access to a place at the Gaboon river, a thousand miles nearer the point which the mission was originally intended to reach; and on examination, it presented a field so favorable and full of promise that the Board resolved to transfer the establishment to that position. Does this prove that Christian missions, prosecuted on a plan adapted to the actual condition of the colonists and the peculiarities of the country, cannot be sustained and successful there? The *increase* of missions at Cape Palmas proves the contrary. Are not the considerations now presented sufficient to satisfy any candid mind that the removal of the missionaries of the American Board from Cape Palmas is *not* attributable to the corrupting example of irreligious colonists on the natives, as *the exclusive cause* of that event? What was the character of the natives before they felt the influence of the colonies planted on their shores? Those who speak of them as being *corrupted* by contact with the colonists, betray great ignorance of the *real* character of the natives, and make the unfounded assumption, that they are comparatively free from the grosser vices of paganism. A good authority has given the following description of them in their original state:

"Blind adherents of the most degrading idolatry, polygamists, kidnappers, and some of them cannibals, from time immemorial; and having been for nearly three centuries under the exclusive tuition of European slave traders and pirates, from whom they had thoroughly learned all the vices of civilization, which savages are capable of learning."

How preposterous to charge colored emigrants *from the United States* with setting an example *injurious* and *corrupting* to the native African, whose character the above paragraph does not exaggerate! Will those who bring this charge, and use it to throw odium on the scheme of colonization, as prejudicial to missions, tell us whether there ever was a *successful* attempt to establish and sustain a mission amongst the natives on the Western coast of Africa till *since* the existence of the colonies there? We can answer, or make impartial history answer, that every attempt to do so utterly failed. The first foot-hold gained for Christian missions on that coast, was on *colonial* soil, and was retained by *colonial* protection. And just in proportion as the colonies acquire territory, and extend over it the rule of stable and salutary laws, and break up and banish the slave trade, will missions become permanent and flourishing there, and Christianity find appliances by which to spread its light and benign influences over Africa.

CRUCIBLE.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The 12th Anniversary was held in the Baptist (Rev. Dr. Cone's) church in Broome St. on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. The attendance was larger than at any previous colonization meeting for several years past in this city, and this too notwithstanding there were several attractive anniversaries in progress at the same time in other parts of the city.

The President, ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., was in the chair, and the exercises were introduced by singing and reading the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Cone, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Yale, of Kingsboro', N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Carroll, Cor. Sec. read the annual report, a very able and interesting paper, which we trust will be widely disseminated. It gave a gratifying view of the present position and prospects of the cause, although this branch has not done much during the year, the office of Secretary and General Agent having been vacant the most of the time. No institution of the day has encountered a more bitter and unjustifiable opposition than the Colonization Society, but it has sustained all its persecutions and now has a stronger hold upon the affections and judgment of the public than ever. The report referred to the hallowed origin of this Society in the mind of the sainted Finley, and the nurturing care of Samuel J. Mills, and many of the purest men of our times. The claims of this cause upon the humanity, the benevolence and the sense of justice in the community were ably urged. The testimony of Webster, Upshur, Fox, Aberdeen and other distinguished statesmen was read for the purpose of showing that the Colonization Society so far from being an "obsolete idea," is now strong in the confidence of wise and able men.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN, of Washington, D. C., said that if this cause would not bear the test of the most scrutinizing investigation, if the darkest side of the picture could not be turned fully upon the public eye and its worst features exposed to view, it was unworthy of support. But he knew that it would bear the severest scrutiny, and be esteemed the more as its true character and ends were understood. He wondered that the Society lives at all, so fierce has been the warfare waged against it, and so many and great the difficulties with which it has had to contend. Look at the colony in Africa. What were its materials; not educated, intelligent men; not even the men whom the Society would select from the colored people of this country, but those *who were given to be sent abroad*, often men utterly disqualified, morally and physically, for the work; these were the men who were taken and planted on the coast of Africa, where the white man cannot live, and where medical aid could not be secured against the ravages of disease which the climate and the reckless imprudence of the ignorant emigrants induced. The Society too, has depended on the *leavings* of every benevolent institution, picking up *crumbs* for its support, and struggling with embarrassments and prejudices almost insurmountable. It never could have lived to this hour, but for the fostering care of that God who inspired holy men with the thought of founding and sustaining it. And he challenged the world to produce an example of success in the whole history of colonization, to compare for a moment with the colony of Liberia. In 23 years there have been sent out 4,454 colonists, men, women and children; and notwithstanding all the infelicities attending a settlement upon that coast and all the exposures of disease, accident, war, &c., there have been but 3,198 deaths, nearly one half. Now compare this with the colony at Plymouth where one half died in four months, and at the end of ten years only 200 remained alive. At Jamestown 90 died in six months. And so of all the colonies in this country or any other; let the comparison be made, and we will abide the result.

At Liberia the present population is 2,500, including children born there. Of these 600 had been born in the colony and forty-six native children had been adopted; 563 of the pupils in the schools were of American parents, and 370 were born of American parents; 192 were born of captured Africans. There had been received at Washington the census of the colony, which was a document that would bear comparison with anything of the kind produced in this country. Among its contents was a roll of the inhabitants, classified, stating when they arrived, where from, if slaves, and from what estate, where they were located in the colony, with many other interesting facts. It also contained an agricultural report, a valuation of the property in the colony, and put at a very low estimate. The value of their farming stock was estimated by themselves at \$21,175. They had nine ships sailing out of the port one of which was of foreign build. The imports for two years was \$157,289, and the exports amounted to \$123,394. Their criminal statistics were as follows: Convicted of murder 7; kidnapping 11; burglary 17; grand larceny 184; petit larceny 107; other offences 47.

In looking at the amount of crime, it must be borne in mind that while the Colonists only numbered some 23 or 2400, the natives subject to the Colony, were 14 or 15,000, and were included in this account of crime.

And what a result is here? Let the enemies of the cause look it in the face. Figures cannot lie, and here are the facts on which we rest the defence of this institution.

Rev. Mr. WINANS, of Mississippi, said he came from the far South, not as a speaker, but as a *witness*, to bear testimony to the North, that this Society so far from having a tendency to rivet the chains of slavery, was the very agency that was finding its way to the hearts and consciences of slave-holders, and preparing the way for the safe and certain emancipation of the slaves. He had been connected with slavery for 20 years, and while intimately conversant with the subject, he had seen no means by which the country could be delivered from this connection. The desire had long glowed in his bosom that something might be done, but he had no hope, except as he relied on that Providence that can make the wrath of man, and the most refractory means to work out his purposes of mercy. In 1824 he saw this Society rising in the distance, and his heart leaped for joy, as its wisdom and philanthropy and efficiency appeared. Here was a plan that would infallibly result in wiping from the entire soil of America every speck of the pollution of slavery. So the South thought 20 years ago, and the halls of their Legislatures echoed with the noble efforts of their sons to urge on a scheme that promised such great results. And out of these halls and among the masses of the community the opinion prevailed that at last a door was open for the removal of slavery. And why are we now so far from the result so fervently desired? I need not tell you. Some men at the North with more zeal or less foresight than the friends of this cause, opposed the system; raised the cry of immediate emancipation, and with the spirit of wild denunciation, roused the hostility of the South, and the natural consequence was to check the progress then making toward emancipation, to silence all legislative action, and to close every door that had been opened for the escape of the slave—no, there was one way that of stealing the slave, which was still pursued by these men, but which he presumed was not a favorite mode with those whom he was addressing. But now there is a reviving tendency under the genial influences of this Colonization principle, and planters are enquiring in reference to it, and one here and another there is preparing his slaves for freedom, and thousands of Southern men who would glory in any plan that would secure the entire removal of slavery, are now looking to this Society with bright hopes. The door that had been shut by the misjudged efforts of the Abolitionists is again opened; and the South is beginning to understand that *Abolitionists* are not the North or the East, but a little fraction, a few fanatics who dare not look the truth in the face, and who are enemies of every scheme that has wisdom and prudence to recommend it. The Colonization system meets the case, and receives the approbation of the wise and good.

Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Philadelphia, said he did not know that Mr. Winans, was in the city till he rose to speak, but he had known him at the South, and if those present had heard him preaching to the colored people as Dr. P. had, they would have enjoyed, even more, the testimony which he had now borne.

In the few remarks he should make, he would state some of the prominent *objections* to the Colonization Society, but he could not stay to answer them. 1. It is to be feared that this Society will cause the colored man to be respected. If by one scoop we could set them all free, they would doubtless remain servants; but this Society elevates them and secures for them the respect of the community. Some time ago a man named Dick Jones went from Kentucky to Liberia, and returning to his native town the people had a public meeting to enquire of him about the colony. They began by calling him by the old familiar title of *Dick*, but as he proceeded with his answers, they, without observing the change, called him *Richard*, presently as their respect for him increased, they said "*Jones*" when they asked him a question, and soon it got to be *Mr. Jones*; and this too under the silent influence of the esteem in which they held a man of his intelligence and worth. Thus the Colonization principle is liable to serve all whom it takes under its care, and those who want to keep the blacks down, ought to oppose it.

2. It is apprehended this elevating the blacks will detract from our own popularity. Now we have no fears from competition with them. A lawyer in this city has no fears of a more popular colored man carrying away his friends and supporters. But if this Society goes on in its work, we shall have as much to fear from the blacks as from the rivals of our own color. When I was a pastor in New Orleans, I thought I had a strong hold on my people, and when Mr. Maffit came along with a voice as soft as a music box, I did not miss any of my hearers from their accustomed seats. But a man

named Wilson came there, a colored man from Africa, and was to preach one Sunday evening; I went to my church expecting to find it crowded, but there was a miserable account of empty pews. I asked the sexton where the people were, and he said "he guessed they over at Wilson's meeting, he saw the elders going." We should never have heard of Wilson but for the Colonization Society, and if this scheme goes on, we shall have plenty of such rivalry and we must submit to it.

3. The Society is raising up statesmen and legislators of whom we may yet be afraid. There is Gov. Roberts, a man, every inch a man, and the colony made him. We have heard to-night of the census document sent on from Liberia, and we are told, an officer of Government at Washington said that he could not have done better himself. Probably he could not have done it as well. Now the Colonization Society must bear the odium of raising up a rival government in Africa. And if it continues to prosper, we know not to what greatness it may yet attain. I remember seeing a calculation by which the "Liberty party" made sure that they should elect the next president; they increased 100 per cent. in a year; that is, they had 75 votes in one city, and the next year they had 150, and at this rate of increase they should soon have all the votes. But if the colony did not grow as fast as this, there is no doubt that great men will there rise up, and go forth to carry the lamp of life into benighted Africa, and that continent will yet be redeemed through the instrumentality of her own sons.

4. Another objection to this Society is that it is overturning the slave system so silently that no one can have any glory in its overthrow. Some people want to "surround" the slave-holders and put them down and set the slaves free and have a triumph. But this cause works quietly. A slave-holder once said to me, we are not afraid of the abolitionists; they come in arms and the whole south is arrayed against them. But your colonization men insinuate your notions into our people and one planter after another liberates his slaves, and every body around grows uneasy, and it must be stopped. We can't stand it." So it is; the influence of this principle is from heart to heart; the conscience is awakened; the work is advancing; it will be done, and there will be no triumph.

5. It is said the Society never can remove all the blacks. Well, what if it can't. It has done something already, and who can say what may be done in the next 50 years. It would be quick work if it were all done in that time. And we are not going on in this slow way forever. In less than that time every rag of sail may be driven from the ocean, and in the place of sails, we may see the engine, like a giant, chained and urged by torturing fire, thundering over the ocean to bear the sons and daughters of Africa to a happy home.

Rev. Mr. SLICER, of Baltimore, said that a few years ago the Legislature of Virginia was on the very point of taking measures to make that a free state; the subject was discussed with open doors, the most learned statesmen boldly advocated the scheme, and the thing was in a fair way of being successful. The abolition movement at the north blasted the scheme in the very bud; and so far did the popular sentiment rise against it that a book containing the substance of the speeches made in the Legislature, was burnt, (a whole pile of them,) in the streets of Richmond.

But this scheme of colonization is a very *innocent* one certainly, and what right any man has to oppose it, I can't for the life of me see. If a man wants to go to Africa, is there any more harm in helping him to the means of going there than if he wants to go London? If Mr. Seys or the Secretary of this Society chooses to go to Africa with 50 colored men, and to give each of them a nice little farm there where they may be rich and happy, is it not just as proper as for Mr. Garrison to go to London with 50 colored men to a "World's Convention," to break the shackles of all the earth? A *freeman* has a right to go where he pleases, and he who puts a straw in his way interferes with his rights.

Mr. S. pursued this thought with great felicity, and demonstrated most effectually and happily, the wantonness and cruelty of those who undertake to prevent the colored people from enjoying the blessings which this Society is ready to bestow, and in conclusion he looked forward with confidence to the time as not distant when we should see all along the coast of Africa bright and glorious lights, should hear the voice of her people going up in thanksgiving to God, and prayer for blessings on the men who have prepared the way for her moral and political regeneration.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction.

FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

AUGUST 31, 1843.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The spirit of improvement is evidently awakening in the Colony. Irresolution and idleness have had their day. Taught in the school of hunger and destitution, the colonists are rising to life, and intently surveying the field around them. The fields white already to harvest, smile around and invite the hand of industry and intelligence. Among the many sources that open for private and national wealth, our peculiar *circumstances* render it a business of no little difficulty to make a prudent choice and a wise beginning. While these sources are admitted to be as numerous here as in any other country under the sun, it will be admitted also, that our *circumstances* are different from those of any other people.

We have already chanted the mournful ditty of “different circumstances” and “differently situated,” sufficiently long—until indeed, we have lulled ourselves to sleep in an almost irrecoverable poverty. A stern necessity has at length, swept away this inglorious refuge of lies. That our circumstances are in some particulars different from those of others is admitted—but that they are different in any very important practical degree, is denied, excepting so far as that difference is made by ourselves.

If we are awaking to industry, let us also awake to reflection and calculation. Let us ask—seriously ask ourselves—wherein does this alleged paralyzing “difference” consist. In what do we differ from others? A moment’s reflection will furnish the answer. It is true, we have no strong arm of a rich government to succour us—to maintain in idleness an army of sycophantic officials—to protect us in depredations on the rich lands, and hard earning of our semi-barbarous neighbors. But there were men, before there was a strong arm of government, and these men lived, and ate and enjoyed—and lived and ate and enjoyed by the sweat of their brow—by continual applications to our common mother earth. It was not the desire of assistance to draw treasures from the bowels of the earth, but the want of protection in the enjoyment of treasures already drawn that first suggested the idea of Government.

Admit it that we are abandoned—that we stand alone—that as far as it is possible we are thrown back on the ground occupied by the primeval sons of nature. What is here for endless discouragement. Had they more faculties than we possess? They acted under the guidance of instinct and the prompting of desire, and from wild and solitary wanderers changing their habitations with the change of the seasons, they became permanent and wealthy and polished communities.

Have we not unspeakable advantages over them? Is there no influence in example? In the lessons which the civilized nations of the earth every day—every where and in their every action present us? Refer a colonist to any branch of domestic industry, such for instance, as the cultivation of coffee, or the sugar-cane, or the manufacture of soap—and the ready answer—with the spontaneity of instinct is—Have’nt means to carry on that business! This said, he turns away with perfect composure, and satisfaction at having done his duty:—in expressing his inadequacy in means to do that, on the proper means of doing which he had never given himself

be the first process, they weaken or strengthen the decoction, and increase or lessen the quantity so as to render it innocent or fatal just as interest or inclination may lead. If the second or third, they can by previous application of some preparation to the part to be operated upon, enable it for a short time to resist the effect of heat; and then by hurrying the ordeal, the accused escapes unscathed. If they conclude to murder the victim they reverse the operation and guilt is as clear as noonday. Thus this constitution puts the life of the whole community in the hands of this tribe, and renders it a formidable fraternity of conjurers.

OCTOBER 31, 1843.

REINFORCEMENT OF GREENVILLE.—In July last the *Renown* of Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk Va. with a company of 75 emigrants from Mississippi. She arrived 8th August at St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, having a freight of stores for the African Squadron, to be landed there. She remained discharging till the 23d same month—on the morning of which day a strong gale of wind came with a heavy sea;—she dragged her anchors and in a few minutes was a total wreck upon the rocks in the harbour at Porto Praya.

When she struck, she swung round in such a way as to favour the debarkation of the passengers, so that every soul on board got safely to the shore, saving however only a few small articles that were in the cabin and between decks.

We can but hope the colonists will learn from this occurrence not to suffer themselves ever to feel the want of foreign produce—with a soil fertile as genial sun and timely rains ever made the garden of Eden—with productions as various as those found in any country—with cattle—and staple products capable of being cultivated to command the gold and silver of every country, it is a sin to feel a moment's distress at the loss of a few barrels of foreign provisions. Let not the abolitionists, our sworn enemies, think from this that the loss of the *Renown* has created a *famine*; by no means, for in addition to supporting ourselves and the company of newly arrived emigrants, we have had occasion to supply the vessels of the American Squadron when in port, with vegetables, fruits and fresh provisions.

The American Colonization Society, and the passengers of the wrecked vessel cannot be too much indebted to Mr. Gardner the American Consul at St. Jago, for his efforts to make the emigrants comfortable while there, and for using his influence and means to forward them to this place as speedily as possible after the wreck. He chartered an American whaler the *Barque Jane*, Captain Manchester, which had a passage of only about 12 days to this place.

About the middle of this month the Governor of the Colony chartered an English trader from Bristol—and the entire company with the Rev. Thomas Wilson missionary of the Presbyterian Board, and their physician sailed for Greenville or Sinoe, on the 21st. We have thus far to report the most favorable state of health among the emigrants and in the colony generally—quite a number were landed here sick, in consequence of the exposure at the time of the wreck—of these two only have died—nearly all have had an attack of the fever, and recovered. *For the encouragement of those wishing to emigrate to this country; we may say that the African coast fever is fast losing its terror.*

Once and forever, let us abandon the theory of "difference of circumstances!" Let our motto be "union is strength." Let us abandon our jealousy and suspicions. Let us come together and consult, and let our consultations be the echo of ingenuous and candid hearts. And while we will be always alive to the hand of sympathy or patronage, let us never again cast an inglorious look abroad; but with a humble and confident heart uplifted to heaven, let us direct an unwearied hand and undiverted eye to the fertile lands and smiling forest, that every where invite us. Let us combine our energies, and then let each one put forth all the energy that he would if confident that upon him alone success depended.

AT LENGTH.—The new Court House has at length approximated so near to the point of completion as to be conveniently occupied.

The court of common pleas and quarter sessions held its recent term there. Directly after assembling of the court, the structure was dedicated and the divine blessing invoked by the Rev. James Eden, of the Presbyterian Church. It is, for Liberia, a respectable structure—conveniently arranged and contrived in the interior, for the purpose for which it was intended, and reflects great credit upon the Governor, by whose exertions and directions it is built. The walls are of stone—coarse granite. The lower floor where the court is held is paved with brick—four respectable columns support the second floor. The second story is now being partitioned into jury rooms, and other apartments for public purposes. May it ever prove the home of Justice, and the refuge of Innocence.

Just in the rear a commodious stone jail is being erected, and we trust it will soon be ready for use; for notwithstanding we are as honest as our neighbors, such an article is very much needed to our list of public appliances. Let the rogues look out.

We have read with much pleasure the report presented by Mr. Kennedy, of the committee on commerce, to the House of Representatives. It is an able document, and embraces many important topics, deserving the attention of the United States, or of any other government.

However busy the affairs of the different nations of Europe may keep their respective rulers, and however extensive their foreign possessions may be, recent events on this coast and late developments in the islands of the Pacific too plainly declare they are still avaricious of territory.

The commerce of Africa is increasing, and her vast resources rapidly opening. Superabundance of capital in the commercial world will assuredly seek employment in this new and unexplored field. The effect will be to develop and bring to light the hidden treasures of this vast peninsula. Once manifest and there will be a general rush upon all the most permanent and advantageous posts. Nothing in the past affords grounds for hope that our appeal will be heard, or our rights respected amid the din and war for commercial ascendancy, which will then take place. It behooves us now while the primitive forests sleep undisturbed upon the soil, and the hidden treasures lie concealed in the earth—while there is nothing apparent in our position, nor in our possession to provoke jealousy, nor excite cupidity—while whatever may be granted, would seem simply a response

which no mention was made of the affair. The report brought by the *Latrobe*, is however, confirmed by Capt. Wiseman, of the brig *James Hay*, arrived yesterday, who reports that the *Francis Lord* was actually fired into, the ball passing through her mainsail, and that no cause could be assigned for the outrage.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Captain Lovell, of the brig *Wasp*, arrived at New York in fifty days from Sierra Leone, informs that the British brig of war *Rapid* captured a Brazilian slaver about three weeks before he sailed. The slaver had two hundred and fifty slaves on board, all of whom were liberated, and the vessel seized as a prize.

We stop the press to announce the arrival at New York of Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, and family. Gov. ROBERTS reached N. Y. on the 19th in the *Atlanta*. He will probably visit New England first; then spend some time in New York, and Pennsylvania, before he visits his friends in Virginia.

The *Atlanta* had a passage of thirty-five days from Monrovia.

At the time she sailed the Colony was in a most flourishing condition, and enjoying excellent health. Business was good, and provisions plenty.

An American brig from Havana, in the river Galenas, having a cargo of slave goods, and suspected of being connected in the slave trade, was detained by the British, and prevented from landing her cargo. The British steamer *Henlopen* came around to Monrovia and towed the U. S. ship *Decatur* up the river, to investigate the affair.

The British brig of war *Perrett* made a second attack upon the slave ship *Crawford*, after the ship had her cargo of 1000 slaves on board, and was beaten off by the ship. There was some severe fighting on both sides.

Business is very good all along the coast. The slave factory, owned by Martenas, a Spaniard, at Galenas, is carrying on as extensive a business as ever.

The following persons came passengers in the *Atlanta*, besides Gov. ROBERTS' family, Rev. F. Burns, H. V. Garretson, Dr. J. L. Day, Dr. J. W. Johnson, Miss C. Van Tyne, Miss Ann Savage.

We expect full advices from the Colony by the Mails, and shall have the pleasure of laying them before our readers in our next number.

We hope that this visit of our excellent and public spirited friend, Gen. ROBERTS, will be productive of increased interest in the Colonization of Africa; and that many abundant sheaves of the wealth of our land shall be "poured into our bosom;" for now is Africa's "Seed time," and if we be not weary, and faint not from the work, we have every assurance of a reaping time of no ordinary richness, and plenty. Let us "give of our goods, and never turn away our face from any poor man, and then the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from us."

The Secretary of the Society being necessarily absent, attending to important business in Boston, the acknowledgment of the receipts for the past month is deferred till the next number.

In the mean time it may be well for our friends to remember that a vessel will sail from Norfolk on the 10th inst., and furnish a fine opportunity for us to send out an order for the purchase of some important points on the coast; for which purpose we earnestly solicit donations.

THE
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WASHINGTON, JULY, 1844.

[NO. 7.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

LATEST ADVICES FROM CAPE PALMAS.

By the recent arrival at New York, we have despatches from Gov. Russwurm bearing date March 15th. From these we learn that all signs of disturbance and disaffection on part of the natives had ceased, and perfect confidence on all sides had been restored.

It seems the flare-up has, after all, been attended with great good, as it proved the means of bringing about a good understanding between the colonial government and the Barraka people, between whom for years there has been a coolness and jealousy. It will be recollected that some years since a turbulent colonist, by the name of Parker, shot a native from the Barraka country for insulting his family, and that the Barraka people came down suddenly in force, killed Parker and one or two of his family, and were off for the Bush before the colonists could rally to his assistance, his farm being on the frontier. All attempts by Gov. Russwurm to get satisfaction for the outrage, otherwise than by declaring war, proved fruitless, and as Parker was the first actual aggressor, or the first to use deadly weapons, there was too much appearance of right on their side to resort to actual force. Still it seemed strange that they should continue so averse to a compromise. The late outbreak with the Cape Palmas people has unriddled the whole mystery. It being for their interest to prevent free and direct intercourse between the Americans and the Bush people, they, through whom all overtures of reconciliation have necessarily been made, have entirely misrepresented the views and feelings of Gov. Russwurm, and endeavored to foster, rather than allay hostile feelings. But matters are finally adjusted, and our border neighbors will not be able longer to blind the Bush people to their best interests, or prevent free intercourse between them and the colony.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE PALMAS.

The apparatus for the light-house has arrived and will be put up and in full operation by the 15th of April at farthest. The light is to be stationary, elevated from 95 to 100 feet above the level of the ocean on the extreme

point of the Cape. It is calculated that it will be visible from 15 to 20 miles at sea.

Let it be remembered that this beacon light, which marks the settlement of 800 christians in this extended waste of barbarism, is but one of the *incidental* results of Maryland colonization.

MAJOR ANTHONY WOOD.

It may not be improper to notice the return of Mr. Wood to this country, in the barque Latrobe, after a residence of 16 years in Africa. The bare experience of this one individual is worth volumes of speculation as to the expediency, philanthropy and practicability of the plan of colonization. We will give it in the fewest possible words. He was a native of one of the English W. I. islands, born a slave, brought to this country by his master in 1806, when about 12 years of age, and sold to Mr. Howard Mitchell of Harford County. He subsequently came under the notice of Mr. Elisha Tyson, of this city, who, learning the facts of his case, effected his *legal* freedom by process of law about the year 1817. Wood soon found that this being a *free colored* man was next to no freedom at all, and forthwith began to look about for better quarters. Hearing of the independence of Hayti, he embarked with a number of other colored people for Port au Prince, in 1819. But the condition of the country was at that time so unsettled,—Christophe reigning at the Cape, and Pétion in Port au Prince, open hostilities existing between them and no knowing which would conquer, or what would be the result in either case, that he concluded to return again to Maryland. Here he knocked about, working at his trade as smith until 1824, when Citoyen Granville visited this country, as an envoy of the new government under Pétion, Christophe having been put down. The inducements held out by Granville, of perfect equality of rights between the Haytian and the new immigrant, the assurance that good and wholesome laws would be passed and enforced, induced Wood again to try to become a free Haytian, and he embarked with his family for the city of St. Domingo, on the south side of the Island. But he found matters here no better than at Port au Prince on his first voyage; so he put out for Jackmel; tried this, then Aux Cayes, then Lergane, and finally concluded to return once more to America. But a *slave state* would not do; he must go north and try a free state. He accordingly removed with his family to New York; where he continued some three years or so, working (for less than white wages of course) as a journeyman coach-smith. But all would not do; Wood was not yet a *free man*, but was determined to be so before he died.

In the autumn of 1827, he embarked for Africa, in the old Brig Doris, with a number of other whole-souled fellows. He arrived at Monrovia in Ashmun's time, and settled himself there as a blacksmith, where he was at least so well contented, that he did not return to America. We found him there in 1831, a man of not much note or distinction, but highly respectable, strictly moral, and remarkably industrious; seldom seen out of his shop in working hours, except on Sunday, and then always at church, being a strict and devoted Methodist. At election times, no man was more bustling and active, always advocating the *radical* party.

On the proposition being made to establish a Maryland settlement, Wood was one of the first volunteers, and proved eminently useful in drumming up recruits. Having been an officer in the Monrovia Guards, and being a man of good character, firmness and courage, he received a commission as captain of the volunteers. After the purchase of territory was made, he was the first man at the head of a fatigue party, to strike his cutlass into the Bush of Cape Palmas, and three days did not elapse before the sound of his anvil was heard, forging the iron work for mounting our guns.

As the colony increased, new military companies were formed, and as Captain Wood was the oldest commander, he received a major's commission. He has also been called to fill various civil offices in the colony, holds a justice's commission and been once or twice elected vice-agent, the highest office in the gift of the people. As far as our knowledge extends, he has ever discharged the duties devolving upon him, either as a civil or military officer, with integrity and ability; and his private character, as we before remarked, has ever been unexceptionable—sometimes, to be sure, rather hot in a political contest, but if with a wrong head, always with a sound and patriotic heart.

This brief sketch of the origin, course of life, and present position of Major Wood, needs no comment, we leave it for the reader to form his own estimate of the influence of African colonization on the destiny of those who avail themselves of its advantages.

It may be well to remark, that Major Wood came to this country, with a view to induce some of his old friends and associates to join him in Africa, and we cannot doubt but he will have an influence upon those who know him well; and from the candour and impartiality of his statements, always putting the worst side out in his plain, blunt way, no stranger could doubt their correctness, or suspect him of making too favorable representations. Those who are desirous of having an interview with him, may find him either at the colonization office, Post Office Buildings, or at his friend Garrison Draper's, a tobacconist, in Forest street, Old Town.

We introduce the following long extract from the Diary of the Rev. Mr. Payne, to show the utter impracticability of prosecuting any missionary enterprise in Africa entirely remote from any friendly settlement, or beyond the reach of naval force. If any man could conciliate and secure the good will of such people, Mr. Payne is the man—but we see them, regardless of all sense of justice and right, and contrary to the solemn stipulations, enter into a conspiracy to rob him and drive him from the country. Had it not been for the arrival of Com. Perry, probably his life would have been sacrificed; and had it not been for the proximity of the mission station to the colony, it would of necessity have been entirely abandoned. As it is, we hope it may be re-established.

DIARY OF THE REV. MR. PAYNE.

From the Spirit of Missions.

Sunday, Nov. 5th.—Congregation to day smaller than on last Sabbath, some of the people being engaged in thatching their houses! One of these belongs to the Worabah, or town's father. So little importance do these

people seem at times to attach to their promise, to observe the Sabbath, made during the last year. But "the Lord reigns."

Sunday, Nov. 12th.—This morning had scarcely any people at Church, in consequence of a "palaver" connected with my having exchanged notes with a British captain who anchored yesterday off this place. The circumstances in the case are these. The captain, having learned yesterday from a Krooman that a foreigner resided on shore, kindly sent him some English papers. I acknowledged the receipt of them, and invited the captain to spend the next day, being Sunday, with me on shore. He accepted my invitation, and was at my house to-day at 12 o'clock. It appears that when he began to trade yesterday, he paid a particular kind of goods, much valued by the natives, to induce them to trade freely; he told them, however, at the same time, that on the next day he could not give this kind of goods, but something inferior. Accordingly, when the people went off this morning, the captain (for he must needs trade on Sunday!) offered an inferior article. Some mischievous spirits at once suggested that "Payne's note had done the mischief." It was to no purpose that I had never interfered with their trade—that the price given by the captain was less than they received on shore. It was too good an opportunity for the devil to let pass, for stirring up strife; and accordingly, as soon as the captain came on shore, the people began to persecute my interpreter, who had been guilty of the sin of sending off my note. He came with three men, who speak English, to ask me and the captain if he had written any thing about trade. We assured them that we had not. But this did not satisfy. They sought a "palaver" with poor G. and one they would make. They required of him to pay the value one hundred dollars, (a sum which scarcely any native could raise,) or they would drive him from the country. The matter, however, was compromised by their *taking* (for G. steadfastly refused to pay any thing for a lie) about the value of six dollars! A lie, however, as this is, the devil has made it an instrument of stirring up much strife and ill feeling amongst the people, and causing them to "speak all manner of evil against us falsely." In the absence of a congregation this morning, we had to comfort us this afternoon an overflowing Sabbath school, to which I endeavored, as usual, to preach the gospel. To-night, too, I was enabled to declare the way of salvation, plainly, in the hearing of our guest, Captain Parker, of Bristol. No doubt, however, he had heard this before, since Bristol is near to Clifton, where Hannah More lived, and Captain P. had often seen that wonderful woman, and received tracts from her hands.

Monday, Nov. 13th.—Knowing how common a thing it is amongst this people to "eat and devour one another's" property without cause, particularly during the present season, when they have nothing else to do, I had hoped that the affair of the Captain would terminate with G. But not so. "I was the offending party." I had money, why should not I be made to pay? said the evil spirits of Cavalla. They accordingly went to work to force me to pay for their lie. And what course, thought they, would sooner bring me to terms than to break up my school? They determined to adopt this course. This morning, while we were sitting at breakfast, without having sent any message to me on the subject, or in any manner intimating that there was any charge against me, a large body of men and boys,

some armed with cutlasses, entered our yard and houses and drove off every child and native in whatever capacity, from our premises. We, however, offered no resistance, and finished our breakfast.

Tuesday, Nov. 14th.—This morning, learning that the Nyekbade (old men,) to whom I have always looked for protection in difficulties, were about to leave their place to attend a grand council of the Grebo tribe, about to convene at Cape Palmas, I sent to town, by the hands of my assistant teacher, a communication, enumerating my grievances and asking for redress. I complained, 1st, That strangers had been forced from my premises, contrary to the custom of their own country, as well as that of civilized ones. 2d, The female scholars, whose betrothment money had been paid by the mission in consideration of services to be rendered by youths to whom they were betrothed, and over whom, therefore, the people had no control. 3d, That all this had been done without ever having given me the slightest intimation of any crime alleged against me. I demanded, therefore, the immediate return of the girls or the money which had been expended on their account, and also payment for the outrage. At the same time I stated that I was ready to go to town and talk the matter over with the people, as soon as the children should be returned to school.

Through the influence of the old men, most of the girls were returned, but the people refused to allow the boys to come back, or to pay anything until I should go to town and "talk the palaver." This I declined doing until the punishment which had been inflicted upon me, without a hearing, should be withdrawn.

Wednesday, Nov. 15th.—The people were not at all satisfied with the stand that I had taken in regard to their conduct. That one man should oppose himself to a multitude, though their cause might be confessedly wrong, and his right, was something that these people could not understand. Still less could they comprehend that he *would not yield*. They therefore determined to adopt more extreme measures. To night, about 8 o'clock, the "Sedibo" (literally, "freemen,") ran out of town, and in a tumultuous and threatening manner approached our house, and published (for this body makes laws) the following mandate: 1st, that none of our boys belonging to Cavalla should come in our yard; 2d, that they should wear only such clothing as is worn by children of their age amongst their people, (in most cases none;) 3d, That no one wearing clothes should go to their town, and that I should not go to the chapel to preach; 4th, that the people should not attend religious services; 5th, That the scholars while in town should not attend worship at G's. house, as had been their custom; 6th, That no one should be seen reading a book.

Thursday, Nov. 16th.—This morning the books which I sent to town for the boys to read, were brought home. I was informed, too, that the boys, who thus far had associated together, had been forbidden to do so, and that they had been compelled to lay aside their mission clothing for such as was given them by their friends, and some of them for a state of perfect nudity. My interpreter told me that at one time they forbid his coming to my house, but that he told them plainly he would come, and they desisted. I suppose the prohibition to our going to town, if ever made, was withdrawn, as nearly all our family have passed through it to-day.

It has been most gratifying to witness the manner in which our christian

boys, and indeed all our scholars, have received this persecution. As long as they were permitted to do so, they remained together, and, whenever they dared, came secretly at night to see us. We received from them three or four notes, expressing their sympathy with us, and reminding us that we were suffering the common lot of christians, as well as that of their Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. As many as have been permitted by their parents to do so, have gone to other stations connected with the mission.

Sunday, Nov. 19th.—Having been credibly informed that the people had been forbidden by the Sedibo to attend my preaching, I thought it useless to attempt it to-day in town. I held service, however, for our own family this morning in the boys' school-house, and had Sunday-school this afternoon. Gnebwi and family, and the school from Kablah attended.

Sunday, Nov. 26th.—The last week has passed away without any favorable change in the people. Indeed, they have thought of little else but to drink palm wine, and "to be drunken" of the same. I made my usual visit yesterday to Kablah, examined the school there, and preached to a small congregation. In the Sunday-school this afternoon we had fifty attendants, including the boys from Kablah.

Sunday, Dec. 3d.—Another sabbath has passed without my having been permitted to do any thing directly for the spiritual benefit of the heathen around me. The sin, however, rests upon their own heads, inasmuch as they have put the gospel away from them. The day, however, has not, I trust, been spent without some profit. It was my privilege this morning to administer the communion to twelve persons, including four of our scholars, one of them having come secretly to enjoy this blessed ordinance. I likewise admitted to the visible fold of Christ, by baptism, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, our teachers at Grahway.

Tuesday, Dec. 5th.—This afternoon the Sedibo came to our house, and took forcibly away, the second time, our girls, together with some boys from other towns and tribes, who had come to us secretly. The cause of this new outrage was the following:

For the last six weeks the headmen of the Grebo tribe have been assembled in general council, at Cape Palmas, as before stated, to settle their difficulties with one another, and with surrounding tribes. At the close of their conference, they determined to raise the price of their produce 50 per cent. They made known their determination to the governor, who refused to give their price. They then passed laws that all native children, in whatever capacity they might be, should be taken from the Americans until their prices were paid. Our school girls, they said were included. Their laws further declared that nothing of any description should be sold to the Americans; and that no intercourse with them should be allowed until their demands were granted. All strangers from other tribes, also, were to be prohibited from selling either to us or the colony. On hearing of these laws, and that it was the design of the people to break up our school, brother Smith (who was providentially with me) and I went to town and called the people together, to know the truth of what we had heard. We were informed that such laws had been passed, and that the Cavalla people were determined to execute them, so far as they were concerned. We then read to them the written agreements into which they had entered three months ago, by which they bound themselves, that in case of any

controversy arising between them and the colony in regard to trade, we were not to be molested until it was settled, when we should give whatever prices they might agree upon. They said it was true they had made such an agreement, but that their doings were annulled by the voice of their tribe. We told them that whatever power their council might have then over their own boys, it could not authorize them to drive strangers from my premises, and still less to interfere with the girls whose betrothment money had been paid by the mission, and warned them against any interference with them. They maintained that they would take *all* from school. As I had told them, however, that I intended to visit Mt. Vaughan the next day, and should leave my wife alone, they promised that nothing farther should be done until I returned. I left them, relying upon their promise; but scarcely had I reached my house, before a tumultuous mob again entered and dragged away all our children except two, who had run up-stairs and hid themselves under the bed. Fearing worse consequences, however, as soon as the people had gone, we sent them also (weeping bitterly & parting with us) to town.

Mr. Smith's school, at the River Cavalla station, was broken up yesterday, and rumor says the one at Mt. Vaughan also.

Dec. 6th.—Left alone to day, except by the few colonist scholars and assistants who are with us, we have had an opportunity of realizing our situation. We find ourselves located in a tribe which has determined to break up all our schools—refused to hear us preach, to interpret for us or to sell us any thing. Avowedly, all this is only designed to raise the price of their produce; and accustomed as we are to the violent measures of the people, we might suppose that it has no ulterior object, but for some extraordinary features connected with it.

1st. The various towns of the Grebo tribe have been united by their late council, under one head, King Freeman, of Cape Palmas, and are all to unite in any war which he may propose.

2d. The entire separation of the natives from the colonists, which has been made, indicates something far more serious than any mere quarrel about trade. To the windward, I learn, it is an infallible sign of warlike intentions.

3d. The mingling missionaries with the colony. Hitherto there has been a distinction made. This people has made a written agreement to do so in matters of the kind now pending. But they make no distinction whatever.

In addition to all this, it is reported that the colony and natives at Cape Palmas are on the eve of engaging in war. In this event shall not we be necessarily involved? Under these circumstances had we not better move? But, then, how can we? Mrs. Payne cannot walk to Cape Palmas, the natives will not take her, and she has no conveyance thither. In view of all the considerations which presented themselves to our minds, we determined that it would be best for brother Smith to take my horse and proceed to Mt. Vaughan, and, with brother Hazlehurst, to request commodore Perry, now daily expected at Cape Palmas, with the U. S. squadron, to send a vessel down to take us off.

Brother Smith left us alone after breakfast, and we proceeded to make such arrangements as we might, without exciting suspicions of our intention

to move, as, if known, it might excite the natives to robbery, if not violence. This afternoon I received a note from Mr. Moore, our teacher at Grahway, by the hands of a colonist informing me that the squadron was in sight off Cape Palmas. We had little expectation, however, of seeing anything of it to day, not imagining how any message could be sent us by our brethren at Mt. Vaughan so soon. We were not a little surprised, therefore, as we stood upon our piazza, and were looking out by a beautiful moonlight upon the sea, to observe a large vessel moving down majestically from the windward, and presently come to anchor just off our house. We could not doubt that it was one of the squadron. At half past ten o'clock, just as we were retiring to bed, we were startled by a loud rap at the front door. It was opened, and four Kroomen entered in man-of-war dress, and delivered to me two letters, one from Mr. Hazlehurst and the other from Captain Abbot, commanding the U. S. ship Decatur. It appears that as soon as Mr. Hazlehurst saw the squadron approaching, he procured a canoe, and with two colonists (no native would accompany him) went out to the flag ship Macedonian, Commodore Perry, immediately on getting information of our situation, made signals for the Decatur, which had not yet come to anchor, to bear down the coast, and for her commander to come on board his ship. Capt. A. received instructions to repair to this place, and to render us any assistance we might need. As soon as he came to anchor he addressed to me the letter, now received by the Kroomen, couched in the most kind, christian terms, and offering to come on shore with an armed force, early in the morning, if necessary. In acknowledging his kind favour, I recommended him to bring the armed force, as I had heard of threats to detain the Kroomen who brought his letter, and also to seize his boats in case they were landed.

Thursday, Dec. 7th.—This morning at nine o'clock we saw four large boats, a smaller one, and a canoe, coming from the Decatur towards the shore. In a short time they had landed, and the captain sent a Krooman to apprise me of the fact. I immediately proceeded to where he was, passing on my way through crowds of men, women and children, who with mingled feelings of dread, anxiety and indignation, pressed forward to behold the new exhibition of Kobo Sedibo (foreign soldiers) landing on their shores. Captain Abbot, who had brought out to me a letter of introduction from his pastor, Rev. Mr. Hathaway, of Warren, R. I., received me as a christian friend, and we were escorted by a company of marines to my house.

After breakfast the captain called together the headmen in our school-house to talk over our difficulties. He held in his hand the deed of the mission lot which the people had given us, together with their written agreement lately made with us, not to involve the mission in "palavers," like that professedly existing between them and the colonial authorities. He reminded them of our character and object in settling amongst them, and how necessary it was to accomplish this object, that we should not be subjected to outrages like those which they had lately been committing upon us. If they were really friendly to us, let them at once restore our scholars, and repair the injury which they had done us. In conclusion, he informed them that he and the squadron with which he was connected, had been sent by their great chief, not to make war, but to promote peace and

good will between Africans themselves, and between them and all Americans with whom they were connected. At the same time, if they injured Americans they were at hand to protect them.

This show of protection I had hoped would be sufficient to repress the lawless spirit at present abroad amongst this people, and settle our difficulties at once. I was disappointed. The headmen reported the views which they had expressed to Mr. Smith and myself, and also their alleged grievances in the case of the British vessel. The captain told them that they had abundant proof that the latter was a fabrication, and in regard to the former, their council had no right to make them do wrong, and that they ought to fulfil their written agreement. In other words, they should return their children to school, and restore the money which they had made my interpreter pay unjustly for sending off my letter to the British vessel.

Much loud and angry talk now ensued. Some said they must first talk the matter over in town, others that their general council must meet, the greater part that they could not retract the position they had taken. Perceiving that they would yield nothing, and that, therefore, our longer stay amongst them would be in vain, if it did not place our lives in jeopardy, I requested Capt. Abbot to take us off, with such of our effects as we could remove at a short notice.

We now commenced with mournful hearts to leave a place endeared to us by so many trials and sufferings, and toils and encouragements. As soon as a boat-load of things was got ready, Captain A. embarked with them, leaving one of the lieutenants, with other officers, to attend to the rest. When the first baggage was put in the boats, there was much excitement, the people now realizing for the first time that we were really about to leave. At this time some young men who were attached to us, ran to our house and entreated us not to leave. We continued our preparations. In the meantime, the people seemed to be collecting from the surrounding small towns, with their guns, apprehensive, as I suppose, of an attack from the marines; but no other demonstration of hostilities on their part, that I am aware of, was made. At 2½ o'clock, P. M., we had packed up all our things that we could conveniently take off, and were on our way to the beach. Dr. Wolfly, of the Decatur, was walking before me with Mrs. Payne. Immediately on passing through the gate, they were met by Yellow Will, the second man in rank to Freeman in the Grebo tribe, and the king of Cavalla. He entreated Mrs. Payne not to leave, and the Doctor not to take her away. They repeated the same request, with great apparent earnestness to me. Yellow Will assured me that Freeman had called the Grand Council to re-assemble, and that the "palaver" should be "set" the next day at Cape Palmas. I told him, when I heard that every thing was settled, I might think of returning. The concourse of people assembled on the beach, as we passed along, exceeded any thing I had ever seen. The whole population of Cavalla, about 4000 souls, must have been present to witness the strange spectacle before them. A most touching scene was presented just as we were embarking. G., my interpreter, who has remained faithful to us in all our difficulties, was taken ill about a week ago. He was much persecuted even after he was taken sick, by the heathen townsmen, who would taunt him, as they passed by his house, with such expressions as these: "He said he trusted God, let us see what his God will do for him."

page, &c., back to the station should I wish to return. At the same time he told them, that were he in my place he would not return to a people who had treated me so badly.

They agreed to all he had proposed, and separated. How much stability will attend such a settlement remains to be proved. The colonists, who know the treachery of the natives, cannot feel satisfied, and remain under arms. Nor can I think, that a storm so black and threatening in its aspect, has been thus easily averted. Feeling however, that there is no danger of an immediate outbreak while the men-of-war are in the neighborhood, I landed my family and effects to-day, at Cape Palmas, and as there is still considerable alarm at Mt. Vaughan in consequence of the palaver with the Bushmen, I have thought it necessary, to preserve the health and life of my wife, to take board for the present on the Cape.

G., who appears to be recovering, has been landed and taken to Mt. Vaughan.

Saturday, Dec. 9th.—To-day the commodore and officers of the squadron came on shore to call upon their acquaintances, and invited a number to dine on board the frigate. Many went off, but our brethren at Mt. Vaughan felt it unsafe to leave the station, and I had suffered so much from sea-sickness that I felt constrained to excuse myself. Our intercourse with these gentlemen, though in the midst of difficulties, has been most pleasing. To great intelligence and refinement, some of them add the higher ornament of Christianity. Dr. Rutter, of Baltimore, and a member of St. Peter's church, officiates as chaplain on board the Macedonian, and others in the same ship are of a kindred spirit. The squadron sails to-night to Bereby—the scene of the late massacre of the crew of the schooner “Mary Carver.”

Late this afternoon a delegation of four men came to me from the Cavalla people. They had been sent, they said, by their people, to apologize to me for the injury they had done me, with the promise that they would carry my things back to the station, free of expense, and restore all my scholars, as soon as I would return to demand them.

I replied, that I had learned by sad experience to distrust all their promises, and that if they really wished to treat with me about returning to them, they must give some more substantial proof of their penitence for the past, and good intentions for the future, than mere words. In short, they must pay me four bullocks for the outrage which they had committed against me. This demand was made with the concurrence of the other members of the mission, as the best means of preventing the repetition of the injury from which we now suffer.

Sunday, Dec. 10th.—So much excitement still prevails, that few persons have ventured to attend religious services to-day in the colony. A mere handful of people assembled on the Cape. At Mt. Vaughan I joined the members of our mission in public worship, and heard a sermon from the Rev. J. Smith. I found that the school there was not broken up, as had been reported. The brethren appeared much fatigued by keeping watch, as they deem it necessary to do, in view of threatened hostilities from the Bushmen. How far their apprehensions of an attack on Mt. Vaughan are well founded it is impossible to say. The prospect of plunder certainly presents a strong inducement to the hungry, enraged Bushmen, to make it.

Tuesday, Dec. 12th.—Considerable anxiety has prevailed in the colony to-day, in consequence of a turn-out of the native soldiers. The occasion of this I am inclined to think was the discharge of a rocket by the colonists last night on the Cape, which was construed by the ignorant natives into a hostile demonstration, designed to intimidate them. The display of the natives to-day was designed to show off *their* strength, and to make the impression upon the colonists that they were not afraid.

The general appearance of the natives since the palaver was professedly settled by the commodore, has been peaceable. Some trade has been brought in, and there is no show of hostile intentions. Still with a knowledge of the late intentions of this people, and past experience of their perfidy, a volcano may be ready to burst under apparently the calmest surface. The colonists know this, and are wisely on the alert.

Some information communicated to me this afternoon by a native in whom I have great confidence, proves this view to be too well sustained. He stated, that the great object of the late council, was to unite the Grebo tribe in a war against the colony, *including Americans of all descriptions*. That he was present when all the grievances received from the colony by the natives, since it was planted, were enumerated and declared to be justifiable cause for war. Some persons proposed to begin hostilities at once by sending out into the interior and killing a colonist located as a teacher in the Grebo country, by the Methodist mission. When this proposition was overuled, trade was made the pretext for exciting hostilities.

I asked him what was the design of all this. Did they wish or expect to exterminate the colonists. He said by no means. *They wished to subdue them*, or make them afraid of them (the natives.) I asked him if he thought there would be any danger of an outbreak while the men-of-war were near. He thought not, but advised me for the time being to look out for myself, "*and call no man friend!*"

Sunday, Dec. 17th.—Passed this morning with Mrs. Payne at Mt. Vaughan, where I preached from Exodus xiv. 13—"Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord." I met there six native boys and one girl, who had followed us from Cavalla, on learning that we were at Cape Palmas. Some of these went to Taboo, while our difficulties continued at Cavalla, but on hearing that the prohibition to their returning to school was withdrawn, came immediately at Mt. Vaughan.

Wednesday, Dec. 20th.—To-day Commodore Perry, with three vessels, returned to Bereby, having burned seven towns, and killed, according to report, from eight to twelve natives. The commodore thinking no doubt that his success there had sufficiently intimidated the surrounding tribes, settled the difficulties with the Babo and Plabo towns, supposed to be implicated in the affair of the "Mary Carver," by making treaties with them. The way is therefore open for the re-occupation of the stations at Rockboukah and Taboo, as soon as laborers can be procured.

This afternoon ten men came from Cavalla, to bring me three bullocks, having brought one a few days ago, thus completing the number required of them to "set" our palaver. I had heard, however, from very good authority, that these bullocks were taken from the family of my interpreter, as a fine upon him for having taken off my letter to the trading vessel, which, as before stated, was the innocent cause of our difficulties! I told

the people that I could not therefore receive the bullocks until I could send and ascertain the truth of this report, since, if true, I could have nothing to do with them.

Friday, Dec. 22d.—Having ascertained in a satisfactory manner that the bullocks were taken from my interpreter's family, and that the people threatened moreover, in case these were returned, and they had to pay their own, they would expel that family from their community, I concluded to send back the bullocks this morning to the people, with the message, that I wanted no more bullocks, but wished to remove my remaining things from the station. I am forced to this last alternative, from a conviction that there seemed little probability of my doing good amongst a people who could so wantonly injure me, and then, so far from making any reparation, are evidently determined to persevere in their iniquitous measures. I feel too, that it would be wrong to subject an innocent family to the calamity threatened to that of my interpreter by their enraged countrymen. Painful, therefore, as is the thought, it would appear necessary for me to sever my connexion with Cavalla.

Sunday, Dec. 24th.—I spent to-day at Mt. Vaughan, and brothers Smith and Hazlehurst being too unwell to attend church, I officiated morning and afternoon. On the latter occasion I addressed about 60 mission children, collected together from its various stations. It was extremely gratifying to meet so many in view of their having been lately scattered abroad. I felt great cause for gratitude and encouragement, that such a number of my little flock should have followed me, and indeed that all present gave such satisfactory evidence of their attachment to the mission, as was manifested by their assembling together at this time. In concluding my remarks, I addressed first the Christians, and after alluding to our late trials, asked them if they were still resolved to persevere in their Christian course. They all gave a hearty response in the affirmative. I then spoke to the children collectively, reminded them of the late efforts of their people to break up the schools, and our unchanging purpose to impart to them the blessings of education and religion, and appealed to them to know if they were determined to co-operate with us, and if they were, to rise up. Instantly every child stood up, in the great majority of cases, I doubt not, in obedience to the spontaneous impulses of their hearts.

Monday, Christmas Day.—Preached at Mt. Vaughan, to a full congregation, composed, however, chiefly of our scholars, and mission families. Brother Hazlehurst, though unable to preach, administered the communion.

I was cheered to find amongst those who kneeled to receive the memorials of a Saviour's love, ten of the little flock which God had given me from amongst the heathen. One other had remained at the house to wait on Mr. Smith, who is quite sick. Only two are left amongst their people. But these are my most attached, and consistent Christians, who though now forced by their parents to remain at home, will, I doubt not, follow me, if at last I am not permitted to return to them.

Tuesday, Dec. 26th.—To-day attended what was designed to be the annual examination of all the mission schools at Mt. Vaughan. Had all our scholars been present, it would have been more numerous than any previous one. In consequence of our late difficulties, however, the number assembled for examination was only sixty-two. For this number

however, at such a time, and giving so much evidence of interest and progress in their studies, we could not but "thank God and take courage."

Thursday, January 4th.—To-day another deputation was sent to me from Cavalla, consisting of one of the old men, the head of the Sedibo, and some others. It appears from their statement that the person by whom I sent back the bullocks made the impression upon the people, that I was unwilling under any circumstances to return to them. They had been sent, they said, to beg me to reconsider the matter. I told them that I was willing to return to them as soon as they should manifest such a state of mind as would render it of any use to do so. That their fining my interpreter's family on my account, to obtain bullocks to send to me, showed that their feelings were still unkind towards me. But that if the *Cavalla people* were willing to pay the bullocks, I would return. This the mission insisted upon, as the only satisfactory evidence they could give of the regret for maltreating me, and their sincerity in begging me to return.

They appeared to receive my remarks in good part, and departed.

Friday, January 5th.—To-day Governor Russwurm settled the "palaver" with the Bushmen by paying them for their people who were shot. This is cause for devout gratitude to Almighty God, both from missionaries and the colony, as by it tranquility is once more restored, and all are enabled to pursue the objects for which they have come to this country.

Cape Palmas, January 11th, 1844.—After remaining here for five weeks, in a state of suspense as to what course we ought to take, there seems now a fair prospect of things being settled in such a satisfactory manner at Cavalla as to justify our speedy return thither. I learned yesterday from a man who has been friendly to us in all our difficulties there, that the people had become very uneasy lest they should lose me altogether, in consequence of having learned that I had made a visit to Rocktown and Fishtown, and that this induced them to send the last deputation. When that deputation returned, there was no objection whatever made to paying in the manner required. Two of the bullocks have been collected, and the people are only waiting to get two more, to bring them up and "set the palaver." A great reaction, it is said, has taken place, and the Sedibo (the movers of all our trouble) are everywhere denounced amongst the people.

Now that the excitement connected with our late difficulties has passed away, and we are enabled to take a calm and dispassionate view of the circumstances attending them, much reason is seen for hoping that it will result in good to the cause in which we are engaged. The providential arrival of the squadron, just at the moment when the natives appeared to be intent upon a general outbreak, not only put an end to that, but will prevent the recurrence of similar ones. The prompt assistance rendered my family in the hour of danger, must leave the impression upon the natives, that missionaries may have protection when they choose to claim it and prevent those acts of violence (generally the work of a few leading evil spirits,) which make an appeal for such protection necessary. The fact, too, that I refused to return to a people who persecuted me, and put the gospel away from them, until they retract their conduct and give pledges that it shall not be repeated, will make the natives at all our stations more careful to restrain the few who would injure their country so far as to deprive it of our services. That may be the happy result, and that God in this case may

"make the wrath of man to praise him," and "in all things be glorified," is my constant prayer!

The committee will be gratified to learn, that Mrs. Payne and myself are in the enjoyment of good health. Messrs. Smith and Hazlehurst have lately had attacks of intermittent, but are now recovered from them. The health of the other members of the mission is good.

CONFUSION AMONG THE ABOLITIONISTS.

At the anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in New York on Tuesday, the greatest excitement and uproar prevailed. A speech having been delivered by Mr. A. Ballou, of Massachusetts, against the use of any other means of advancing their objects but that of moral power, the following ludicrous and laughable scene is reported by the Republic to have ensued.—*Sun*.

The Rev. Charles M. Dennison, of Boston, next took the platform. He contended that slavery was a moral and political evil, upheld by the law, and that necessarily the law must be called in to support it. In calling in the aid of the law, he said there was a weapon better than the bayonet, and that was the ballot box.—(Cheers and hisses.) Yes, this was the moral power, and on no account would he ever consent to part with it in the cause of slavery.—(Applause and hisses.) The power of the ballot box was now the "cloud, not bigger than the man's hand," but the day is fast coming when it shall overspread the moral and political sky, and with the rush of the whirlwind drive slavery from the land.—(Cheers.)

He regarded the views propounded by Mr. Ballou as day-visions from Hopedale.—(Loud hisses and cheers.) For himself he felt satisfied that the friends of Abolition must take society as it is, and reform the existing evils by the means which God had placed at their disposal. Slavery was a great evil, and had grown up with the institutions of the country—it was interwoven with the very texture of political power, and political action alone must remove it.—(Loud hisses and cheers.) Yes, political action alone can remove it. We must carry our principles to the ballot box, and there enter our protest.—(Loud hisses.) He believed that it was morally impossible to reform this world by moral suasion alone. The tares must grow up with the wheat, until the day of harvest arrives. He would entreat, persuade, advise: and when all failed, he would resort to political power to break what he could not bend. (Hisses and cheers.) He would not resort to political power until the very last refuge, under the law of God. He would proceed by virtue of his political rights to wage a war, not with the bayonet, but with that mighty instrument of God—the ballot-box. (Tremendous hissing and loud applause from all parts of the room.)

He then took up Henry Clay, and handled him rather severely. This great and illustrious statesman (said he) had discovered that he did not care for the influence of the anti-slavery party so long as they confined their efforts to tracts and prayer meetings; but when he saw them approach the ballot box he trembled on the floor of the Senate House. (Cheers.) And well he might; for then he could see the hand-writing on the wall of Ashland, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." (Hisses and cheers, and uproar.) He did not mean anything disrespectful to the man,

but to the principles which he supported. After a long review of the several branches of moral influences enumerated by Ballou, he concluded (amid a storm of the most violent hisses and wild uproar,) with these words: "Who, then, shall we follow, the Lord Jesus Christ, or Adin Ballou, of Hopedale?" The scene which followed baffled all description—it exceeded any exhibition of feeling we have ever witnessed in a political assemblage.

When at length silence was obtained, the President took possession of the platform, and for several minutes he denounced the last speaker in the most violent and strong terms. What better exemplification could the meeting have had of the fact that the platform was free, than the exhibition they just witnessed. And was the man who had made the religion of Jesus Christ a political engine associated with the American ballot-box. (Hisses, hisses.) It is the man whom rallied with the priesthood, to put down and gag our female friends, and to declare that their voice should not be heard in our meetings. (Hundreds hissing and stamping on the floor.) This was the man who had dared to come here and address this meeting. He has been heard freely and to his heart's content, but never was there an instance of great audacity. (Several voices, never.) He, the President, asked whether any but a recreant priest, a wolf in sheep's clothing would have dared to do this. (A violent opposition from the friends of Garrison and Dennison.) In the name of every slave mother, he pronounced that man a Benedict Arnold. (Increased confusion, shouts, "No." "Yes.") In the name of God, I put upon his forehead the brand of Apostate (the uproar exceeds description,) to the cause of the American slave—

Mr. Dennison, jumping upon the forum, shouted out at the top of his voice—"My friends, I can only say, I am alive yet." (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Garrison—My friends, this is a free meeting, and we can afford to give the Benedict Arnold party ten to one. (Shouts of "yes, yes," "thank you, we don't want the odds.")

Loud calls were made for Dennison, but Charles Burleigh had taken possession of the platform, and he refused to give it up, as his right to it was questioned. He said he had learned a lesson, new indeed to him, that the ballot box was the sword of God. (Cheers.) He had always been accustomed to read in the Bible that the sword of the spirit is the sword of God, and he was not prepared to throw away that keen weapon to take up that

"———weapon surer yet,
And better than the bayonet.

Mr. B. Continued for some time in a pleasant vein to ridicule the eulogy uttered by Mr. Dennison upon the ballot-box, as the instrument of God, and which remarks were very well received.

In Illinois, slavery exists in opposition to the law of '89. The law as it stands is powerful enough, but the will to obey the law is wanting. The opponents of abolition acknowledge that slavery is wrong—but say they, it has legal right and must be endured, notwithstanding that it is opposed to morality. Slavery existed before law; slavery was the curse of the ignorance of the law, and now should any politician dare to propose slave-

ry lawful, he would be blasted forever by the unanimous voice of the people.—(Cheers.) Even Henry Clay, the great, the chosen one of a majority of the people, (confusion) let him declare that he would extend the influence of slavery, and then see the irresistible wave which now bears him on to the capital—(hisses and cheers) see how it would as irresistibly roll back and leave him shipwrecked and in the *Clay*. (Cheers and hisses.) The Legislature is the creature of slavery—slavery is the creature of all the pro-slavery power and the use of it.

Mr. Dennison now gained the platform, somewhat calmed by the remarks of Mr. Burleigh. He regretted that the President had branded him as an apostate, but he replied in the words of the Scripture, "By their fruits you shall know them." Had he been President, he would not have branded any member of the Abolition Society as a hypocrite or an apostate. He acknowledged that while he adopted the slavery notions of William Lloyd Garrison, he did not adopt his wild, visionary theological opinions. He had suffered contumely and violence in the cause of abolition, and before this meeting he cast back the charge of apostacy upon him who made it. (Continued uproar, applause, and hisses mingled.)

Garrison, rising hastily, said, "Once there was a Benedict Arnold." (Hisses, louder than before, and great excitement.) Garrison—"You are cowards!" (Another storm of hisses.) "Yes, I call you dastards!" (Continued confusion.) A voice—"Judge not!" Garrison in a tremendous passion—"I say that whoever spoke then is a coward and dastard!" (Of the scene at this moment, it is impossible to give any description.) Garrison continuing—"I say, there was once a Benedict Arnold. (Hisses.) (Mr. Dennison jumping on the seat, shouted out at the top of his voice, "I think you are the Benedict Arnold!") A voice from the lower end of the room, "This meeting is not to be broken up by clergymen and a gagger." Another voice, "You're impudent." The uproar and excitement was tremendous—some were hissing, some were clapping their hands, some cheering, and several ladies, and male members were shouting at the top of their voices to hear the President, who finally was heard. He again charged Dennison with betraying the abolition cause, and forming another society—with taking possession of the books, stereotype plates, money, newspaper, and in short the entire property of the society. Dennison denied the truth of the charge, and after some time

Abby Kelly gained the attention of the meeting. She reiterated the charges made by the President against Dennison, and in nearly the same objectionable terms, but she was heard to the end without any other expression, but that of approbation. She reviewed the career of Garrison and Dennison at very great length.—Had it not been for the robbery, she said, by the latter of over \$12,000 of the funds of the present society, slavery would now be abolished.

A lady proposed that instead of attacking Mr. Dennison the meeting should welcome him back to their ranks. Abby Kelly did not relish this proposal, but as several voices were calling out for a "song," she was obliged to give way. Several of the vocal members sang "Come join the abolition cause."

THE anniversary of the Massachusetts State Colonization Society was held in Boston on the 29th of May, and was attended by a crowded audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen of the very highest respectability and intelligence from the city and different parts of New England. We have not yet received their ANNUAL REPORT, but we find in the Mercantile Journal of June 3, the following highly interesting account of the proceedings.

We would call special attention to the rate of mortality among the colored people of Boston as compared with the population of Liberia.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon, in the Central Church, the Rev. GEO. W. BLADGEN in the chair, in the absence of the President of the Society, Hon. WM. B. BANISTER of Newburyport. A fervent and most appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, President of Amherst College in this State. The annual report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, from whose report we learn that the Society still meets with discouragements, difficulties and obstructions in the way of its progress. The facilities for communication with the public have been diminished the past year, through the transfer of the Boston Recorder to new hands—its present proprietors deeming it inconsistent with their proposed course in relation to slavery, to publish colonization information. Attempts to muzzle the press, both secular and religious, have been made, and with some degree of success. Editors have been repeatedly threatened with a loss of subscribers if they admitted into the columns of their papers information bearing upon the subject of colonization. The case of an associate editor of a paper who was bribed to publish an article derogatory to the cause and best interests of colonization was mentioned; when the fact came to the knowledge of the editor he lost his situation. The agents of the Society, from one cause and another have been unable to fulfil their engagements—and no one, during the latter part of the year, has been engaged to visit the towns in the State to promote the objects of colonization. The Rev. Mr. PHELPS was obliged to discontinue his services in the early part of the year, in one week after commencing them, owing to the state of his health. Yet notwithstanding all these difficulties, the Society has made considerable progress.

The amount acknowledged in the African Repository as received by the Parent Society, from the State of Massachusetts, just previous to the last annual meeting, was \$1,225 67. The amount thus acknowledged since the last annual meeting is \$1,755 82—to which should be added \$74 25 expended here but not reported—making a total of \$1,830 07—being an increase of \$604 40; or more than forty-nine per cent. To this add \$440 20 collected here, but not remitted, and the amount is \$2,270 27.—The

receipts for the African Repository have been \$393 25. The Parent Society has *received* from all sources in the State \$2,223 32. Whole amount *raised* in the State, \$2,663 52. Besides, the Charlestown Colonization Society, last winter, procured subscriptions to the amount of \$150 and upwards—the collection of which has been delayed for local reasons; other subscriptions also are known to have been in progress. Formerly all the business of the Parent Society was transacted through the southern ports; now arrangements have been made to ship stores from Boston, and a vessel has been chartered for the purpose. Business to the amount of between seven and eight thousand dollars has been transacted here, and the secretary promised happy results to the cause of colonization from this fact, as the people could now see this cause in *active* operation. The advantages to the society, in a pecuniary point of view, could not be less than \$1000 for the business done.

Thomas Wallace of Kentucky, had liberated 18 slaves, on condition of their emigrating to Liberia within one year. After various lawsuits, &c., to detain them, 14 of them sailed in the brig Lime Rock from New Orleans, on the 10th of April last. Of the four remaining, one had died, one had married, and the freedom of the others had been purchased by their neighbors, and they remained in the country. An expedition sailed from New Orleans, on the 10th of March, with 93 emigrants. The whole number of emigrants sent out last year was 175, of which 164 were emancipated slaves. Another expedition is about to sail from Norfolk, Va., to carry out 50 emigrants, and many more in Virginia are waiting to go forward, but a want of funds prevents. The receipts of the Parent Society the past year, were \$32,191 61, which exceeds the receipts of the previous year \$6,193 51. The debt of the Society has been reduced upwards of \$4,000, and its credit is well established in all our commercial cities.

The report presents very full statistics of the condition of the colony of Liberia. The number of emigrants received in the colony up to September, 1843, was 4454. The deaths among the emigrants during the first year after arrival, has varied from 9 to 50 per cent., but the mortality has borne no proportion to the health of the year, at times the most deaths having occurred when the older colonists were healthiest, and *vice versa*. The average mortality among acclimated colonists for the last twelve years, was 4.20 per cent.; last three years, 3.7. Mortality among colored people in Boston, 6.66 per cent.—The number of emigrants and children resident in the colony at the close of 1843, was 2463, 654 of whom were born in Africa. 300 natives have been so much civilized as to vote at the polls. There are between 12 and 15,000 native residents on land owned by the colony and amenable to its laws. In treaty also, with the colony, 60,000. The number of churches is 23, communicants 1,483; schools, 16—scholars 562; of these 192 are of the native population. Convicted among the whole population for murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary, 17; grand larceny, 107; petty larceny, 184; other crimes, 47. Imports for two years, \$151,829; exports for the same period, \$123,694. The moral character of the colony may be judged from the fact, that nearly one half of the population are communicants. There are 353 conversions from heathenism,

The valuation of private property taken at a low rate is \$120,073, about \$250 to each family of five. Of this amount \$21,775 are employed in agriculture, and \$99,300 in commerce. In the colony there are 21,197 coffee trees; 54 acres of sugar cane; 62 acres of rice; 105 of corn; 31 acres of ground nuts; 306 acres of potatoes; and 306 acres of cassada. Missions can be extended in almost any direction from the colony. No appeal was made in the report to the friends of colonization, the facts presented, of themselves, being considered a sufficient appeal.

The Rev. Dr. CARROLL, of New York, then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cause of African Colonization originated in a spirit, and is founded on great principles, which will ensure stability and ultimate triumph, and that all the recent facts in its history tend to confirm this opinion.

This resolution the reverend gentleman supported in one of the ablest and most forcible speeches we ever listened to. It was delivered in eloquent and glowing language, and completely enchained the attention of the large audience present. We regret that our limits forbid our reporting it at length. The resolution was adopted.

After Dr. Carroll had taken his seat, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY made a few remarks, and then introduced to the assembly Gov. ROBERTS of Liberia. This gentleman is a mulatto, with a highly intelligent countenance, and expressive eye, betokening him a man of talent, upon which the responsibilities of the Government of the colony may be safely devolved. He emigrated to Liberia from the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., when a boy, and received his education there, and may be considered of colony culture and growth. As such his appearance and remarks spoke well for Liberia. We shall give such of Gov. Robert's remarks as we think will prove interesting to our readers, but they will form no immediate connection one with the other, as much of the information was elicited through the medium of questions, individuals of the audience asking such questions as they deemed proper.

The Governor thanked the Society for sending him to Liberia, and said ninety-nine-hundredths of the emigrants would do the same. The establishment of the Colony of Liberia had broken up the slave-trade along 100 miles of sea-coast. Where Monrovia now stands was formerly a great slave mart, and an old woman, a chief, residing only six miles from the town, had never visited it as it had ruined her business. The only difficulties with the natives arise from the opposition of the colonists to the slave-trade. They wish to purchase about 130 miles of coast to break up other slave factories within their limits. There are in the colony, primary schools, and schools of a higher order, but they are not conducted so well as they should be, from a want of competent teachers. Colony governed on much the same principles as the United States. Governor appointed by the Colonization Society, all subordinate officers by the Legislative Council elected by the people. There are four Courts—a Court of Quarter Sessions for civil cases, a Superior Court for criminal cases, a Supreme Court, and a Justice's Court. The influence of the

colony on christianity is very great. Commerce of the colony is improving. The Governor read from the Collector's return of the port of Monrovia alone—there are *four* ports in Liberia. Imports for *one quarter*, ending 21st March last, \$16,000. Exports for the same time, \$13,068 87. British struggling to get a foothold in the colony to secure trade; more especially of that part of the coast which the colony wishes to purchase, about 130 miles, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; estimated expense of purchase, \$20,000. Coast extends back from 20 to 40 miles; camwood and palm oil very abundant. The Governor thought population would engage extensively in business if capital was easily obtained. The suppression of the slave-trade increased the business of the colony, as the natives were obliged to turn their attention to other modes of living than by the capture of persons to be sold as slaves. Monrovia contains about 50 stone buildings, 200 wooden buildings, and as many native buildings of bamboo. It has three churches, a Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist. The Methodist is built of stone, 60 by 40 feet; the Baptist is 40 feet square; the Presbyterian, 40 by 30 feet. The Presbyterian church has between 40 and 50 members, the Methodist upwards of 200, the Baptist about the same number. Monrovia has 8 vessels, Bassa 2, Greenville 1, built in the colony. There are others owned in the colony, built abroad. The trade extends along about 650 miles of coast.

The Governor did not think five persons who had been there a year would return; he would not; could live better, easier and cheaper there, than in the United States. An agent visited Liberia from Jamaica, to induce emigrants to go there. After a long stay, he could induce only eight to go. British officers had said to the colonists, the United States do nothing for you—come under British protection, and you will get all you want. No, say the colonists, we wish not British laws; we would remain as we are. There are but two places in Monrovia where ardent spirits are sold—*none sold on Sunday*. Only one person in jail when the Governor left. To be qualified as a voter, a person must reside two years in the colony, be of good moral character, and adopt American dress and speak the English language. Sabbath is most religiously observed. Many of the productions of the colony grow spontaneously; few articles require cultivation, and they but little. Thirty bushels of ginger have been raised on one acre of ground. Mahometans are sending missionaries to the tribes in the vicinity of the colony, to counteract the influence of the colonial ministers. The Mahometans are induced to do this, because the tribes are disposed to give up their idol worship. There are only *six whites* in Liberia proper.

After the Governor took his seat, the Rev. Mr. Eddy of New Jersey, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the statements of Governor Roberts, respecting the Colony of Liberia, are honorable to the cause of colonization, and encourage its friends to renewed efforts in its behalf.

After the public exercises closed, there was an election of officers for the ensuing year.

A highly important meeting of the friends of colonization was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 3d June, which has been followed by the most happy results. The Journal of Commerce of the 4th, gives the following account of the proceedings.

N. Y. STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A very large and interesting meeting, in behalf of this Society, was held last evening at the Tabernacle. Rev. Mr. Burns, a colored missionary of Liberia, originally from Greene county, in this State, said that he had been ten years in Liberia—that he loved the missionary work, and had come to this country the better to qualify himself for it. He had carefully observed all the interests and moral influences of the colony, and could truly say, that it was advancing rapidly as we could expect, though not as rapidly as we might desire: that the Sabbath was well observed, the people generally attending church, and the children the Sabbath school; that profane swearing was almost unknown, and considered very disgraceful; and that drinking to excess was equally uncommon, and looked upon with abhorrence. He remarked, also, that the surrounding tribes had entire confidence in the colony. If they can get within the limits of the Colonial Government, or have its protection, they feel perfectly secure; and they are very anxious to have their children come to the schools. In conclusion he said, if he were worth a million and could select his place of residence, he would choose to *be a man* in Liberia, and have the satisfaction of doing something to elevate his race.

Governor Roberts, a slightly colored gentleman of good appearance, being introduced, made some interesting statements, respecting an exploring tour he had recently made, in connexion with two or three white persons, and a number of colonists, into the interior, with a view to commercial alliances, and to ascertain the prospects of missionary settlements among the people. Leaving Cape Palmas, they ascended the St. Paul river. After three days they reached the Island of Jebby. Its inhabitants generally speak English. Some of them had been to school in the colony, which enabled them to teach others. The old chief seemed very happy to see "white men," as they every where denominated those from America. He was surprised to find at Yando's town, two hundred miles from the colony, the English language also spoken, and a christian female who had been instructed in Liberia; and Yando himself very desirous to have schools and missionaries, for which he was ready to make abundant provision. Still farther up the river, they found that Ballasada, who had formerly been to the colony for a teacher, had built a church and a school-house, and was anxiously waiting for instructors. Indeed, it was not uncommon for persons to come from the interior to beg that schools might be established among them. In the course of their return, they found at Ashmun's town, seventy miles from the colony, people from all parts of the country who had come for purposes of trade, and among them a man bringing two sons to the colony, to place them under the care of Mr. Wilson, who happened to be attached to our exploring party, and had along with him another son of the same man, whom we had taken, supposing he might be needed as interpreter.

Governor Roberts said the Liberians were a laborious, active people; a church-going people; a temperance people; that it was *not true* that they were discontented and would return if they could enjoy here the privileges of citizens. To disprove this assertion, he said the British Government not long since, sent an agent from Jamaica to persuade the colonists to remove there; but after all his efforts to induce them, he could procure only eight persons—one of whom was an old woman, a hundred years of age; another sixty, and two others children. The Governor also remarked, that the colony, with its well-organized government, was very serviceable in settling differences between the chiefs of the surrounding tribes, and thus preventing war, plunder and bloodshed.

He was succeeded by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Carroll, in his characteristic style of glowing and pungent eloquence. He said if he could be made to believe that the Society was not engaged in a great missionary work, he would have nothing to do with it—that facts spoke loudly on this subject—that there were in the colony 1474 members of the church, in a population of about 3000, a greater proportion, perhaps, than in any other community on the globe. And besides there were from 10 to 14,000 natives in the neighborhood, that bore very much the same relation to the colony and the church, that those who attend public worship in christendom do to professors of religion;—That the great hope of christianizing and civilizing Africa lay in the success of this enterprise, that the continued and unparelled mortality among the white missionaries in Africa, clearly indicated the will of Providence in this respect; that notwithstanding the virulent and unaccountable opposition the Society had met with, it was sustained by Heaven, and gave every indication of ultimate triumph. The Dr. spoke in strong terms of the inconsistency of those who profess such deep sympathy for two and a half millions of our degraded, oppressed brethren in this country, surrounded by the light of life, (though indeed it shines too dimly upon them,) while they seem utterly regardless of the miserable condition of 120 millions of the same race, living in the deepest darkness of Paganism, without scarcely a ray of light or hope, literally devouring one another, sacrificing to devils, and sinking into that deeper darkness, the final portion of “idolaters” and of all “the nations that forget God.”

He remarked, also, that the generous protection and aid now afforded by the British and American Governments, furnished new and cheering ground for encouragement—that the Society had never enjoyed such facilities for prosecuting their designs as at present;—that they had so extended their territory as to possess abundant harbors and security for their commerce; and the additional extent of coast they hoped soon to acquire, and people with freemen, through the increasing liberality of the christian public, would more effectually prevent the slave trade, than the united thunder of American and British cannon.

The Doctor was followed by an eloquent address from Rev. Mr. Winans, of Mississippi.

Most of the papers of the city contained reports of the meeting, showing that the impression made was most powerful.

The following is taken from the Evening Express:

COLONIZATION MEETING.

We were gratified, on entering the Tabernacle in Broadway, last night, to see a very large and respectable audience convened for the purpose of gathering information as to the young Colony of Liberia, in Africa, and learning what measure of success had followed the efforts of the Colonization Society of this State to improve the condition of the colored population. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., President of the Society, was in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols opened the meeting with a very appropriate and impressive prayer. A number of speakers followed. The two addresses which especially interested (and they did both interest and instruct) the audience, were those delivered by Francis Burns, a colored person who was sent from this city to Liberia about three years ago, and who has now returned with the view of receiving ordination, and Gov. Roberts, (colored,) the presiding officer in the colony.

The remarks of Francis Burns were made in a very modest, yet firm and intelligent manner. He spoke highly of the colony, of the church-going character of the people, their freedom from the vices of swearing, intemperance, &c. He furnished some very interesting anecdotes touching the conversion to christianity of a number of the natives through the instrumentality of the missionaries in the colony. He articulates distinctly, speaks freely, and had altogether a happy style of communication. There is no doubt that he is an invaluable auxiliary in Liberia to the cause of colonization.

Gov. Roberts has not been accustomed to speaking in public, and was considerably embarrassed throughout his address. The matter with which he furnished his audience, however, far more than atoned for the manner. He illustrated the good which the colony had accomplished among the natives. He described a tour which he had made some time ago into the interior, in which he was accompanied by interpreters and others, and declared his surprise when he found in the various towns through which he passed, no need for his interpreters at all,—numbers of the natives speaking the English language quite intelligibly.

Dr. Carroll and others dwelt at length upon the prospects and success of the cause.

Rev. Mr. Winans and several other members of the Methodist Episcopal Conference were seated close to the speaker.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

COLONIZATION BOARD.

A full meeting of the board of the New York Colonization Society was held yesterday afternoon. A number of the friends of the cause were also present, we presume from the announcement in the public papers that Governor Roberts, from Liberia, was to meet the board.

The president of the society having been detained beyond the appointed hour for the meeting, Samuel A. Foot, Esq., was called to the chair. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Foot introduced the Governor to the board, remarking that it gave him great pleasure to say that, since the death of the lamented

The meeting last evening was one of much interest, and, so far as we could judge, every one present left it more in favor of colonization than at any former period.

Governor Roberts leaves this city for Boston in a few days, and immediately after his return, a public meeting will be held in this city, which he will attend.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION SAILED FOR LIBERIA.

THE splendid ship Virginia, chartered for the purpose, sailed from Norfolk, Va., on the 14th ult., with FIFTY-EIGHT emigrants on board, destined to their home in the colony. They are a first rate company of people, well supplied with every thing necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. The bare outfit of one company of twenty-two of them cost upwards of eighteen hundred dollars. They were liberated by the will of the late Hardinia M. Burnley, of Hanover Co., Va., and well provided for—and have been under the management of John H. Steger, Esq., who has acted a most liberal part toward them. He also liberated one of his own best servants that she might accompany her husband who was one of the above number.

Four others were from Richmond, Va. They were liberated by Mrs. Sarah Brooke, to whom they were left by her sister, Mrs. Catharine Ellis, deceased, with the request that she would send them to Africa. She also made a bequest to the Female Colonization Society, which, however, was void, the said Society not being incorporated. These people have been under the care of John B. Young, Esq., of Richmond, who deserves much praise for the interest which he has shown in their welfare.

One was from Fredericksburg, a young man of fine appearance and good character, liberated by Mrs. Mary B. Blackford. It is no more than justice to Mrs. B., a firm and long-tried friend of colonization, to say that she has had Abram under a course of preparation for years, and has devoted much care and attention to his education. We doubt not he will make a valuable citizen, and be a lasting credit to her generosity, and a blessing to his race.

Seven of them were from Washington Co., D. C., liberated by our fellow citizen Wm. G. Sanders, Esq., and provided with tools, clothing, and furniture, requisite to their comfort in commencing life in a new country.

Eighteen of them were from St. Charles, Mo., having been liberated by the will of the late Thomas Lindsay, and provided with a very expensive outfit under the direction of G. C. Sibley, Esq. As an evidence of their good character and industrious habits it is worthy of remark that they have been waiting at Norfolk since the first of May, during which time they have supported themselves by their labor, and have gained the respect of the good citizens of that borough.

Three of them were from Nansemond Co., Va., liberated for the purpose by will of the late Mr. Kelly, having for sometime been under the direction of Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., of Suffolk, and hired out for their own benefit. They are able-bodied young men, and took some money with them.

One was from Augusta Co., Va. He has purchased himself, and has been very anxious to purchase his wife; but from some cause he could not secure her. He leaves her behind, intending, if life and health are spared, to return for her as soon as he can command the necessary means.

One was a free man from Smithfield, N. C., who has been anxious to see the colony for himself. He paid his own passage out; and if he is pleased with the place and his prospects there, will return or send over for his family.

It has been said that where slaves are liberated to be sent to the colony, their masters are governed by selfish purposes: that none are set free unless they are old and worthless, or young and vicious, and then, only to get clear of the trouble and expense of keeping them. If there is any body silly enough to believe this, we most ardently wish that such person could have been with us in Norfolk and seen this company of emigrants! It would most undoubtedly have brought them to their senses, and have impressed them with a sense of the benevolent and philanthropic feelings of those southerners who are seeking the removal to Africa of the colored race!

We are much indebted to Messrs. Soutter & Bell of Norfolk, and the Rev. James Stratton of Portsmouth, Va., for their council and assistance in fitting out this expedition.

Gov. ROBERTS and family spent a few days in this city about the 20th ult., on his way to Richmond and Petersburg. His stay was so short that no opportunity was offered for holding a public meeting—but he was waited on by many of our citizens to whom he gave the most satisfactory accounts of our colonial affairs:—and who were most favorably impressed with his high moral worth, as a specimen of the character and talents which may be developed under the benign influences of the colony. He may be considered as the first fruits of Liberian education. He while in this city was introduced to the President of the U. S. and the heads of Departments who received him with great respect and was much interested in his statements relative to the prospects of the colony.

The Gov. is anxious to leave again for home about the last of August.

AGENT IN KENTUCKY.

Our indefatigable friend and fellow laborer in Africa's welfare, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, having consented to leave Pennsylvania, his successful field of labor, is now prosecuting an agency in Kentucky. And we earnestly hope our friends will rally anew under his eloquent appeals. No man is better qualified than he to plead this cause. Having resided in the colony for several years, he is perfectly familiar with every interest there. He is all enthusiasm in the noble cause. And none we are sure can listen to his candid statements, his forcible arguments, and his flowing eloquence and not be moved thereby.

We find the following notice of his efforts in the *Protestant and Herald*, of Louisville:

"COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We are pleased to learn that the indefatigable agent of the Colonization Society, the Rev. Mr. Pinney, formerly of Africa, is now on a tour through this State endeavoring to arouse the energies of the friends of that institution. We had the pleasure of listening to his excellent address before the General Assembly, and take great pleasure in recommending him and his cause to the favorable notice of the Christian public. That Society is now in great need of funds, and we sincerely hope the friends will contribute liberally to its aid."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From 20th April, to 20th June, 1844.

MAINE.

Bath, Auxiliary Col. Society, per Jon. Hyde, Tr.,	72 00
Portland, A lady, to aid in removing the ten slaves of a clergyman in Va.,	5 00
By Capt. Barker, Agent:	
Bangor, Geo. W. Pickering, \$8 50, E. F. Duren, 50 cts.,	9 00
Gardiner, B. H. Gardiner,	5 00
Portland, Mr. Haines,	2 00
Brunswick, Prof. T. C. Upham, \$2, Prof. A. H. Packard, \$2,	
Pres't L. Woods, \$1, E. Everett \$1,	6 00
Freeport, Nye & Harrington, \$10, John A. Hyde, \$2,	12 00
North Yarmouth, Samuel Sweetser, \$2, Dea. Thos. Chase, \$1,	
Rev. Caleb Hobart, \$5, first payment towards life-membership, Dr. Osgood, 50 cts,	8 50
Hallowell, Rev. Mr. Cole,	2 00
	<hr/> 121 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Great Barrington, Miss Sarah Kellogg, balance on life-membership,	15 00
Boston, Collected by Rev. Wm. McLean in merchandize, viz:	
C. H., Hardware, G. es, \$20, D. C. Domestics, \$20, D. E., Clothing, \$25, D. & D., Groceries, \$5, Hats & Caps,	
\$10, K. C.,	160 00
	<hr/> 175 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport, B. H. Gardiner, jr., an. sub., by Capt. Barker, - 10 00

NEW YORK.

Sag Harbor, Wm. B. Sleight, Esq., to constitute himself a life-member of A. C. S., \$30, E. Mulford, balance do. do., \$20, Wm. Cooper, balance on life-membership, \$15, Corn's, Sleight, and Col. S. Hunting, each \$10, Chs. F. Dearing, \$5, - 90 00
Albany, Daniel Fry, Esq., in part to constitute himself a life-member of the A. C. S., \$10, Thos. McMullen, do. do., \$10 20 00
Durham, Rev. T. Williston, \$1, L. Hays, 50 cts., L. Strong, 50 cts., - 2 00
 112 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City, District Col. & Civil. Society, per James Adams Tr., balance pledged in Jan., - 300 00
Washington County, Wm. G. Sanders, Esq., towards defraying the expenses of seven slaves liberated by him to be sent to the colony, - 200 00
 500 00

VIRGINIA.

Kanawha Salines, Aux. Col. Society, per Lewis Ruffner, Esq., Tr. 41 87
Big Lick, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, an. sub., - 10 00
King George Co., Younger Johnson, Esq., an. sub., per S. Shinn, Esq., - 10 00
Bremo, John H. Cocke, jr. an. sub., per John H. Cocke, Esq., - 100 00
Richmond, John H. Steger, Esq., executor of Hardenia M. Burnley deceased, for transportation and support of 22 slaves left by her, \$1,280 00, John B. Young, Esq., agent of Mrs. Sarah Brooke, for transportation and support of 4 persons made free by her \$235, - 1,515 00
Nansemond Co., Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., executor for the transportation and support of 3 persons, - 195 00
Norfolk, Cornelius K. Stribling, U. S. N., per Mrs. Stribling, - 20 00
Portsmouth, Collection in the Methodist Church, by Rev. Mr. Crowder, - 16 00
 1,907 87

NORTH CAROLINA.

Smithfield, Matthias Freeman, his own passage to visit the colony, - 29 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, E. L. Kerrison, dry goods as per invoice - 88 41
Eindo, Rev. Wm. R. Hemphill, double his an. sub., - 20 00
 108 41

MISSISSIPPI.

Centreville, G. E. Beasley, John Whitaker, F. Buckner, (\$2 for the Rep.) H. Cage, & A. Cage, \$5 each by Rev. W. Winans, D. D., - 25 00
 25 00

MISSOURI.

St. Charles, G. C. Sibley, executor of Thos. Lindsay deceased, towards the passage and support of eighteen persons left by him to be sent to the colony, - 650 00
 650 00

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Wm. Miller, Esq., 3d., 4th. & last payments on sub., of

\$500, \$150, Ladies Aux. Col. Society, per Miss Mary Ann McNutt, \$90,		
<i>Salvisa</i> , Rev. Thos. Clelland, D. D., J. J. McAfee, \$5 each,	240 00	
Rev. Nath'l. Harris, per Wright & Summerset, of Cincinnati, Ohio, \$5,	15 00	255 00
O H I O.		
<i>Marietta</i> , Rev. Joel Lindsley, D. D.,	2 00	2 00
Total Contributions,		\$2,895 78

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>Hallowell</i> , H. Tupper, Esq., to 1st August 1849, \$10.		
Chs. Vaughan, Esq., to 1st Jan., '46, \$5. <i>Minot</i> , Jas. E. Washburn, to 1 May '45, \$2.	17 00	
<i>Bangor</i> , Geo. W. Pickering, for '44, \$1 50, Abner Taylor, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Hallowell</i> , John Merrick, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3, Calvin Spalding, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3, Andrew Masters, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3, C. L. Grant, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3, Dr. John Hubbard, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Gardiner</i> , John Plaisted, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3. <i>Brunswick</i> , Prof. Thos. C. Upham, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3. <i>Freeport</i> , Nye & Harrington, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3, Dr. John A. Hyde, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3. <i>North Yarmouth</i> , A. H. Weld, for '41, \$2, Wm. Buxton, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3, Mrs. Dorcas Blanchard, to 1 Jan., '45, \$3.	36 50	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Francistown</i> , Hon. Titus Brown, to 1 Jan., '45,	4 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Springfield</i> , Edmond Palmer, Simon Smith, Elijah Blake, Rev. Dr. Tenney, each \$1 50 for '44. <i>Charlestown</i> , Alfred Carleton, and James Adams, \$1 50 each, for '44.	9 00	
NEW YORK.— <i>Keeseville</i> , Oliver Keese, Thos. Tomlinson, each \$4 75 to June '44. <i>New York City</i> , C. S. Woodhull, Esq., for '44, \$1 50.	11 00	
MARYLAND.— <i>Clear Spring</i> , Rev. S. Peterkin, to 1 Jan., '44, \$4 50.	4 50	
MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Centreville</i> , F. Buckner, for '43,	2 00	
KENTUCKY.— <i>Harrodsburg</i> , W. Thompson, \$3 to 1 Jan., '44, Mrs. Thompson, \$4 50 to 1 Jan., '45. <i>Nicholasville</i> , Maj. D. B. Price, \$6 to 1 Jan., '44. <i>New Liberty</i> , Dr. L. Martin, \$4 75 to 1 Jan., '44. <i>Lexington</i> , Rev. J. Wood, \$1 50 to 1 Jan., '45. Collected by J. H. Stevenson, Esq.	19 75	
OHIO.— <i>Ashtabula</i> , Samuel Whepley, to 1 Jan., '44, \$2. <i>Hillsboro</i> , Samuel Linn, to 1 Jan., '45, \$2. <i>Amherst</i> , Eliphalet Redington, to 1 Jan., '44, \$3.	7 00	
Total Repository,		110 75
Total,		\$4,006 53

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1844.

[NO. 8.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the able Report of the **NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY**. They cannot fail to perceive in it sound judgment, forcible reasoning and unanswerable argument. It is written in Dr. Carroll's most felicitous style and with his usual point and pungency. We need not therefore ask for it a perusal by the friends of Colonization. They will find in it a rich treat for both intellect and heart. But we will ask them when they have read it to hand it to their friends and ask them to read—and to give it a general circulation.

REPORT.

In presenting to the Society this their Annual Report, the Board of Managers regard it as alike their duty and their privilege to acknowledge with profound gratitude the fostering care of God, and to recognize his benignant hand in the blessings which the officers and members of the Society have enjoyed during the past year. No accents of sorrow over the decease of any of our officers need mingle in the joyous sounds of congratulation with which we hail the Society and its friends on the recurrence of this twelfth anniversary. True, the past year has not been characterized by the extended, permanent, energetic, and efficient exertions which the exigences of the Society demanded. This resulted mainly from the want of a Corresponding Secretary and General Agent; that of fice having been vacant the greater part of the year. This Society, in common with other benevolent associations for the spread of the Gospel and the furtherance of human happiness, has felt that disastrous curtailment of charitable contributions, resulting from the unexampled pecuniary perplexities of this country for some time past. But we believe that the past year has been strikingly characterized by returning confidence, and rekindling hopes in respect to the great scheme of African colonization. The friends of this scheme have had their faith and patience tried. A spirit of fierce and uncompromising hostility has persecuted this blessed cause through a course of years, and employed against it, with untiring zeal, every weapon which the subtlety and ingenuity of opponents could invent. This has led many Christian minds to a re-examination of the whole enterprise of African Colonization—to inquire into its origin, ascertain its genius, and examine its results, as far as its progress has developed

them; and the consequence has been, a re-established renovated hopes of its ultimate success and triumph; the opprobrium so gratuitously thrown upon it, has can find ground of confidence in the stability and duration enterprize from the very spirit in which it argues justice against color—it was not the desire that more securely, by the removal of the free blacks, that the price of those in bondage might be equitably of some of their number. It was not for political purposes these were not the motives; *this was not the enterprise of African Colonization originated.* The scheme this scheme was formed by the benevolent, devoted man can contemplate the workings of his holy and plan, without a subduing, an almost sublime motives, of the exalted sympathies, and the lofty and that swayed him. He yearned in Christlike sympathy for the colored man, and groaned and travailed for his religious redemption. The fire that burned in his heart and kindled in others, and he drew to him and to the cries of S. J. Mills ascended to heaven and beat high in aspirations for its success just before he to his rest in glory. Colonization originated in the tears, the hopes, and holy desires of a group of philanthropic *Christian* minds, that would not could claim them as her citizens and her sons. This work seems to have been of God, and not of the capricious jostlings of every wind of popular feeling. Faith and prayer, continued it from the first “into the good olive seed” and it in those immutable and eternal principles that secure its vitality and growth when exhortations and passed away.

The friends of this cause find a ground of success, from the *great principles* of justice.

Had the cause of African Colonization been the prejudices, and base passions of man, it would have affirmed to have done, the lapse of a short time would have been necessary to have bereft it of all its vitality. The Christian community, and consistent with the principles of justice, indeed this was the destiny, manifestly, the cause has shown a *tenacity* of principle. The elements let loose upon it in the infancy of the cause, it has maintained a successful struggle, and it has done so, simply because this scheme from the first was based upon more enduring principles of justice and equity, and more enduring principles of justice and equity, in reason and common sense, and in the principles of justice and equity. It appears to me that the cause of African Colonization, whom it aims to benefit, has been torn from a country, and the African, and the

suffering innumerable evils as the consequence of the bondage to which his ancestry have been subjected, Our fathers participated in the crime of enslaving them, enjoyed the fruits of their cheerless industry, and died without doing justice to them. We, their sons, have succeeded to their inheritance and their responsibilities. We too, even in the North, enjoy at this moment the results of the toil and tears, the exile and bondage, of the colored man. We owe a debt of *justice* to him. He has obtained a judgment against us in heaven's high chancery. We must cancel this by kind returns to him in *this* world, or take the penal consequences of our delinquency in the future.

This scheme of African Colonization proposes to make some reparation for his wrongs. It aims to restore him to his father-land, where his freedom will be something more to him than a mere *tantalizing name* for his *practical* disfranchisement of the rights—social, civil, and political—that belong to him by nature as a man. It aims to elevate him, and to do all at present possible to reinstate him in the dignity and secure to him the privileges of a freeman! Hence this cause appeals to our *instinctive sense of justice*, and brings the strong convictions of *right* to sustain its claims.

It appeals to our *HUMANITY*. Without strangely perverting the constitution which God has given us, we cannot avoid feeling a deep, and sometimes even a tragic, interest in the sorrows and sufferings of our fellow-men. It is on the supposition that the human mind naturally possesses the susceptibility of pity and kindred tender emotions, that we can account for the existence of the drama, and the influence which the representation of *fictitious* distress exerts on the populace. And perhaps it is the misfortune of the Colonization cause in these days of *morbid* sensibility that it makes its appeal to our humanity from scenes of *real* distress only. Did it create *imaginary* woes, and dress them out in the tragic habiliments of romance, and invest them with some degree of that concealment and mystery which Burke says is an element of the sublime, it would doubtless excite a much stronger temporary emotion. But from real, humble, homely, every-day suffering, our cause makes its appeal to that calm and sober humanity which is a lasting and reliable principle of our nature. We go into the veritable history of aggrieved, injured, wronged, bleeding Africa. We see her, like the Daughter of Zion, sitting in sackcloth and ashes, weeping unavailing and inconsolable tears over her despoiled and hapless children. The heartless rapacity of the white man has torn them from her palpitating bosom, and afflicted on them for centuries the aggregated ills of exile and bondage. There is no humiliation and servile submission—no hardships of unrequited, compulsory toil—no insult and indignity to unprotected weakness—no privation, wrong, and degradation of involuntary vassalage, to which the ill-starred sons and daughters of Africa have not been subjected. Their cruel destiny is one of the profoundest mysteries in the administration of God's righteous providence over our world! The condition of those who are nominally free in this country is one over which common humanity might weep. They are overshadowed by the superior intelligence of the white man, jostled out of mercantile and mechanical enterprise, and even out of the humblest department of labor, by the competition of the privileged whites. *Prac-*

from the Committee of Commerce, in which that gentleman, of neither obsolete ideas nor gullibility to be humbugged, speaks in the following terms respecting the enterprise.

[For want of room we are compelled to omit some passages in this part of the Report. They are made up mainly of *extracts* from the Report of Mr. Kennedy and the correspondence between our Government and England on the subject of Liberia, with which our readers are already familiar.]

That great and vital point on which the solicitude and the fears of the friends of Colonization have so long centred, is at length gained by the virtual commitment of two of the most powerful nations in Christendom, for the protection of the colonies of Liberia. The recent doings of the American squadron on the African coast, and the numerous treaties entered into with the native tribes within the last few months, confirm our confidence in the complete and lasting security of the colonies.

God, in the movements of his providence, has interposed lately to vindicate this cause from the charge of being unfriendly to Christian Missions. For, while one mission has been removed from Cape Palmas from political causes, two have been planted there in its stead; and Christian instruction and healthful evangelic influence are more prevalent in the colony now than at any time since its foundation. The great evangelic aspect of this enterprise, which has always been the rallying point for the prayers, hopes, and aspiration of Christians respecting Africa, has grown brighter and fuller of promise by all the recent events in the moral history of the colonies. There are 1474 members of Christian churches there—a greater number in proportion to the entire population than could be found in many parts of our own privileged country.

In reference to the observance of the Sabbath there, a witness whose testimony will not be disputed, nor suspected of partiality by any who know him, writes from Monrovia, under date of 17th January, 1844, as follows:—"And on the holy Sabbath, one cannot but observe with pleasure the manner in which that day is kept. Never in my life, in any community, have I witnessed more solemnity, more reverence, and apparently more genuine religious feeling on the Sabbath day, than I have observed in Monrovia." What an influence a community with its Sabbaths, its sanctuaries, its church members, and its intelligent Christian spirit like this, must ultimately exert on the spiritual and eternal interest and destinies of Africa! Yet the enterprise which has located such a community, and planted its institutions there, is the one which professors of religion in this country have found it to their account to traduce, or destroy confidence in it, and to endeavor to overwhelm it by an odium never attempted to be cast on the most misguided and unsuccessful efforts of modern philanthropy!! But we render devout thanks to God, whose providence has recently so signally interposed to put this cause beyond the reach of their ill-judged opposition!

Vigorous efforts have been made lately to establish primary schools, throughout the colony, and the paragraph of Governor Roberts's message to the Colonial Legislature, on this subject, would be creditable to the head and the heart of the Executive of any State in the Union. Five

hundred and sixty-two children of the colony are now receiving elementary instruction, and the number of native children sent to be taught in the arts of civilization, and in the principles of Christianity, is constantly increasing. The High School at Factory Island is still in operation, and vigorous efforts are being made to place it on a permanent foundation. Commerce and agriculture are steadily advancing; and from the recent treaties with the natives, and the recent purchase of an important line of coast, embracing some good harbors, the commercial prospects of the colony are becoming highly encouraging. That these are not mere vague assertions, the late despatches from Gov. Roberts, and the unsolicited testimony of the officers of the American squadron, on the coast of Africa, abundantly prove. To some of this testimony we must now refer for the confirmation of these statements. Capt. Mayo, of the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, says: "The people of our colony at Liberia have turned their attention to agriculture, and have succeeded beyond any thing to be reasonably expected. I am frank to say, as a Southerner and a slave-holder, I have been opposed to the Colonization Society; but I am now equally frank in saying that I advocate it, and do recommend it to all slave-holders and others as the only way of getting the blacks removed from us. Be pleased to put my name on the list of subscribers to the Colonization Society, as one of its warmest advocates." An officer of the U. S. ship *Saratoga* adds his testimony, in a letter to a friend, in the following language: "And now, by your leave, I will say something of the colony, as it appears to me, who have no particular interest in the matter. I have been often into the houses of the poor as well as the richer inhabitants—have talked with the new emigrant and the old colonists," and he then adds, as the result of his own personal observation: "Industry, economy, patience, and temperance, are indispensable here as elsewhere. Without them little can be done, but with them I do solemnly believe that the colored man is far, very far, better situated in Africa than in any part of America. I am much mistaken if one in twenty of the colonists, who have been here two years, could be induced in any way to relinquish Africa, and return to spend their lives in America." The following is his testimony respecting Gov. Roberts, the present *colored* Governor of Liberia. He is the first fruits of colonial education and training. He left here when a lad, and has risen under the generous influences of the scheme of Colonization, and the institutions of Liberia, to an eminence which renders the following but a just tribute to his worth: "In Gov. R. the colony have a man whose place cannot be supplied. I have seen him at his own table, on board ship for weeks, as a guest, presiding in court as judge, in council with the natives, and on the battle field. But I never saw him loose his self-possession for a moment. He was always dignified, gentlemanly, sensible, and firm. He is universally respected in the squadron." Dr. Lugenbeel, a gentleman of high moral worth and great discrimination, writing from Liberia since the commencement of the present year, says: "The colony is certainly in a prosperous condition at present. Since the memorable Gay-toombie war, four years ago, during the administration of the brave and noble, the beloved and lamented Buchanan, peace has reigned throughout our borders, and commerce and agriculture have been steadily progressing." "The citizens

of Liberia can and do live far more comfortably than the free colored people do in the United States." "In visiting this place, (Monrovia,) a stranger is at once struck with the remarkably neat appearance of every thing around him, and the air of cheerfulness which seems to be depicted on every countenance. A citizen of the United States, in whatever section of the Union he may reside, in visiting Liberia, will very soon find his former prejudices (if he had any) giving way. This I have seen fully exemplified in the repeated visits of the officers of the American squadron stationed here, several of whom are slave-holders from the Southern States."

Now, in view of all the facts respecting the present condition of the Colonies of Liberia—facts substantiated by separate, impartial, and unsolicited testimony, sufficient to confound and overwhelm, if it cannot convince, prejudiced skepticism itself,—may we not herald it to the world, that the great experiment of African Colonization *is triumphantly successful*? The grand problem, how to bless the neediest and most miserable quarter of the globe *is solved*, and the dawn of Africa's social, political, and religious redemption, has broken at last upon the promontories of her own sea-girt shore. And after the struggles and conflicts, the troubles and disasters, the persecutions and unrelenting hostility, which this cause has had to encounter, and over which it has at length triumphed, would it not be an unparalled and an unpardonable oversight in the philanthropy and Christian benevolence of this country, to withdraw any portion of their zeal and their patronage now, at the very moment when the buoyant hopes and brightening prospects of present success are impelling it onward to its ulterior and glorious achievements for Africa? We call upon all the friends of the colored race to rally anew to effort, to gird themselves afresh to the work, and never to relax a nerve or a muscle till the light of civilization and Christianity shall not only gild the shores, but glitter on the forests of the interior of Africa; and the song of freedom, and the shouts of salvation and praise be echoed from every mountain top, and reverberate through every valley of that vast darkened continent!

The following is an Abstract of the Treasurer's Report for the past year

DR. MOSES ALLEN *in account with* NEW-YORK STATE COL. SOCIETY. CR.

To Cash paid Sundries, . . .	\$2,333 53	By Cash Received, . . .	\$3,044 66
To Balance,	711 13		
	<hr/> \$3,044 66		

Audited, in detail, by
 SILAS BROWN, }
 G. P. DISOSWAY, } *Committee.*

The following is the list of Officers for the ensuing year:

President.

ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ.

Vice Presidents.

GARDINER SPRING, D. D.	WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER, Esq.
GEORGE SUCKLEY, Esq.	JAMES BOORMAN, Esq.
HERMAN CAMP, Esq.	JOHN N. CAMPBELL, D. D.
GEORGE DOUGLASS, Esq.	JAMES MILNOR, D. D.
HON. REUBEN H. WALWORTH,	JOHN W. HINTON, Esq.
HON. THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN,	ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, Esq.

Secretaries.

D. L. CARROLL, D. D.
 Corresponding Secretary,
 DAVID M. REESE, M. D.
 Recording Secretary,

Treasurer.

MOSES ALLEN, Esq.

Managers.

SAMUEL A. FOOTE, Esq.	HON. B. F. BUTLER.
REV. JOHN MCLEOD.	THOMAS COCK, M. D.
WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq.	WILLIAM FOREST, Esq.
G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.	HENRY SHELTON, Esq.
REV. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D.	DAVID M. REESE, M. D.
JOHN W. MULLIGAN, Esq.	HENRY SMITH, Esq.
MOSES ALLEN, Esq.	WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Esq.
REV. GEORGE POTTS, D. D.	JAMES STOKES, Esq.
REV. CHARLES G. SOMERS, D. D.	ISAAC T. SMITH, Esq.
REV. DR. THOMAS E. BOND.	D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
VALENTINE VANDEWATER, Esq.	SILAS BROWN, Esq.
REV. SPENCER H. CONE, D. D.	FRANCIS HALL, Esq.

Executive Committee.

A. G. PHELPS, Esq.	G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.
T. DEWITT, D. D.	JAMES STOKES, Esq.
MOSES ALLEN, Esq.	W. R. ALLEN, Esq.
D. M. REESE, M. D.	

LIBERIA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Legislative Council.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with peculiar satisfaction that I meet the sixth Legislature of the Commonwealth of Liberia,—assembled for the first time in these walls, and occupying this hall, erected and fitted, at considerable expense, for the use of the Representatives of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Heretofore, we have been compelled, at every meeting of the Legislature, to borrow from religious denominations the use of their houses, in which to hold our meetings. Notwithstanding, in every instance, the request has been readily granted and but little inconvenience has been experienced in this particular; still, this dependence of having to borrow, year after year, a house in which to assemble the Council, whose duty it is to arbitrate and transact the most important concerns connected with the public weal, has been deeply humiliating to my feelings; and I presume not less so to the feelings of those gentlemen who have been associated with me from time to time, in the discharge of these important trusts. And I have no doubt it was this feeling that actuated the citizens generally,

to exert themselves, as they have so nobly done, to erect this edifice for your accommodation.

In meeting you again, gentlemen, I feel much satisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations, on the favorable prospects which continue to distinguish our public affairs. The rising credit and respectability of our colony, and the general increasing interest manifesting in our favor abroad—particularly in the United States—and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are blessed at home, are considerations, auspicious, in an eminent degree, to our general prosperity.

I am happy to inform you, that since the last session of the Legislature, nothing of importance has occurred to disturb our friendly relations with the native tribes around us; peace has been steadily maintained; and I believe a better understanding never existed than at the present time between this government and our African neighbors. And, generally from a conviction that we consider them almost a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests. The attachment of the natives is gaining strength daily, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practiced towards them. They continue to refer to the authorities of the colony, for the adjustment of all their important disputes; and, I believe, in every instance, we have succeeded in settling them amicably; thereby preventing wars and great calamities, that would necessarily follow. I would remark here, that the dispute, which threatened to involve the whole Goulah country in a cruel war with the Condoes—referred to the last Legislature, by Ballasada, a Goulah chief—in regard to the seizure and threat to murder six men belonging to this tribe, by Gogominah of Boporah, has been happily settled, by the timely interposition of this government. That the influence of the colony is extending rapidly into the interior and along the coast, there can be no question.

I have to report to you, that during the past year, I have concluded treaties of alliance, amity and trade, with several of the native tribes, both in the interior and on the sea coast. And, notwithstanding but little immediate advantage may be expected to result to the citizens of this Commonwealth by these treaties; still they will have the effect of bringing the natives into a closer connexion with the colony,—cause them to identify our interests with their own, and will no doubt ultimately have the happy effect of drawing them from their present condition of heathenism and idolatry, to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Tribes far beyond us are now making application for citizenship, and to be identified with us in laws and government. I have not failed, in my intercourse with the native chiefs, particularly those on the sea-board, to introduce to them the subject of colonial jurisdiction, and to obtain from them an expression in regard to the purchase, by the Colonization Society, of the entire coast from Cape mount to Cape Palmas. In almost every instance, the question has been favorably received; and if means had been within my reach, instead of securing only ten, I could have purchased more than one hundred miles of sea-coast, the past year. The resources of the Society, however, have not been sufficient to enable them to make an adequate appropriation for the purchase of territory. They are, nevertheless, fully awake to its importance; and are now making strenuous efforts to raise twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to that especial purpose. Should they succeed—and I

de most earnestly hope they may—in another year, we may own the entire coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; excepting Garraway,—and that too may fall into our hands; as I understand the French have not concluded their agreement with the natives of that place; and it may be, that finding it a place of but little importance, except for the purchase of rice, they intend to abandon it. If not so, the French Government may be induced to relinquish their claim in our favor.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be able to announce to you, that no difficulty has arisen between the colonial authorities and foreign traders during the past year. Most of the merchants and traders, visiting the coast at this present time, seem well disposed towards the colony. The fact is, the commerce of the colony is increasing so rapidly, and presenting such inducements to foreign traders, that they find it to their interest to trade almost exclusively with the colonial settlements: therefore, whatever may be their feelings or prejudices in regard to us, interest prompts them to respect our laws, and maintain a good understanding with the colonial authorities.

Sensible of the great inconvenience that has grown out of the detached manner in which the Acts of the Legislature have been published, from time to time; and, in some instances, important ordinances entirely omitted, thereby creating considerable difficulty and misunderstanding between citizens; I lost no time in carrying into effect a resolution of the last Legislature, authorizing the revision and compilation of the statutes of the Colony. And I am happy to be able to inform you that the work has been faithfully accomplished; and we have now, published in the most concise and comprehensive form, all the statute laws of the Commonwealth.

It is pleasing to me to be able to announce to you, that the revenues which have been established, promise to be adequate to their objects; (except for the support of public schools;) and if no unforeseen exigency occurs, they will enable us to complete such public buildings, as are now in progress; and to make such improvements in the colony, as the public exigencies require.

I would here call your attention, gentlemen, to the propriety of making an appropriation for the erection, immediately, in some eligible place, in each of the counties, of a magazine, where merchants and traders should be compelled, under suitable regulations to deposit all powder imported into the colony; except, of course, such quantities as may be required for samples. Merchants, at present, are in the habit of keeping large quantities of powder in their ware-houses, which must be admitted by all, is dangerous to the lives and property of their neighbors, and scarcely less so to the citizens in general. Were it necessary for me to say more on this subject, to convince you of its importance, I could recount to you instances that would make the stoutest heart recoil; where the lives and property of individuals have been placed in the most imminent danger, and to all human appearance, only miraculously preserved.

I would also call your attention to the great inconvenience experienced by a large portion of our citizens, for the want of a suitable market-house in the town of Monrovia, the principal market town in this part of the Commonwealth, and where colonists from the frontier settlements, and

natives from the interior resort to dispose of their produce. A small appropriation will be sufficient to erect such a building as is required; and under proper regulation and management, may be made to yield, in a short time a handsome revenue to the government.

I am happy to inform you gentlemen, that during the past year, the commerce and trade of the colony have increased to an almost incredible degree, and are still increasing. According to official returns, the imports for the quarter ending 30th December last, exceed forty thousand dollars. Our merchants are encouraged to extend their operations, and to develop as fast as possible, the immense resources of this country. It is known to you, that heretofore our traders have had to contend with many disadvantages, and have been compelled to submit to the most vexatious impositions, in prosecuting their trade along the coast; but by an indomitable perseverance, they have overcome most of these difficulties, and are now looking forward to better times, and making such arrangements abroad, as will enable them to compete more successfully with foreign traders.

I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. Agriculture is in a steady progressive state, and continues to be a subject of much interest to many of our citizens. It is calling up in a greater degree than formerly the attention of men of capital; and when such improvements have been introduced, as the present system requires, it will doubtless become a general source of affluence.

One of the principal evils which have hitherto impeded the progress of agriculture in the colony, is the want of permanence in the improvements of the soil. Our farmers generally are not in possession of sufficient means to restrain the natural growth of vegetation; and on being removed, it returns in a short time, so as to reduce their farms to a state as difficult of improvement, as the original forest. They are therefore unable to give a permanent value to their farms, or to increase them, by successive additions; and consequently fixed real estate in land exists but to a limited extent. The importance of this kind of property renders the magnitude of the evil apparent. It is the basis of prosperity in every community,—the chief source of support to the institutions of society,—and the best security for the permanence of a new colony. In order to retain lands in a state of permanent improvement, one of the most advantageous means is the grazing of live stock. It requires but little labor, tends to promote the health of the colony by repressing the rank growth of vegetation, and furnishes a supply of wholesome food; and by supplying animals for labor, removes the chief obstacles to the extensive growth of the staple productions of the climate. The remarkable advantages which are peculiar to warm climates for this kind of husbandry, and the great difficulty with the present means of tilling the land, are equally obvious; and the only reason that can be assigned for the neglect of cattle grazing in the colony, is the want of enclosures. This want can only be supplied, effectually, by raising lime hedge. Some of our farmers, especially in Montserrado county have expended considerable sums, in ditching their estates; but the result has not proved effectual. In Bassa County, the people adopted a different plan; and many of them now have their lots enclosed with permanent lime fences; and it is found that an excellent lime hedge may

be formed in two years, and at an expense not exceeding fifteen cents a rod. To encourage the cultivation of hedge, instead of requiring immigrants to build houses of certain kind of materials, &c., &c., I have proposed to give title deeds for all such farms, which shall be sufficiently hedged; and I would suggest that further facilities be afforded to farmers, in the introduction of this improvement; by establishing in each county a large nursery of lime plants, from which a supply may be obtained, at a moderate price.

It would have afforded me the greatest pleasure, to have been able to congratulate you on the establishment of public schools throughout the Commonwealth. But the appropriations made at the last Legislature have been found entirely inadequate for the purpose. The wants of the community demand that public provision should be made for defraying a large part of the expense of a system of public schools, provided that the remainder be paid by private persons; and that means be established, without delay, for supplying the most rational, efficient and thorough system of tuition and moral training. In this age of improvement, almost every plan that could be devised has been put in operation, for the support of public instruction; and we may do well, on this subject, to attend to the lights of experience. In New England, free schools have been endowed by benefactions from individuals; and all sorts of property are taxed for their support. For the same purposes, grants of lands have been frequently made; and in some of the new States one thirty-sixth of all lands are devoted to this object. If a public fund could be originated here we might reasonably expect efficient aid from our friends at a distance. Where this subject has excited general attention, it has been common for individuals to visit foreign countries for the purpose of observing the best plans and principles of instruction; and this would be an object well worthy the attention of any of our citizens engaged in the business of instruction, to visit the United States. Instructions might be given to such persons, authorizing them to expend, on account of the government of the colony, limited sums for the purchasing of such books and apparatus, as would be essential for carrying out the best plans of teaching and managing schools. But I am aware that, at present the resources of the colony will not warrant this measure. The attainment, however, of the object might be much facilitated by a correspondence between this government and the most enlightened committees of public instruction in the United States. I believe it is universally admitted that a well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people. And I feel assured that you, gentlemen, will do all in your power to advance the cause of education in these colonies.

While our best endeavors for the preservation of peace and harmony with our neighbors, will continue to be used, the experience of the world, and our own experience, admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently in the integrity and fidelity of heathen tribes. We are here in the midst of uncertainties; and prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements. Nor can we, without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self-protection which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of our neighbors, may compel us to resort. On my recent visit to Grand Bassa, I found the fortifications in that county in a most dilapidated condition, and in need of immediate re-

pairs. The gun carriages in Edina, Bassa Cove, and Fort Johnson, are most of them entirely unfit for service. The defenceless condition of the settlement of Greenville, gentlemen, deserves your particular attention. The peculiar situation of that settlement, at a distance from any other settlement and in the midst of a turbulent and treacherous people, demands that it should be just in such a state of defence as will relieve the inhabitants from their present state of apprehension; and will enable them to repel any aggression that may be undertaken against them, by their unprincipled neighbors. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, it must be known to our neighbors, that we are at all times prepared for war.

It is incumbent on you, gentlemen, at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and ask yourselves if it is prepared to repel an enemy at any part of our territory exposed to invasion. Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on this subject, I should fail in my duty were I not to inform you that the regulations, adopted by the Legislature in 1842, for the organization and discipline of the militia, have proved most ruinous to that arm of public defence. I would therefore earnestly recommend to your consideration, the expediency of instituting a system of instructions and discipline, better adapted to our present situation—a system which would gradually diffuse, through the entire body of the militia, that particular knowledge and promptitude for active service, which are the great ends to be pursued.

The receipts into the treasury during the year ending 30th December last, have, I believe, exceeded the current expenses of the Commonwealth. The Committees of Finance, whose duty it is to summon before them all the offices of the Commonwealth, through whose agency the fiscal affairs of the Government is conducted, and to obtain from them a comprehensive statement of such matters and things, as are connected with their several trusts, have been actively engaged in the discharge of their duties, and will report to you the result of their labors.

Expecting to be absent from the colony for a time, I avail myself of this occasion, to express my sincere gratitude for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, since my call to the administration. The same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In my public transactions, I cannot entirely have escaped error. But I can say with truth, my errors have been of the understanding—not of intention; and that the advancement of the rights and interests of my fellow-citizens has been the constant motive for every action; and on these considerations I solicit their indulgence.

I now close this communication, gentlemen, by expressing my reliance, under the blessings of Divine Providence, on the judgment and patriotism which will guide you in the consultations and measures about to be undertaken, at this time, for the welfare of this rising nation.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
March 14th, 1844.

From the Colonization Herald.

AFRICA'S LUMINARY.

Two numbers of this publication, the 7th and 20th of February, came to hand by the recent arrival in New York. They contain matter of much interest to the friends of Africa, and we regret that we have not room for the insertion of many of the articles entire, particularly the proceedings of the Methodist Annual Conference and the address of its President, Mr. Seys. We hope the number of the Luminary, containing minutes of the proceedings of the conference, will be widely circulated among the members of the Methodist church, or be copied into their leading papers. They show conclusively the character of the members of the Liberia mission. We doubt much if a better conducted assembly of the kind often convenes in this or any other country, or one more ably reported. The following is a list of the MEMBERS of the conference and PROBATIONERS.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Rev. John Seys,	Rev. Francis Burns,	Rev. G. Simpson,
" A. D. Williams,	" James H. Stevens,	" D. Ware,
" Amos Herring,	" J. M. Roberts,	" H. B. Matthews,
" Elijah Johnson,	" J. S. Payne,	" A. F. Russell.
" H. Munsford,		

PROBATIONERS.

Thos. Jackson, W. P. Kenedy, James B. Dennis.

Mr. Seys it is well known is the *white* superintendent of the mission, the others are all colored men, and mostly sent out by the Colonization Society.

It is with no small degree of interest that we look over this list of members of the Liberian Conference, and call to mind who and what they were but a few years since, and contrast their former condition with their present position as an organized Board of christian ministers, devoted to the great work of civilizing and christianizing Africa. A brief notice of our recollections of some of them may not be uninteresting, and will I doubt not be excused by them should it happen to come under their observation.

The first, A. D. Williams, is well known to the American public as a long time the acting governor of the colony, during the various interregnums from the deaths and absences of the agents of the society; in fact from the decease of Ashmun to the arrival of Buchanan he was most of the time the actual business agent and director of affairs. His administration was ever mild and conciliatory, and had he not been hampered by the dictation of newly arrived sick or deranged white agents, it would have been much more energetic. As a missionary for the conversion of the native Africans to christianity, we cannot think he has a superior.

Amos Herring arrived in the colony as an emigrant in 1833, but has had very little or no connexion with political affairs. Although entirely without education, he was quite distinguished as a preacher. Mr. Pinney who went out a passenger in the same vessel, spoke of him as being one of the best preachers he had ever heard. Having early lost his wife in Africa he returned to this country and spent some time at a northern academy in acquiring such information as would enable him to act as a missionary of the Methodist church; in which cause he has ever been zealously and usefully engaged. There are few men for whom we have more respect

than Amos Herring, he is universally considered as an able and interesting preacher, and an *honest man*.

Of B. R. Wilson we know but little personally, but he is well known to the American public, having visited and preached in most of our large cities, and we believe his standing in the mission, in point of efficiency and usefulness, is second to none other.

Elijah Johnson, one of the emigrants by the old ship *Elizabeth*, is perhaps the most interesting man in the colony. His history is the history of the colony itself. He was one of the pioneers under Ayres, the principal *war man* in the days of Ashmun, during the first attacks from the natives, and has ever since been the actual *minister of the interior* for the talking and settling of native palavers. It may with truth and justice be said, that the colony owes more to Elijah Johnson than any other *one man*. Of his history we will not here attempt even a sketch; we trust it will yet be given to the world from a Liberian press; but we will mention one anecdote of the early times of the colony which should be preserved, like the Spartan answer to the order, "lay down your arms:" "Come and take them."

During Johnson's administration in the absence of Ashmun, the hostile natives assembled in such force as to threaten the utter extinction of the colony. The attack was daily expected, and hardly a hope entertained that the little band, but poorly supplied with arms and ammunition, could hold out against the first onslaught; when most opportunely an English vessel of war came to anchor in the harbour. Mr. Johnson lost no time in making a representation of the state of affairs to the commander and solicited assistance of arms, ammunition and men in the distressing emergency. Ammunition was granted, but the commandant declared that British troops could only be called into action to defend the flag or soil of their own country; that provided the governor would deed to his Majesty a small piece of land, barely sufficient for their flag staff, he would land troops and defend the colony. Johnson who had learned a lesson of British protection in Sierra Leone, declined the kind offer in the following terms,— "We don't want any flag raised here that will require more trouble to pull down than to flog the natives." The spirit that dictated that answer, *did* flog the natives and saved the Liberian soil from the shadow of the British flag.

Although Mr. Johnson has ever been foremost to defend his country in time of danger, and is thought by the natives to possess a charmed life, still he has always been an advocate for pacific measures, and only drew the sword as a *denier resort*. His influence is very great with the natives, and we cannot doubt he will be a most successful missionary.

Mr. Burns, we believe, first visited the colony in the capacity of a missionary, having previously received a much better education than most of his colleagues and associates. He has generally been considered the best preacher on all occasions that has ever resided in the colony. He is certainly a gentleman and a scholar, and his great usefulness as Principal of the Conference Seminary cannot be doubted.

James H. Stevens left this city in the schooner *Orion* in the autumn of 1831. He was then a well formed but green youth, just on the verge of manhood, extremely illiterate, barely able to spell out the most common

words. We well recollect his answer to our question on the passage, as to his former occupation: "A bone polisher, Sir." "A what?" "A waiter, Sir, to see other folks eat and then pick the bones, we call our business bone polishing." Thinking that almost any change in his profession might be an improvement, and being much pleased with his conversation and deportment, we engaged him as an assistant to prepare medicines, &c., at the same time giving him such instructions as we conveniently could. His progress was such that at the expiration of one year it was thought expedient for him to accompany the first settlers to Bassa as a kind of medical officer and apothecary. He was considered very serviceable in that capacity and was, we believe, for a number of years the only medical man there. We were rejoiced to meet him some years after as a preacher and teacher at Simou, where he obtained the confidence and good will of the whole settlement.

J. M. Roberts was quite young when we first knew him in the colony, 1831. He is brother to the governor and noted mainly for his soundness of judgment and stability of character.

The history and present position of James S. Payne, the next in order, affords a striking example of the effects of colonization, and is one of the worst cases that could be selected by the enemies of the scheme. His farther went to the colony as early as '27 or '28, perhaps earlier; had a very large family of children. He soon died and left them penniless and helpless in a land of strangers, during the worst period of the colony, when medical aid could not be procured and the diseases of the country very imperfectly understood. Here then was an opportunity for the declaimers against the system of colonization to lift up voices and imprecate vengeance upon its projectors; and truly the case did seem a hard one. But his mother was a woman of energy, and immediately set about providing for, and educating her children. In all this she succeeded beyond her expectations, and of the large family of sons, perhaps the subject of this notice, in a pecuniary or worldly point of view, is in the least enviable condition of all. He ranks very high we believe in the conference as a preacher and teacher.

Of the remainder of the MEMBERS we have not the pleasure of knowing any. Of the PROBATIONERS two are from Cape Palmas, viz: Thomas Johnson and J. B. Dennis.

The former was once a slave, we believe in Frederick County, in this state, whence, after having obtained his nominal freedom, he went to Liberia in the fall of 1832, in the ship Lafayette. On the establishment of the Maryland colony, he chose to range himself under the banners of his old state. During a long intercourse with him of near three years at Cape Palmas, we found him no ordinary man. In deep shrewdness and sagacity we have seldom seen his equal. We know of no one to whom liberty seemed so sweet, or who more prized the blessings of a free government in Africa, than Thomas Jackson, and we cannot doubt his future usefulness in his present calling.

James Dennis was an emigrant by the same vessel with Mr. Johnson. He came to the colony a mere boy, say thirteen or fourteen years of age. Like Payne, he was left an orphan in a land of *strangers*, but not in a land

of oppression. He was enabled through the free schools in the colony to get a fair education, and now enters the unbounded field of usefulness.

We feel that we have hardly been able to throw sufficient interest into this brief sketch, to render it acceptable to our readers, and had almost forgotten why it should affect them less than ourself. On looking at this Phalanx of sixteen *African* missionaries to *Africa*—sixteen such too, as never before entered that broad and ripe field of labor—we could but compare them with those of the same cast whom we see daily around us, and ask how came these things so?—What has wrought this mighty change in the destinies of these sixteen men?—Colonization! This then is one of the results, one of the *collateral, incidental* results of that much abused, much scouted scheme of African colonization!

We have also received three subsequent numbers of the *Luminary* which are as usual interesting, but filled mainly with details of missionary transactions and proceedings. A large deputation of the Methodist Mission, headed by Mr. Seys, has performed a journey of some considerable extent into the interior, and at every step have met with fresh inducements to persevere in their great work.

Our limits will not permit us to insert the brief but interesting journal of their tour. We must however, make room for the following notice of Mr. Moore's sugar patch.

SUGAR MAKING.

"We do not remember when we have been more gratified than during a short call at the colonial farm or sugar plantation, some ten or twelve days ago. It was the day we were returning to Monrovia from the trip in the interior. Mr. Ralph Moore, the overseer, happened to be standing on the bank of the river as our boat was passing. After a friendly salutation, he exclaimed, 'come on shore and I'll show you as good sugar as was ever imported into Liberia.' Now be it known that we never need a second invitation to go where the process of sugar making is going on. It is so intimately interwoven with the remembrance of childhood's days—boyhood—youth—native country—relatives—that it possesses a charm, most powerful. We landed and walked to the 'works' as we say in other lands, and sure enough there was the mill—the canes—the boilers—the juice undergoing the boiling process—the soft sugar just made—and about fifteen barrels of clear, pure, well granulated, fair muscovado, as fine as any *unclayed* sugar ever shipped from Havana. 'Well done for Liberia,' we exclaimed with a most sincere feeling of pleasure at this other item in the list of improvements. Indeed here was a sugar plantation in miniature on Bushrod Island soil, which nearly ten years ago we pronounced rich and peculiarly adapted to the sugar cane. Time has proved it so. Mr. Moore says very little attention has been paid the last year to hoeing the canes, and yet they grow and thrive almost spontaneously and yield abundantly. But there is a great draw-back. It is the want of a proper propelling power. To hire natives to pull around a heavy iron-mill must be tedious and a great expense. But this is the method used. Would it not be profitable to have a hundred acres in canes instead of a few? And then to import a small steam engine of five horse power. No more would be required. Or, erect vanes to the very mill now in use, and let the fine sea-breeze do with ease and uniformity what is now done by

means of manual labor. Or, import a half-a-dozen *mules* from Cape de Verde. Neither horses nor horned cattle will do as well. Mules after years and years of trial in sugar making countries, are found the best where animals are used at all. This is but the humble suggestion of a disinterested well wisher to the prosperity of Liberia.

"After being kindly permitted to sip a draft of the warm juice of the cane, a beverage of which we are very fond, we left the busy little scene well pleased and repaid for the time spent in the visit."—*Maryland Colonization Journal*.

THE LIBERIA HERALD.

The Editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal makes the following remarks, in introducing some extracts from the *Herald* :

The three last numbers of this truly African Journal have come to hand, viz: those for January, February and March, and we give a few extracts, if for nothing else, to show how things go on there, and allow our readers to seek out the difference between *black* and *white* newspapers, if there happens to be any.

The following short editorial upon a subject of which we have often had occasion to treat will serve to show the probable influence of the colony upon the native Africans. It will at least indicate what the feeling and disposition of the editor is on that point, and we will venture to assert that his sentiments are those of a very large majority of the colonists, certainly of all having any claim to consideration and respectability.

NATIVE CHILDREN.

Some idea may be formed of the influence which the colony is exerting upon the minds of the natives from the fact, that from all the adjacent tribes native children are poured in upon the settlers by their parents until they are really becoming a burden. We have ourselves a whole yard full and in the space of only a few days have felt compelled to refuse three or four others, sent, some of them, quite from Boson's. The natives are beginning to "like" civilized manners and habits. "*I sen you my piccaninnie,*" say they, "*I want you for keep him, larn him white man fash, pose he no larn, flog him. I no want him go country make fool fash all same me.*"

It is to be hoped that those who take native children to rear, will feel the responsibility of the charge. Such have it in their power to confer a lasting blessing upon the country. One native mind imbued with the feelings and aspirations of civilized life, formed upon correct and christian principles, going out among the aborigines, will be more efficient in good than a dozen foreigners. The complaint that "those natives that have had the advantage of civilized instruction, have only proved the greatest scoundrels," may be true to a certain extent. But wherefore? Simply, because those who had them in charge, felt no further interest in them than as they were serviceable or could be turned to account. It perhaps never entered into their heads to impress upon them the lessons of morality and virtue, to inspire them with sentiments of self-respect and an abhorrence of vice. They labored probably to make them shrewd and sharp

traders, and taught them diligently to turn every man and every thing to account. This the half-tutored savage regarded as the chief end of man, and returning home acted upon the principle. This should not be. He who does not look at something beyond his own immediate personal interest, is unworthy to have a native child under his care. The spirit of philanthropy and patriotism should direct the conduct of guardians. The elevation of the tribes around us—the future well-being of the soul and the advancement of our colony, should be the governing motive. For it does not require the eye of prophecy to foresee that our population is to be swelled by the incorporation of these aborigines.

We cannot omit to copy the following short notice of Dr. Bacon's periodical, in justice to the Liberians, as the Doctor has fairly laid himself open to a reply to his kind notice of his Liberian friends.

“WANDERINGS IN AFRICA.—D. Francis Bacon.”

This is the title of a petty periodical now in course of publication in America. The writer has not told us his object in publishing—or at least we have not seen it. No one, however, acquainted with him, can be at a loss on this score. His object is doubtless (and an admirable expedient) to raise the wind—to replenish an empty exchequer. We may at some future period condescend to notice this wonderful production, to expose the base hypocrisy and fiendish malignity of the sniveling mercenary scribler—the gross, glaring falsities of his statements—his utter recklessness of all considerations of gratitude and his total destitution of every manly and generous feeling. This, however, we promise hypothetically. Neither Bacon nor his work, nor both together, is regarded of sufficient importance to attract us from ordinary affairs. Honest men can very well bear to be abused by the acknowledged abandoned. In conclusion, we will only add that nothing can be more appropriate or more accurately descriptive than the title, both of the work and its author. “*Wanderings in Africa by D. Francis Bacon.*” He was indeed a *wanderer, a fugitive and vagabond* in Africa—and in his feelings and habits as complete a *swine* as any that ever *grunted* his satisfaction over the garbage of a gutter. The man sat for his own picture.

THE LIBERIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No poor animal was ever more out of place, or more harassed, chagrined and annoyed than the Liberian colonist on visiting the land of his birth and early growth, (we will not say *education*.) Jonathan in England, John Bull in America, or Jonny Crapeau in China, all would be perfectly at home in comparison with the *free* Liberian in this *free* country. He has perhaps been absent long enough to forget, in a great degree, the peculiar unpleasant circumstances in which he was formerly placed; of the past he only conjures up agreeable and pleasing recollections. Not having in his early days been deeply sensitive to the enumerable indignities heaped upon him, he has forgotten that “such things were;” he has for years *acted, thought and felt* like a *man*, and associated only with men, without regard to physical distinction; he has ceased to dream that there exists, on this earth, any grade of beings between him and his Father in heaven. He has the yearnings that all experience to visit the land of his birth—

view once more the spot consecrated by the visions of early childhood. Perhaps a murmuring stream, a majestic tree, or some huge, over-hanging rock or cliff calls him back to worship, as in days lang syne. On he comes, flushed with the most delightful anticipations; but, alas, poor man! he has not yet set foot on this sacred soil of freedom ere he awakes to the sad realities of his condition; he finds that he is not a *man* but a *nigger*. No matter what may be his rank, or how anxious his friends may be, to have him treated with respect, or how desirous all with whom he comes in contact may be, to offer him the civilities to which a gentleman is entitled; yet all is unavailing. The very professions of kindness and good feeling on part of those who would be his friends, are so expressed, as to cause a shudder to the sensitive mind of a Liberian. Every thing is strained and unnatural, the *effort* necessary even for the ordinary salutation is always apparent. But among the thousands with whom he comes in contact, few, very few are even disposed to make this *effort*: he is generally treated with indignity and contempt, or, at best, with indifference. True, he may traverse the streets of the city at certain hours without annoyance or molestation, unnoticed and unknown; but should he have occasion to ask his way, or propose the most simple question to the passer by of another hue, (especially if his address is that of a man or a gentleman,) he is at once made to remember that he is not in Liberia. "Why, who are you? what makes you speak so to me?" is not unfrequently the answer to his simple, and, as he thought, very civil interrogatory. The poor fellow is taken all a-back; he can hardly conceive what is the matter with the people. He very soon, however, learns what is the matter: he learns that the slavery of *caste* exists which no law can abrogate—and from which there can be no manumission.

Humiliated and disgusted with the treatment he receives from the white race, he has recourse to those of his own color for consolation and sympathy;—but precious little satisfaction he obtains from that quarter; not one of ten have the least conception of the causes of his grievances. Nothing short of personal violence or restraint, a knock, kick, cuff or lock-up in jail would be to them a source of annoyance. The other one-tenth can to a greater extent, comprehend the perplexities of his situation, but they are far from affording him any satisfaction. They look upon him with suspicion and distrust, as the pet of the white colonizationist. They rebuke him as being an enemy to his race, in not remaining in this country and making common cause with them, in claiming their *rights*, viz: those of absolute social and political equality with the whites. He is derided by one party for presuming that he has claims to the privileges of a free-man, and hated by the other for having taken the only available steps to secure these privileges. Thus cut off from any agreeable intercourse with his fellow-men, he hardly recovers from the fatigues and monotony of his sea voyage before he looks about for some opportunity to return to his new home, the only true *home* he has ever known.

Almost without exception this is the experience of every Liberian on visiting this country. And what does it prove? Let the reflecting colored man answer. Does it not prove that this country can *never* be his home?

From the St. Louis New Era.

COLONIES IN AFRICA!

THE recent accounts of the American colonies in Africa represent them as being in a prosperous condition, and with bright prospects of future usefulness. The colony at Liberia is a republican colony of free negroes, containing a population of about five thousand persons, who are moral, industrious and enterprising. They have a consitutional government, good laws, schools, churches, printing presses, newspapers, and other instruments of civilization. They have been eminently successful in abolishing the slave trade for about 300 miles of the west coast of Africa, and in maintaining peace among the adjacent tribes of native Africans. Many missionaries are exerting a salutary influence in disseminating the principles of Christianity, civilization and sound morality on the African continent. The attempt to establish free colonies has thus far been a successful experiment, and is justly entitled to the admiration and support of all true patriots and philanthropists. The Colonization Society was a favorite measure with Marshall, Madison and Monroe, as it was with Harper, Crawford, Key, Mercer, Fitzhugh, and other eminent citizens. Its constitution confines its operations to the single great purpose of colonizing on the coast Africa, with their own consent, the free negroes of the United States. It has nothing to do with slavery—in fact its constitution recognized and respects all the legal and constitutional rights of slave-holders and of the slave-holding States. Its objects are all legal and constitutional as well as patriotic and philanthropic, and its operations cannot interfere with the vested rights of any portion of the community. On this account the Colonization Society has always been an object of malignant attack from the Abolitionists. They hate the Society because it maintains a sacred respect for the legal and constitutional rights of the South; and it repudiates all attempts at violence and all efforts to interfere with the title of slave property. The colony at Liberia has always endured the hostility and abuse of the fanatical Abolitionists, and the greatest opposition to it is from that quarter. There are in the United States several hundred thousand free blacks, who are an ignorant, degraded and vicious population, enjoying the name of liberty without any of its substantial benefits. They are much addicted to vice and crime, and must necessarily remain a degraded and miserable population, and a pest to society so long as they remain in the country. It is impossible for the free negroes ever to live in the United States on terms of equality with the whites; and it is a great moral and political evil to have among us a degraded subordinate class of free negroes, who cannot, and ought not, to enjoy the privileges of citizens. It is a great national object to get clear of this very objectionable population that infests our towns and cities, and is a great moral and social evil wherever it exists. The colonies at Liberia afford an outlet for this population, and the most feasible mode of getting clear of a large portion of it. In Liberia, they will be free in fact as well as in name and form—there they will be all on an equality, and will have inducements to exert themselves to be moral, virtuous and intelligent—to acquire character and reputation, and to become such men as free citizens of a republic ought to be. These colonies will carry back civilization and Christianity to Africa—

will tend to render that great continent an agricultural and commercial country, and will furnish a place of resort to our ships and seamen. They will add a rich branch of trade to our foreign commerce. The western coast of Africa contains numerous large and navigable rivers, much fertile soil, and is capable of sustaining a vast population. It is probable that in a few years the lawful and useful commerce of this country will far exceed its former infamous trade in human flesh—that towns, villages and settlements will spring up all along the coast—that a valuable coasting trade will employ a large amount of shipping—that a valuable foreign commerce will be established between Africa, Europe and America, and that hundreds of steamboats will be puffing on the great rivers of that country. Such is the spirit of the nineteenth century; and we trust that America will enjoy her full share of credit and honor in bringing about so desirable a result. We trust that Missouri will also have her due share in this act of patriotism and philanthropy.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Advertiser.

COLONIZATION.

Messrs. Editors—The Colonizing the free negroes of the United States on the western coast of the continent of Africa, is a subject that you are well aware has occupied the minds and energies of many of the most distinguished men in our country, with more or less interest, for the last quarter of a century. You are also aware that owing to the unhappy excitement produced on the subject of Slavery in the United States, by the ever to be detested action of a few misguided men in the free States, who have become the 'cat's paw' for a flock of deluded women, the progress of this scheme has been greatly retarded; and especially has that been the case in Missouri. The public mind in the slave States, has been rendered so irritable and sensitive by the insults and outrages inflicted upon them by the abolitionists, that it has been almost impossible to obtain a hearing even for the colonization plan. In this state of things, the friends of colonization thought it most prudent in many places to let their cause sleep in comparative obscurity, until the clouds of this unhappy excitement should pass away, and the public mind should revert back to its natural channels of cool discretion; feeling assured from the reasonableness of their plan, that a reaction would in due time take place. And this reaction is now beginning to manifest itself in many of the slave states, and amongst the cool headed and sensible men of the free states. Men are beginning to feel that this system comes clothed in the simple dress of reason and common sense, and presents the only plausible plan of delivering our country from the curse of free negroes, which the abolitionists are laboring to augment and fix upon us forever. These remarks are prompted by the interest manifested in a quiet and dignified meeting, of a considerable number of the citizens of St. Charles, held at the court house, on Monday night last; assembled simply for the purpose of hearing addresses upon the subject of colonization. The meeting was addressed in the commencement by the Rev. Mr. Finley, who for several years past has been an agent for the American Colonization Society, and a resident of the state of Louisiana. His address showed in

the first place, that the American Colonization Society, by its constitution is confined in its operations exclusively to the free colored population of the United States, and can have nothing to do with slavery; and also that the objects of the society are simply to provide means to transport to Africa, the free negroes of our country that are willing to go. His address was deeply interesting, and shed much light upon the rise, progress, and present condition of the colony of Liberia. And his statistics established the fact that, to colonize the free negroes of the United States upon the western coast of Africa, is no longer an experiment involving doubt and uncertainty. But on the contrary that the colony of Liberia is now permanently established, consisting of four or five thousand inhabitants, who are living under a Republican Government, prosperous and happy.

Mr. Finley was followed by our distinguished fellow citizen W. M. Campbell, Esq., of whom, the cause of colonization, the State of Missouri, and the nation at large have ample reason to be proud; in a speech of some length, in which he dwelt with force upon the fact, that the Colonization plan interferes with none of the constitutional, political, moral, or individual rights or privileges of any one. The great evils resulting to society and to the free negroes themselves from their present position amongst us, was forcibly illustrated; and also, that by the establishment of the colony of Liberia, a place is provided, to which the slave-holders of the United States can readily send their slaves, who may wish to liberate them, and not leave them here to be a burthen to themselves, and a pest to society. Mr. Campbell also made some very interesting remarks upon the physical localities of the Western Coast of Africa; and showed that it is admirably adapted to agriculture, commerce and navigation, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences; and happily anticipated the great blessings that would result to that long degraded continent, and to the nations of the earth, in putting a stop to the Slave Trade, and in civilizing the Africans, by the establishment of a republican government upon her coast.

K.

From St. Charles (Mo.) Advertiser.

AFRICAN INTERESTS.

The last number of the African Repository and Colonial Journal printed at Washington City, contains much matter that is interesting to those who feel an interest in the cause of African Colonization, and in the dissemination of knowledge and civilization over that vast continent. It contains a very favorable notice of the very able report of Mr. Kennedy in Congress on the subject of Colonization and urges the co-operation of Congress in the great work of establishing a free, independent and republican colony on the coast of Africa, such as will furnish an ample asylum for the free negroes of this country, and aid in the final suppression of the slave trade. The Journal contains some extracts from the speeches of that great American statesman, Robert Goodloe Harper, made twenty years ago, in which almost prophetic knowledge of the colony at Liberia is manifested, and many sound views are very forcibly expressed. The Colonization Society was a favorite measure with Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and Chief Justice Marshall. These eminent statesmen were its early and

zealous advocates, and the success of the colony of Liberia is another evidence of their foresight and sound judgment. A large number of the most eminent men in the Union, were its early friends and it will long continue to enlist the favorable notice of philanthropists and patriots throughout our republic.

The Journal also contains some favorable notices of the condition of African missions, showing that much is being done for the education and moral and religious improvement of that degraded continent. It also contains copious extracts from the laws and Constitution of the Republic of Liberia which indicate great wisdom and liberality in legislation, and afford reason to believe that Liberia is a germ of a great, free and prosperous Republic. The Journal contains a forcible appeal to the benevolent friends of Colonization in the United States, to furnish the funds necessary to make purchases of additional territory along the coast, that are very desirable for the colonial purposes. A short letter from J. J. Roberts, the Governor of Liberia, is also inserted affording a little additional intelligence favorable to the prospects of the colony. The establishment of the American coast, has thus far been a successful experiment and is full of hope for the future. In Missouri this subject has not been sufficiently discussed or understood, but the more that is known of the colony the more favorable will be the opinions entertained respecting it by intelligent and patriotic citizens. The interests of this colony merit more consideration from the newspapers and periodicals of the country. The commerce of Liberia has already become considerable, its exports during the last year amounted to more than a million of dollars, and more than sixty ships entered the port of Monrovia. African commerce is rapidly increasing in extent and value, and is now a matter of great national importance. The colony of free blacks on this coast will afford a favorable place for our merchantmen to resort to for repairs, refreshments and supplies as well as for the purpose of trade and commerce.

WE have been permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter received by our fellow citizen, Dr. Alexander McWilliams, from James Moore, a colonist who went from this city several years ago.

It exhibits a state of health, of prosperity and usefulness which is very encouraging. The specimen of coffee spoken of is well worth seeing and tasting. It is of a very superior quality. And we can see no reason why large quantities of it should not be grown in the colony and brought to this country, where it will command the very highest price. And we believe that such will soon be the fact.

The number of coffee trees already growing in the colony gives promise of future abundance.

BASSA COVE, *April 4, 1844.*

DR. ALEXANDER McWILLIAMS,

DEAR SIR: * * * Notwithstanding the difficulties to which I have been subject, I have endeavored to use every exertion for my country's benefit, and in the midst of other avocations I have strove to keep my eye steadily

The Colonization Journal, Phila., makes the following remarks on the same subject :

A colored man, governor of a commonwealth, composed of colored people, christian and civilized, is, to say the least of it, some evidence both of the capabilities of the negro race, and of the emancipating and practically benevolent spirit of colonization, which has afforded to this people a field for independent action—and an opportunity for evolving faculties of mind, which, in a state of slavery here, or of barbarism and slavery in Africa, had remained dormant and torpid. This is work accomplished—not illusory abstractions and speculations; and great and glorious though it be, it is but the beginning of more extended operations of the like benevolent and practical character.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GOV. ROBERTS.

Just before the Colonial Council closed its last session, a very handsome compliment was paid Gov. Roberts for the dignified manner in which he had performed the duties of the presiding officer in that body, by the unanimous vote of all its members in favor of the following sentiments :

MONROVIA, March 18th, 1844.

TO the GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH of LIBERIA :

SIR, It is with pleasure, we the members of the Colonial Legislature for 1844, express the sentiments they entertain of your conduct, in a situation the most delicate, and upon an occasion the most interesting and important, which has convened us together for a space of more than 12 days.

We feel the most cordial satisfaction, in expressing to you our conviction of the uniform manner in which you have conducted yourself during your administration, which to us, is an evincing and striking proof of the candor and justice practised and carried out by you, in your official character.

Such being our sentiments, we submit them freely, and in confidence, that as they have not been hastily formed, so they will not be less deserving of consideration.

We subscribe ourselves

Your obedient servants,

A. W. ANDERSON,

L. D. FULLER,

W. W. DAVIS,

J. B. GRIFON,

A. P. DAVIS,

JOHN DAY,

JAMES BROWN,

SION HARRIS,

JOHN CLARKE,

ALEX. BARTLETT.

FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

FEBRUARY 29, 1844.

THE COLONIAL COUNCIL.—The Colonial Council assembles on the first Monday in the ensuing month. It has been said there is little to be done; and already it has been determined by some how long the session should continue. While we think no time should be needlessly consumed—as time in this case is truly money—we are fixed in the opinion that hasty legislation, will nine times in ten be found useless if not pernicious legislation. Hitherto we have drifted along in the wake of some of the American legislatures—each succeeding session going might and main into a repealing of all the preceeding one had done, with as much zeal and eagerness as if the existence of the country depended on a clearing of the statute book: when perhaps only a cursory thought had been given as to what was to be substituted in the place. Human laws in the nature of things will ever be found imperfect. Human sagacity can never contrive to meet critically all the various shades and the endlessly varying complexity of cases that will arise. The most that can be done is to lay down general rules upon the broad bases of equity. The incapability of human laws to apply to specific cases was long ago discerned and gave rise to the maxim *summum jus summa injuria*.

Unmindful of this fact, men finding the imperfection of existing provisions, have, as though a positive benefit necessarily results from change, hastened with a greater eagerness to repeal, than with a solicitude to remedy the defective regulations. Although

we (the colonial legislature from its first institution will be understood) have just commenced our apprenticeship in the art of making laws, we have advanced rapidly—at least in that branch of the business that winds up with “*shall be and the same is hereby repealed.*”

We would not, however, in these admonitory hints be understood as expressing an opinion that no change can be advantageously be made in the laws of the colony. That were indulging too much complacency. The growing condition of the colony—our rapidly extending commerce—the enlargement of our territorial borders will soon imperiously demand provisions and regulations, to the want of which we are only just now beginning to awake.

One subject however demands the immediate attention of the colonial legislature. And that is the wretchedly contrived judiciary system.

BUILDINGS.—The number of buildings at present going up in the colony as well as those undergoing repairs, added to the number in contemplation of being built or repaired is truly cheering. But one thing we would say to those who wish a *domicil*. If you would spare yourself vexation and pocket loss, beware of building with wood unless you can, as the government house is, fix it on a rock. These bug-a-bug *Termates domorum* will only eat down as fast as you can put up. Indeed it has become a matter of speculation, whether rock or mortar is proof against them! The thieves will work away under cover of an outside shell, and as soon as discovered, down they sculk in the cells they have formed under the foundation.

ON THE 19TH, H. MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY'S BRIG ZEBRA, Capt. Monleon, made our port the honor of a visit. The Commander landed and remained ashore nearly the whole day. We had the pleasure of being in his company, but as he could not speak English and unfortunately we can't hear French, we could neither impart nor receive much information. This is the more to be regretted by us, as the recent movements of the French on this part of the coast has awakened no little interest in the minds of all who look ahead. He appeared eager for information—subscribed for both Africa's Luminary and the Herald, and gave particular directions for them to be sent regularly to the minister of marine in France.

HOW HE DID IT.—Not long since, an English cruiser, overhauled a Spanish vessel. The boarding officer espying large casks in the hold, at once counted upon having a prize. “Very large casks” said he. “Yes,” replied the Spaniard, coolly. The officer at once jumped below, and putting the pump in them found they contained rum! The Spaniard secure in his stratagem, looked on with the utmost composure. There is no treaty forbidding them to carry large casks with rum.

We regret to state that the ship Crawford, late an American vessel, succeeded a few days ago in taking off from the Gallinas one thousand slaves! She was chased by the Ferret, but escaped.

CONTEMPLATED ESTABLISHMENTS.—There is great reason to believe that it is contemplated by British merchants to establish a line of factories from Trade Town to River Sesters: not temporary concerns to be used only as depots during a voyage, but permanent establishments. Substantial, durable houses of wood and stone are to be erected and business is to be conducted on a large scale. Materials in part, for some of these houses are now on the way from England. There is no doubt that a monopoly is aimed at. They claim to be beyond the jurisdiction of the colony, and irresponsible to any but their own government. How far the rights and just claims of this colony may be hereafter attended to by foreign governments, cannot be conjectured. But it is a question of no little moment to us. We look with anxiety to our friends, the colonizationists in America and England, and through them to their respective governments, for that protection and recognition of rights which our past and present peculiar circumstances entitle us to solicit. If we solicit in vain, a greater curse than that of Cain will have fallen upon us. When our circumstances are made known, as they assuredly should at once be, especially the chivalrous French and magnanimous English, for their vicinity, will invade this last refuge for existence. But at the present

DIED.—In this town on the 15th inst., Mrs. Amelia Roberts, aged about 64 years. Mrs. R. was a member of the M. E. Church. She enjoyed the distinguished and enviable privilege—a privilege many have desired, but few possessed—to see all her surviving children attain to years of maturity and moving in respectable circles of society. To prepare them to become useful members of society, all the energies of the deceased were for many years directed, nor did she labor in vain. She enjoyed during her last moments a full assurance of faith. She was the mother of the present Gov. of Liberia.

HEALTH OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The following sick list was handed us a few days ago by Captain Abbot. It contradicts the widely published rumors of the comparative insalubrity of this region. Captain Tattnall informed us a few days ago that he has had fewer cases of sickness while cruising in this region than on any other part of the coast.

*Daily Sick Report on board U. S. Ship Decatur. Joel Abbott, Esq., Commander.
At Sea, March 23, 1844.*

NO SICK.

To JOEL ABBOTT, Esq.
Commander.

Very Respectfully, &c.
LEWIS WOLFLEY, Surgeon.

ANOTHER TRESPASS.—A foreigner is said to have landed a considerable amount of goods at Little Bassa for the purpose as alleged of trading with the natives. Shall this be allowed? The pretext of trading with the natives is entirely too frivolous. First, because the act of landing goods there is a direct infringement of our laws, in our own territory: and secondly, because under this cover any amount of every description of goods may be introduced into the settlements.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From 20th June, to 20th July, 1844.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:	
Gorham, Mrs. Clarissa Robie, \$2, Rev. Amos Brown, \$2, Mr. Storer, 25c., Mrs. Stevens, 25c., Mr. Hinckley, 50c.,	5 00
Westbrook, B. M. Edwards,	1 00
Portland, A friend, \$1, Rev. Asa Cummings, \$1, J. Maxwell, \$2, J. Libbey, \$1, E. Carter, 50c., S. Gale, 25c., Mr. Hall, \$1, N. Blanchard, \$10,	16 75
Minot, Jabez C. Woodman,	1 00
North Bridgeport, Dr. N. Gould,	6 00
Saco, J. Calef, Esq., \$3, J. P. Mellen, \$1, Miss S. Scammon, 75c., J. Hartley, \$1,	5 75
South Berwick, Misses L. & E. Norton, \$1, Dea. John Plummer, \$2, — Height, Esq., \$2,	5 00
Hallowell, Miss Sarah M. Gordon, balance to constitute Rev. Mr. Babcock of Gardiner, a L. M.,	5 00
	45 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:	
Dover, Dr. Ezra Green,	4 00
Stratham, Mrs. Lane, 50c., Mrs. E. Clark, \$1, Mrs. Bartlett, \$1, Miss Demond, 25c., Mrs. Mary Lane, 50c., Miss Lucy Lane, 50c., — Lane, Esq., 50c.,	4 25
Portsmouth, David Libbey, \$1 50, a lady, \$5 50, J. Goodwin, \$5, J. W. Foster, \$1, Chas. W. Brewster, \$1, Daniel Knight, \$1, Henry Libbey, 30c., Daniel B. Rogers, \$10, Wm. Libbey, 12c.,	25 42

1844.]

RECEIPTS.

255

<i>New Market</i> , Miss Rebecca Kittridge, first payment towards L. M.,	20 00	
<i>Nashua</i> , Thos. W. Gillis, first payment on L. M., \$5, J. D. Otterson, \$1 50, Ziba Gray, \$3, Timothy Gray, \$1,	10 50	
<i>Manchester</i> , John A. Burnham, first payment on L. M., \$10, Wm. A. Burke, first payment on L. M., \$5, D. Gillis, \$1 50, Wm. M. Parker, 50c.,	17 00	
<i>Chester</i> , Hon. Saml. Bell, first payment on L. M., \$5, Mrs. Persis Bell, \$1 50, Isaac Tompkins, Esq., \$1 50, Thos. J. Melvin, \$2,	10 00	
	<hr/>	91 17

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. Geo. Barker :		
<i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh, first payment toward L. M., \$5, Hon. James H. Duncan, first payment toward L. M., \$5, Hiram Plummer, Esq., for L. M., \$30,	40 00	
<i>Andover</i> , Samuel H. Taylor, first payment toward L. M., \$5, Mrs. Alfred Kittridge, \$2, Miss Sarah Kittridge, 25c.,	7 25	
	<hr/>	47 25

RHODE ISLAND.

A friend to the cause, by the Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D.,	15 00	
	<hr/>	15 00

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Flemington</i> , Rev. C. Bartlett, a collection in his church,	2 68	
<i>Fairfield</i> , Rev. Ethan Osborn, \$50, collection in Presb. Church, by do do do \$5	55 00	
	<hr/>	57 68

VIRGINIA.

<i>Bremo</i> , Gen. John H. Cock, for copies of Census and Statistics of the colony,	5 00	
<i>Fairfax Co.</i> , Thos. Fairfax, Esq.,	50 00	
<i>Clarksburg</i> , Pastor Methodist Church,	3 00	
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , R. C. L. Moncure, Esq.,	3 50	
<i>Washington Co.</i> , Collection at Emery & Henry College, by Rev. T. K. Catlett,	10 00	
<i>Warrenton</i> , Collection in St. James Church, by Rev. George Lemon,	10 00	
<i>Triadelphia</i> , Mrs. Mary Brown,	15 00	
	<hr/>	96 50

NEW YORK.

New York State Col. Society, per Moses Allen, Esq., Tr.,	500 00	
	<hr/>	500 00

TENNESSEE.

By the Rev. J. B. Pinney :		
<i>Gallatin</i> ,	17 00	
<i>Nashville</i> ,	47 50	
<i>Glasgow</i> ,	15 50	
	<hr/>	80 00

KENTUCKY.

By the Rev. J. B. Pinney :		
<i>Louisville</i> ,	110 00	
<i>Bardstown</i> ,	26 50	
<i>Bowling Green</i> ,	108 00	
<i>Lebanon</i> ,	11 50	
<i>Clarksville</i> ,	1 00	
<i>Danville</i> ,	114 75	
<i>Lexington</i> ,	104 90	
<i>Nicholsonville</i> ,	12 50	

<i>Versailles</i> , - - - - -	3 55	
<i>Frankfort</i> , - - - - -	100 00	
		502 70
O H I O .		
<i>New Athens</i> , Rev. Moses Allen, per Rev. W. Wallace, -	10 00	
<i>Cambridge</i> , Collection in Presb. Church, per do do -	3 33	
<i>Walnut Hills</i> , S. D. Kemper, - - - - -	50	
		13 83
Total Contributions, - - - - -		\$1,538 63

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>Gorham</i> , Topham Robie, to Jan. '45, \$3, Josiah Pierce, to Jan. '45, \$3, Erastus Hayes, do do \$3, John Waterman, do do \$3, Nathan Burnett, do do \$3. <i>Brunswick</i> , Joseph McKeen, to Jan. '45, \$3. <i>Portland</i> , Phineas Barnes, for 1844, \$1 50, Rev. J. B. Condict, for 1844, \$2. <i>South Berwick</i> , Deacon Charles E. Norton, for '44, \$2, John Hubbard, Esq., for '44, \$1 50, Rev. Benj. Allen, '44, \$1 50.		26 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Durham</i> , Rev. Alvah Tobey, to Jan. '45, \$3, Benj. Matthews, for '43, \$2, Valentine Smith, '44, \$1 50, Eben Thompson, for '43, \$2. <i>Stratham</i> , George Wingate, to Jan. '45, \$5. <i>Portsmouth</i> , Dea. David Libbey, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Nashua</i> , Stephen Kendrick, Thos. W. Gillis, D. Otterson, each \$1 50, for '44, Otterson & French, to Jan. '45, \$3, Ziba Gray, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Bedford</i> , Samuel Patten, for '44, \$2. <i>Manchester</i> , John A. Burnham, Mrs. H. A. Burnham, D. Gillis, Wm. A. Burke, Daniel Clarke, Hiram Brown, \$1 50 each, for '44, Wm. G. Means, Geo. P. Tilden, \$3 each, to Jan. '45. <i>Merimack</i> , Elkanah Parker, to Oct. '44, \$1 50, Nathan Parker, to Oct. '44, \$1 50, Robert McGraw, Esq., to Oct. '44, \$1 50. <i>Chester</i> , Rev. Jonathan Clements, to '44, \$1 50, Isaac Tompkins, Esq., to '44, \$1 50. <i>Pembroke</i> , Dea. Francis Vose, to Jan. '41, \$11, Rev. Abraham Burnham, to Jan. '46, \$3.		62 50
By Capt. Geo. Barker:		
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Newburyport</i> , Rev. Dr. Dana, for '44, \$2, Moody Pearson, for '44, \$1 50, John Burrill, jr., do do \$1 50, Newburyport Col. Society, for '44, \$11 25, Wm. Gunnison, for '44, \$1 50, Saml. Stevens, do do \$1 50, George Emery, for do \$1 50, Robt. Robinson, do do do, Robert Bailey, jr., to June '44, \$5. <i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh, Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, each \$1 50, for '44, Leonard Whittier, to July, '45, \$1 50, Rev. A. S. Train, for '44, \$2, Benj. Emerson, for '44, \$1 50, Mrs. Oliver Lebosquette, for '44, \$1 50, Jas. H. Duncan, for '44, \$1 50. <i>West Bradford</i> , Daniel Fitts, Samuel Lovejoy, Miss A. Hasseltine, Rev. Nathan Monroe, each for '44, \$1 50, Benj. Greenleaf, to July, '45, \$1 50. <i>Andover</i> , Mark Newman, '44, \$1 50. <i>Methuen</i> , Hon. John Tenney, to Jan. '45, \$3. <i>Lowell</i> , Jas. G. Carney, Geo. H. Carleton, Seth Ames, H. G. T. Corliss, Homer Bartlett, \$1 50 each, for '44. <i>Boston</i> , Robt. B. Shaw, to June '44, \$1. <i>Haverhill</i> , Hiram Plummer, Mrs. Alfred Kittridge, for '44, each \$1 50.		61 75
NEW YORK.— <i>New York City</i> , Rev. John H. Eaton, from subscribers, \$50. <i>Lima</i> , Rev. J. Barnard, Rev. S. Seager, Ira Godfrey, each \$1 50, to July '45,		54 50
VIRGINIA.— <i>Fredericksburg</i> , R. C. L. Moncure, Esq., for '44, \$1 50,		1 50
OHIO.— <i>Walnut Hills</i> , S. D. Kemper, to July. '45, \$1 50,		1 50
Total Repository,		
Total,		

THE
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WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1844.

[NO. 9.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

AN examination into the history of this colony—its rise, progress thus far, its influence upon the moral and intellectual character of the colonists, and its practical effects upon the natives and upon the slave-trade, would well repay in the gratifying facts it would evolve all the pains and trouble it might occasion. Although the objects which the American Colonization Society in its most incipient stage had in view to accomplish, as well as the inducements which moved the colonists to act upon its plan, have been long before the Christian and civilized world, it may not be amiss briefly to state them here.

A few benevolent and christian men, looking over the face of society in the United States, beheld two millions of members of that society laboring under hopeless bondage, and sunk in the lowest degradation. Against their improvement and elevation, law and prejudice had erected an insuperable barrier. What was to be done? The almost universal cry was—they must be removed. The question at once presented itself—where shall they be sent? The whole map of America was inspected, and first one point and then another was selected and rejected, until at length the continent of Africa, their father land was by almost universal acclaim pronounced the best adapted home for the trodden down colored population of the United States.

The millions whom this arrangement was intended so deeply to affect; not only in themselves personally, but in their descendants to the remotest generations, were admitted to no share in the discussions, selections, or plans. They were sealed up in a silence as mute and as passive as the land to which they were to be sent; but under a conviction that no possible change could make their condition worse, they eagerly embraced Africa with all its proverbial horrors, as an anchor of hope. This is a brief history of the beginnings, both of the society and of those who availed themselves of its offers. That the whole scheme was at first contrived by Providence, and that it has been thus far conducted by the

same unfaltering hand—however it may in itself and in its results be derided by those who overlook the order of nature, and despised by others who are ignorant of its details, there will not remain a shadow of doubt on the mind of any who will be at the pains to examine it.

The plan of the American Colonization Society was something altogether new in the history of human society, and human operations. It was indeed a bold and daring enterprise. We have histories of colonies successfully planted at periods which date far back towards the infancy of the world; and we have accounts of colonies planted at various places, and at intervals that reach down to the present time; but in all the means employed to plant them, and in all the machinery relied upon to conduct them to maturity, they were wholly different from the American Colony of Liberia.

This is the secret of the success which has attended the operations of the American Society. This difference is the lever, hitherto overlooked in the eager search after something grand and imposing, the ordinary attendant upon a nation's movements, that has urged the colony of Liberia on far in advance of all the colonies on the coast of Africa.

The bare idea that this colony has outstripped any other—that it has in fact done any thing, will, we are assured, be every where scouted and ridiculed. Nothing is more fashionable than to ridicule the colony and every thing connected with it, because it is so much less laborious to ridicule than to investigate. But we shrink not from comparison with any colony on the coast. Let us single out for an example the colony of Sierra Leone, which we presume is admitted to be as prosperous a colony as any on the coast. It will be necessary first to consider the advantages which Sierra Leone has enjoyed over the colony of Liberia.

Sierra Leone was settled by the English in 1792. A powerful colony of eleven hundred and thirty-one souls was planted at one time, with every convenience and comfort, and with all the means to insure success, which kindness and sagacity could suggest. For fifteen years the colony was nurtured by the fostering hand of a powerful voluntary organization. In 1808 it was turned over to the British crown—made a naval depot, a garrison, and a home for the slaves taken under the different treaties. All the machinery necessary to conduct the operations of government was set in motion—numerous offices were created and filled by well salaried incumbents. Government was lavish with money. Every man, woman and child who would work, obtained it, and was liberally paid for it. Indeed it appeared that the only object in view, was to furnish all with the means of living, without regard to the utility or the value of the returns made for it. A church which now stands in Freetown—a fifth rate structure in an American or European city, was some ten or fifteen years in building, and cost upwards of eighty thousand pounds. Millions have been expended upon this colony, and hundreds of lives have been sacrificed there. It is the offspring and the pet of a lofty philanthropy. It was designed to bless the colored emigrant, and to regenerate Africa.

How has it succeeded? We speak with the most profound respect. But while we yield to the authorities in England the fullest credit for good intentions, we will, we trust, be pardoned for pointing down Sierra Leone as signally unfortunate as an experiment.

Where are the once numerous settlers and their descendants? Where the Maroons? Of the remnant that remains, what is their position? Have they grown wealthy? Do they conduct the commercial operations of the colony? Do they cultivate the soil? Do they fill important offices of trust under government? What is the intellectual character of the place? We suppress the humiliating answers.

If the examination should be extended to the influence which the colony at Sierra Leone has exerted upon the slave-trade, the same deplorable inefficiency will be apparent. The natives, so far as all considerations of a moral character are concerned, remain the same that they were fifty years ago; and the slave-trade, despite the vigilance of the police, is secretly but extensively carried on, in and around the peninsula. It would be proper also to ascertain the exports of the colony, and the proportion of its productions to the consumption. The chief exports from that place, are timber, hides, camwood, palm oil, gold, and ground nuts. But these are almost exclusively obtained from the natives. Correct answers to these questions will indicate infallibly the progress of the colony.

What has been the cause of this failure—this death of so many high hopes and cherished expectations? Without taking upon us to assign every cause, we do not hesitate to assert that the inefficiency of the colony for the purposes designed by its founders and patrons is, up to this time, owing in part, to the method and constitution of former local governments.

Until recently, throughout every department of the government, the offices were almost exclusively filled by those who had no permanent interest in the colony. The permanent residents, settlers, Maroons and liberated Africans, were almost systematically excluded from any share in the government. They were thrown quite in the back ground. All laudable ambition suppressed, every noble and manly aspiration smothered. There was no scope for that self confidence and self-respect, the offspring of a feeling of equality, and which is so necessary to an honorable course.

Inferior in every thing, in intellect, in pecuniary resources, and in official power, to another class amongst them, they gradually settled down to the position of obsequious attendants, until the grades of society founded upon color, became as marked and distinct as in the northern States of America. It is exhilarating, however, to find that a change is taking place in this respect, in Sierra Leone. There appears to be a growing disposition on the part of the Europeans now resident in that colony, to admit the colonists to a share in the management of affairs, and to meet them on terms of civil equality. The different missions there are prosecuting their heaven-born enterprise with a laudable energy; and the efforts and plans of the Wesleyan Mission especially, are entitled to the highest praise, and henceforth the movement of the colony must be onward towards the point first aimed at by its patrons. We trust the revolution thus set on foot will be completed.

The American Colonization Society commenced active operations in 1820, with only eighty-eight emigrants. In 1821, forty-five more arrived at Sierra Leone. In 1822, the remnant of these two companies removed to Cape Mesurado. They had one white agent amongst them as chief superintendent of the colony. Small annual immigrations continued to ar-

rive, but such in the first years of the colony was the fatality of the climate and the number of casualties, these importations served rather to keep up the original number than to increase it. The colonists were early warned against the delusive expectation of governmental patronage; they were constantly exhorted to rely upon their own resources, and their own unaided energies. A plan of government was formed and committed in all its details, almost entirely to the hands of the colonists. The agent amongst them was rather an adviser than a controller. Every thing in the history of the past taught them the folly of looking back to the land whence they had come out. The assistance afforded them by the Society, extended no further than to the purchase of land, and a meagre supply of articles of necessity.

The colonists, thus thrown upon their own resources, felt their responsibility. They saw at once that their destinies were in their own hands—that to falter or to hesitate, was to sink. It was in the nature of their peculiar circumstances to inspire with ardor and to call forth into active exercise all their ingenuity and judgment. In all their regulations, civil and political—in all their relations with the natives, they looked not merely at temporary advantages, but chiefly at permanent results. In fact, they saw that in order to rear a solid and durable edifice, they must dig a broad and deep foundation. Having all their hopes staked upon the success of the experiment—chained to the place by circumstances entirely beyond their control, they cheerfully resigned present advantages, when, temporary and limited in themselves, they exerted an unfavorable influence upon future prosperity. Hence they became at an early period of the colony most uncompromising enemies of the slave-trade; and although we will not assert that this traffic has never found an advocate amongst us, nor that some few has not criminally abetted it; yet we do not hesitate to challenge the instance of another colony, in the vicinity of which it is so completely crippled. They saw that this trade, the scourge of the natives, would prove a curse to the colony, and effectually prevent its improvement; they therefore determined to put it down at all hazard. Wherever they obtained a right to do so, they beat down the baracoon, knocked the chain from the slave, and proclaimed liberty to the captive. The natives began to understand the nature of the colonial institutions, and regarding the colony as an asylum, thousands of helpless and oppressed sought refuge within its borders. The colonists gladly hailed them as important accessions to their strength, and encouraged them in all the pursuits of an honorable life.

The stale prediction of those who oppose our elevation has been—that we would be found incapable of self-government. Pausing here only to remark that Africa with its hundred millions, (every where possessing a government and laws) has ever been a standing refutation of this malignant vaticination; as if guided by Heaven, the American Colonization Society at once hit upon an expedient that will, we trust, effectually wrest this weapon from the hands of our enemies. The government was at once lodged in the hands of the people. The idea of government in Liberia will be ridiculed by those in whose minds pompous titles and fat salaries are inseparably connected with good government. We will not argue to so obvious an error, nor cite instances to show that anarchy and mis-

rule have generally been in proportion to the elevation of the governing above the governed. We will only invite an examination of our social, civil, and political order, our legislature and our halls of justice. This state of things is the result of early habits of self-government—of laws made and executed by men whose last hope was involved in the experiment. Society here has never been (and God grant it may never be) split into two orders—one to govern, the other to be governed; the one dominant, the other suppliant. Political equality elevates and expands the mind and nerves the arm, servility enervates both. That people will be most incapable of self government that is longest debarred from it.

(Concluded in our next.)

IS COLONIZATION A PRACTICAL PLAN?

The merit of being *practical* is of course a great merit. A "practical" man is looked upon by many as a great man necessarily. Some, indeed, go so far as to give more credit to the carpenter who planes the boards, than to the man of science, the architect, who designs the edifice, because they consider the former a *practical* person. Well, to a great extent this is right, and we agree that its *practical* merit must be the test of Colonization.—As we wish to be brief, we will put what we have to say on this subject into the form of question and answer.

Mr. Smith.—Well! Mr. Jones, is Colonization a practical scheme?

Mr. Jones.—Well! why not, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith.—Why, all the navy of the Union and its merchant service to boot, and all the contributions you could get by all the agents that could be appointed, would not furnish the ways and means to remove the *increase* of the colored population, let alone the whole number. Would they?

Mr. Jones.—You state your proposition confidently, and then ask me if it is correct. Let me ask you a few questions by way of answer; and first, what is the whole increase of the colored population?

Mr. Smith.—Why, I don't know exactly, but perhaps some 80,000 per annum.

Mr. Jones.—Well, that's near enough. Now, how many emigrants from foreign countries come to the United States and Canada and the British Islands, annually?

Mr. Smith.—Really I cannot say—though I have heard that the number varied between 2 and 300,000.

Mr. Jones.—Quite near enough. And how do these people get here?—Do they come in the *national* vessels of their respective countries?

Mr. Smith.—Certainly not, and that is just what puzzles me. They come here somehow, and then they disappear. The country absorbs them. They go to the west, I presume.

Mr. Jones.—Not exactly.—A good many of them stay upon the seaboard, where they elbow out of employment the free colored people and hired slaves, as witness the Point in Baltimore, and the coal yards. But though this is an important fact, it is out of the way of our present catechism. The people come here, and to the extent you mention, there is no doubt of that. Now what motive induces them to come here?

Mr. Smith.—A desire to better their condition, I presume.

Mr. Jones.—Just so, as we say in New England. Just so—and who pays their expenses?

Mr. Smith.—Why I presume they pay their own expenses for the most part; though it is said that some are paupers sent out by their parishes.

Mr. Jones.—Yes, so it is said; and there have been instances of that kind. But in general they pay their own expenses.

Mr. Smith.—I believe they do.

Mr. Jones.—Then we have these facts:—that the emigration annually to this continent is equal to about three times the increase of the colored population:—that this emigration is at the expense of the emigrant himself:—that he comes here in the traders that ply between the Old and the New World;—and that he comes here to better his condition. Am I not right?

Mr. Smith.—Yes, and I think I see what you are coming to. You mean to say, that the colored man in the United States has more reason to be dissatisfied with his position, than the Irishman or German has to be with his position in Europe; and that it would be bettered, as much, in the one case, by removal to Africa, as it is, in the other, by removal to America. But then, how can you get up a trade such as exists between the United States and Europe—how can you have as many ships to pass to and fro—how can you get up governments and communities in Africa which shall attract the colored man?

Mr. Jones.—That is exactly what we propose to do by Colonization. To this end individual contributions have already, small as they have been, done wonders. There are already thriving communities planted by the colonizationists on the coast of Africa, capable of self-defence and self-support. The trade between the two countries has already increased so much that a squadron is stationed there, whose purpose, in part, is to protect it. —These colonies are growing steadily.—Their trade is yearly increasing.—Colonization is the main agent in these results: and the time is coming when the colored people will seek Africa at the same rate that the whites seek America—and will, as the whites do, pay their own passage—will be provided for in Africa as the whites are in the United States—and when the question will be, not who shall remain, but who shall have the privilege of going. All this is within reasonable bounds of expectation, and therefore we consider Colonization a *practical* scheme.

Mr. Smith.—Well! there may be something in it after all.—*Md. Col. Journal.*

FROM A COLORED CORRESPONDENT.

I ask the use of your Journal to address a few remarks to the friends of my color in the Eastern States who are opposed to Colonization in Africa; for after all that has been said and written, I am at a loss to understand the ground of their opposition. Those who advocate our freedom, must concede to us the rights of freedom; and what is freedom but the right of choice? I have much difficulty in understanding how our friends, as such, can attempt to withhold this boon from us. Such of us as choose to emigrate to Africa, do so from the motive that influences all men in their movements, an increase of comforts and happiness. Such of us as have lived in Africa, know that these blessings are attainable there. None are forced to go. It is a voluntary act. Why should our friends oppose us?

I am unable to account for it in but one way; that is, their belief that we are incompetent to self government; that we have not the capacity to sustain a community or nation, and that we must remain among the whites in a state of surveillance or partial freedom, for an indefinite time. If we are not capable of judging for ourselves and governing ourselves, we are not fit to be free. If there ever was any ground for this belief, it is now falsified; twenty years experience has developed qualities and character fully equal to the task. We would not descend to a comparison with some of the new settlements in the States as to morality and order. The Bowie knife and Lynch law are unknown in the American colonies in Africa. If it is the desire of our Eastern friends to benefit us, they will at once gratify their desire and essentially serve us by aiding our colonies. I therefore respectfully and earnestly request them to re-consider the case, and to demonstrate their friendship for us by sustaining us in the ascending course in which Colonization has placed us.

LOTT CAREY.

A F U N E R A L .

We once witnessed the funeral of a Krooman who died at a distance from the Kroo country. He was a man of consequence, and his friends (as an English Captain in respect of his supercargo not long since) had determined to bury him *comfortably*. They had ordered a coffin, in which the remains were duly deposited; but as some hours would elapse between this part of the business and the inhumation, they concluded to occupy the interim in imbibing the contents of numerous jugs and bottles which by some means had found their way to the scene.

If this resort to the *jug* was adopted as a means to assuage grief, it was eminently unsuccessful; for at every successive potation the grief increased—or at least the lamentations were louder, the grimaces more fiendish, and the gesticulations and contortions more frenzied; in fact, they soon became frantic with grief. At length the hour arrived to consign the body to its long home; and as the route to the grave was some two or three miles by water, they prepared to embark the corpse in a canoe.

They had proceeded only a few rods from the house in the direction of the aquatic hearse, when the two stout Kroomen bearing the coffin on their heads, began to reel and stagger in the most fearful manner, and to give every manifestation of being unable any longer to support the coffin, or to proceed further with it. The assembly at once pressed forward, and commenced what we supposed an incantation; some rushed to the assistance of the bearers—gently patted the coffin, and addressed the *dead man* in the most soothing and beseeching strain. He was not, however, to be softened. The bearers continued to writhe and strain, and the coffin continued to move to and fro in the most violent manner as if in imminent danger of falling. After a contest of some twenty minutes between fifteen or twenty living men and one dead one, the quick prevailed, and he that was dead, was carried to the house appointed for all the living. Not, however, to remain. The Kroomen said as soon as he was buried, he would *jump up* the grave—take a canoe and *run* away to Kroo before the wind. We asked the Kroomen “wha for da coffin make da palaver.” They replied, “da man no will for go ground.”

Something analogous to this may be found in Malcolm's account of a Burman funeral. The only difference is, that among the Burmese, the struggle is confined to the living—whereas, among the Kroomen, it is between the living and the dead.—*Liberia Herald*.

WHAT A WORLD WE LIVE IN!

Every where and evermore the strong prey upon the weak—the rich fatten upon the poor, and the intriguing circumvent the simple. And this depravity is not manifested in only the rational biped; it is seen in the brute. This has proof in the following African tale:

"A hunter once discovered a beaten path of the wild cow, which by tracing it, he found, led to a pool of water. He determined to set for *him*. Accordingly, a little in advance of the time for these to go to water, he repaired to the spot and took his *stand* on a tree on the margin of the pool. A little after the cow came, and commenced to drink; the hunter levelled his piece; his finger was on the deadly trigger, when he espied a huge alligator floating stealthily in the direction of the cow. He paused to ascertain his object. The alligator fastened his dreadful teeth into the nose of the cow, and a terrific struggle ensued. The harder the cow tried to get away, the more the alligator would'nt let *him* go. Suddenly, as by magic, he saw cow and alligator, mud and water, flying high in the air. He looked and beheld a cow, an alligator and a *lion* lay stretched in utter helplessness, and casting each at the other the most malignant glances!"

Appropos hereto is the following. A few days ago in taking a stroll around, our attention was attracted to a tree by the "garrulousness" of a kind of birds called here palm birds! The season of incubation was coming on, and they had paired, and were busily engaged in building their nests. The tree presented a scene of the greatest activity—the little architects were all alive in bearing home in their beaks the materials they had rifled from some neighboring plantain tree, and in weaving them into their future habitations. A public spirit seemed to animate them, for each arrival was greeted by a general *twittering*. One fellow appeared to be very much behind in his work. His house was just commenced while the others were nearly finished. Like some two-legged unfledged animal we have seen, he had probably wasted his time in idle gossip and frivolity, and put off his work to the last moment. He was all activity. Watching his time when the rest of the birds had gone off for materials, he flew to a nest near him, dexterously detached a portion, and added it to his own. What confusion might have ensued had he been detected in the act, we will not conjecture. The consequences might have been fatal.—*Liberia Herald*.

A VISIT.

Not long since we made a visit to old Mamma, having heard that *she* was in a low state of health. When we arrived, we found *she* was not at home, but at a *town* not far off, where she had been residing for some weeks. We started in pursuit. When we reached the place, we again

found that *Mamma* was not in town. Her grand-daughter was ill, and as is the custom of the country, the patient and her attendants were in the suburbs.

The house occupied by *Mamma* and her sick *piccaninie*, was of the rudest description of African dwellings—merely a covering of palm leaves on sticks thrust into the earth, and made to meet at the top like the rafters of a house.

The old lady is devotedly attached to her descendants, and especially so to the children of her late daughter; and on the present occasion she seemed deeply affected. The girl was a little better, but was still very low.

The custom is universal and inflexible among the tribes around us, to remove the patient from the scene where disease first invaded him, if it be violent, or difficult of cure. They appear to go upon the principle that nature seldom afflicts at all, but never severely. All serious cases are the result of witchcraft. "People 'witch 'em," is the invariable reply to an inquiry after one who has been long sick. As soon, therefore, as a disease assumes a threatening aspect, they remove the object of diabolical agency from the scene of supposed malignant influence.—*Liberia Herald*.

SAWBONES.—Among the Africans every man is his own dentist; and when annoyed by a wayward grinder, he thus operates:—First he twists a fine but strong cord of the fibres of the palm leaf, one end whereof he fixes around the refractory member, the other he attaches to a *small* stone, weighing somewhere between eight and ten pounds; then raising the stone the full length of his arms, he lets it fall, and the troublesome tooth troubles him no more.—*Liberia Herald*.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONROVIA.

Arrivals.

- March 30. Dutch man-of-war, ———, Commanding, from Hamburg.
 April 3. United States brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Craven commanding, from the leeward: passenger, Dr. J. Lawrence Day.
 April 3. Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, G. Ammons, master, from the leeward.
 April 3. Col. sloop Gabriel, James Henry, master, from Little Bassa.
 April 3. Col. cutter J. J. Roberts, H. Boston, master, from the windward.
 April 4. British brig St. Christopher, Day, master, from Grand Cape Mount: passengers, Mrs. Willyann N. Yates, and Master Urias McGill.
 April 7. American brig Atalanta, Lawlin, master, from the leeward: passengers, from Cape Palmas, Mrs. A. Burns; from Setra Kroo, Miss Cecilia Vantine; from Grand Bassa, Dr. W. Johnson, Mr. James Smith, Mrs. A. P. Davis, and Miss Ann Savage.
 April 7. Col. schooner Pedlar, Wm. Jones, master, from the leeward.
 April 7. Hamburg galliotte Laura, ———, master, from Sierra Leone.
 April 10. British brig ———, ———, master, from Sierra Leone; sailed same day for the leeward.
 April 11. Col. sloop ———, Young, master, from Sinou: passengers, Mrs. M. Benedict, and Mr. N. Turner.
 April 11. Col. sloop Gabriel, James Henry, master, from Junk.
 April 14. Bremen brig Active, Luder Mehrtens, master, from the windward.
 April 14. British schooner Sherbro, D. A. Coker, master, from Sierra Leone.
 April 17. American brig Ceylon, Daily, master, from Salem.

- April 19. Col. sloop Economy, F. S. James, master, from Cape Palmas : passengen, Mrs. R. Moore, and Mrs. F. Moore.
 April 21. Hamburg galliotte Laura, ——— master, from the leeward.
 April 23. British schooner Little Ben, Price, master, from Sierra Leone.
 April 23. American barque Pilot, Goldsmith, master, from Boston.
 April 23. Col. cutter J. J. Roberts, H. Boston, master, from the windward.
 April 23. Col. schooner Regulus, G. E. Carroll, master, from the leeward.

Departures.

- March 30. United States Ship Decatur, J. Abbot, Esq., commanding, for the windward.
 March 30. United States Brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Craven commanding, for the leeward.
 April 7. Col. sloop Gabriel, James Henry, master, for Junk.
 April 8. Col. cutter J. J. Roberts, H. Boston, master, for the windward.
 April 8. British brig S^t. Christopher, Day, master, for the leeward.
 April 10. Hamburg galliotte Laura, ——— master, for the leeward.
 April 12. Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, G. Ammons, master, for the leeward.
 April 12. American brig Atalanta, Lawlin, master, for New York : passengers, His Excellency Gov. J. J. Roberts, lady and daughter, Miss Sarah Smith, Rev. F. Burns, Dr. J. Lawrence Day, Dr. W. Johnson, Miss C. Vantine, and Miss A. Savage.
 April 12. Col. sloop ———, Young, master, for Sinou : passengers, N. Turner and lady.
 April 19. Bremen brig Active, Luder Mehrtens, master, for the leeward.
 April 23. American brig Ceylon, Daily, master, for the leeward.
 April 26. British schooner Little Ben, Price, master, for the leeward.
 April 28. Col. cutter J. J. Roberts, H. Boston, master, for the windward : passenger, Rev. Mr. A. D. Williams.
 April 30. Col. sloop Economy, F. S. James, master, for the leeward.
 April 30. American bark Pilot, Goldsmith, master, for the leeward.—*Liberia Herald*.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 15th, 1844.]

HOW IT STRIKES A DISINTERESTED PERSON.

LIBERIA.

Messrs. Editors.—As frequent inquiries have been made of me, since the arrival of the bark *Eleanor* (under my command) in this port, on the 13th April, from Monrovia, Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, by both white and colored men, in relation to that part of Africa, its climate, soil, agriculture and commerce—the situation of the colonies planted there by that great and philanthropic association, “the American Colonization Society” of the city of Washington, District of Columbia—and especially having been inquired of by many persons of color, the friends and acquaintances of those persons who were liberated and sent from this place to that great country by Mr. JOHN McDONOGH of this city, whether I had seen them (the said freedmen of Mr. McDonogh,) how they were, what they were occupied in, what were their prospects of happiness and prosperity there, whether they were pleased and satisfied with their prospects and with the country, and how it would bear a comparison with this country? I beg leave, in consequence, to say, through your paper, in reply to those numerous inquiries, and for the information of all who feel an interest therein, that it is one of the most beautiful countries I have ever set my eyes on; that it possesses a rich and inexhaustible soil; that the climate is one of the finest on earth for the black man, and that its commerce, both of import and export, is considerable, is rapidly increasing, and must be in a few years of vast importance. That the colonies planted on that coast by the American Colonization Society, are well organized, moral, happy, and industrious communities, who govern themselves as a federal republic, electing their own

officers, and framing their own laws; living under their own fig-tree and vine, none to make them afraid. They have several very respectable towns, (the capital being Monrovia,) the houses generally are built of brick or stone, with several stone churches, a state house, forts, &c. &c. Agriculture is rapidly advancing in the colony, both coffee and sugar being now cultivated on a large scale; and with industry, a man can enrich himself in a very short space of time, in either of the pursuits of agriculture, commerce, or the handicraft arts. Perhaps, in no part of the world, can fortunes be as easily acquired as in that part of Africa; for several individuals who some ten or twelve years since were slaves in Maryland and Virginia, but manumitted and sent there, are now rich men, being worth thirty and forty thousand dollars each. That the present Colonies of Liberia are destined to become a great, flourishing, and powerful nation, I am fully convinced. Of the freedmen of Mr. McDonogh, I have to state, that I have seen them all, and found them in the enjoyment of health, having had no sickness since their arrival in the colony; that I have dined frequently with them, in company with the officers of the American navy, the Governor of the colony, and other respectable citizens of Monrovia; that they informed me they were happy, (their only source of regret arose from their separation from their master and benefactor, of whom they would never speak but with tears, and to whom they are devoted by love, which appears to have taken possession of their souls, and has no bounds.) They live well, have plenty of every thing around them, and have fine plantations. They are highly respected for their talents and moral worth, and are fast amassing fortunes; some of them pursuing commerce, others agriculture, and others the mechanical arts. When I inquired if they wished to return to Louisiana, they replied, "we would willingly cross the ocean to see our master once more before we died, but for all things else, we would not change the country where we are for any other on earth; there is no country to be compared to this." And I fully agree in opinion with them, that it is one of the finest parts of the earth.

WM. M. HANBURY.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 20, 1844.*

[From the Presbyterian of the West.]

AFRICAN SLAVERY.

It is estimated by Dr. Skinner, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Africa, that the whole number of slaves on that continent is not less than 50,000,000. Dr. Goheen, a missionary of the same church, makes a larger estimate, and states as a well known fact, that in Western Africa, *nine tenths* of the whole population are in a state of slavery. The females are all sold at an early age, to be, when they grow up, wives or beasts of burden, as their proprietors may require. And nowhere in the world is the slave subjected to such rigorous despotism. In the countries of Dahome and Ashantee, when a king dies, hundreds of slaves are put to death on his grave as an offering; and when a slave-holder dies, a number of slaves are put to death, to wait on him in the other world. At the death of the late Ashantee king, about 1,000 persons perished. And not only does slavery exist in Africa in its most horrid forms, but that continent is the common mart of slavery for the world. Buxton estimates the whole number of slaves annually exported, at 475,000. For the eastern trade, 100,000 are annually required. The Imam of Muscat transports every year about 30,000, Barbary and Egypt about 20,000, loss on seizure, 25,000, loss on detention and march on the middle passage across the country, and in seasoning 25,000. For the Western trade 375,000 are annually seized, but only about 120,000 are actually transported into slavery. Of the number seized, 80,000 are murdered, 225,000 are lost in seizure, detention, march and middle passage. The 120,000 who survive, are enslaved in Spanish West Indies, Brazil, Texas, &c. Upwards of 50,000 are annually imported into Brazil. In all those countries which create the western trade, including the United States, the whole number of Africans in slavery is estimated at 8,000,000; add to this the num-

ber enslaved in eastern countries, and still it falls far short of the actual amount of slavery existing in Africa itself. The slavery of the United States is but as the small dust of the balance, compared with what exists elsewhere; and its character, even in its worst forms, is mild in comparison with the abject servitude to which the poor negro is subjected, in the countries where the wholesome restraints of religion are not felt. Let the evil be purged from our midst, and still the work of emancipation is but just commenced. Africa still remains the great market for human beings; and the chains of bondage still bind at least *fifty* millions of her sons at home. How shall poor Africa be redeemed, that Ethiopia may be brought to stretch out her hands to God? And vassals long enslaved, both by man and Satan, become freemen, civilly and religiously. Guard the coast, and overthrow the slave factories, and the water transportation ceases; but the inland transportation still remains, and above all, domestic slavery, with all its horrors, continues more aggravated than ever, by the fact that the foreign demand has partially ceased. The gospel is the only effectual remedy. Though commercial arrangements may, in some degree, mitigate the evil, yet they cannot overthrow it. So long as self interest, unrestrained by religion, is the ruling passion in the bosom of African slave-holders, oppression will be the medium by which they will seek its gratification. The missionary enterprise is the main hope of benighted Africa; this must be supported and protected from the hostile machinations of slave-dealers and slave-holders, or the redemption of Africa can never be effected. Perhaps the colonial plan of the Moravians is the most effectual method of guarding against the destructive intrigues of such men, who are continually scouring the countries, and stirring up the jealousies of the natives against the lonely and unprotected missionary. Let missionary colonies of civilized and christianized blacks be formed, whose constitutions are more congenial with the climate than that of whites, not only on the coast, but in every accessible and eligible point in the interior, by which both the arts and religion of civilized men shall be brought to bear effectually upon the natives, and, if I mistake not, the work of christianizing Africa will be carried forward with an efficiency, which it otherwise can never attain.

A. S.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—At the General Anti-Slavery Convention in London, May, 1843, a report on the state of slavery in Cuba, by a Cuban slave-holder, was read, exhibiting among others, the following facts:

The number of slaves in the island is between five and six hundred thousand. The annual decrease by deaths over births is, among the predial slaves, from 10 to 12 per cent., and among the non-predial slaves, from 4 to 6 per cent. The births exceed the deaths among the free colored population from 5 to 6 per cent.

The mortality among the children of field hands, born on plantations, is much greater than of the children of non-predial slaves, by reason of neglect and other inhuman causes. Children born of free colored parents are generally successfully reared.

The Creole field negro is worth from 15 to 25 per cent. more than the Bozal.

The slave can oblige his master to admit the price of his freedom; and many of the non-predial slaves are emancipated every year, through their own personal industry. Few, or none, of the predial slaves ever succeed in effecting the same happy result.

The field slaves work, ordinarily, from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the interval of one hour for dinner, at noon. They carry their breakfast to the field, and eat it while working. Their daily food consists of five to eight ounces of jerked beef, (*tasajo*), brought from Buenos Ayres, and a small quantity of sweet potatoes, Indian corn meal or plantains, as a substitute for bread; and on many plantations it is given to them in a raw state.

On the best provided plantations, the slaves are sheltered in barracoons, with apartments for the different sexes and for married couples. But in general they are miserably housed in huts put up by themselves. The horrors and misery attendant on slavery are felt in all their dreadful severity by the sick. On many of the plantations there is no semblance of an infirmary. Nor is there any thing else for the relief of poor suffering humanity. It is only in those rare instances where a benevolent proprietor resides on his plantation, that the poor sick slave wants for nothing which charity can administer. In his absence his orders are but little attended to.

The punishments inflicted on slaves generally, consist of three to twenty-five stripes of a platted raw bull-hide, tied at one extremity to a heavy thick stick. The victim is sometimes placed lying flat on his stomach, and four persons hold on to his feet and hands, while the scourge is applied to his naked posteriors. At other times he is tied

up with his hands extended above his head; but the severest of all ordinary punishments inflicted on the poor slaves is to be put down, with a stick passed behind his knees, to which the hands are secured in such a way that the knees are brought up to his chin; and in this dreadful position he receives from three to twenty-five lashes, or as many more as an inhuman master may think fit to inflict.

The predial slaves never receive the least moral or religious instruction. Most of them are baptized, because the curate's certificate of baptism serves for a title deed in the civil courts of the island. They live, in general, in a state of concubinage. They have not the most distant idea of christianity.

The slaves are permitted to marry according to the rites of the Catholic church, and their marriages are considered valid. But no law prevents their masters from separating the members of a family by sale or donation. Nor is there any law in force which protects the slave from the cruelty of the master.

SLAVERY IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Meditated Abolition of Slavery in St. Bartholomew.—The following gratifying communication appeared in the Stockholm Staatsinengen, of the 2d instant:

"The Diet, in an address of the 30th of May, 1841, respectfully expressed to the King their wish that his Majesty might be pleased to inquire how slavery might be abolished in the island of St. Bartholomew, and take all such measures as should seem the best calculated to prepare for the attainment of that important object. The King communicated this address to Colonel Hansum, the Governor of the colony, with directions to send to his Majesty all information on the subject respecting the number of slaves in the colony, their treatment and condition, the sum that would be required to purchase their freedom, the inclination of the inhabitants to co-operate in such emancipation, and the influence which it might have on the commercial and agricultural interests of the island. The Governor's reply of the 9th of June, 1842, was submitted to his Majesty on the 30th of July following, by the Colonial Department. Colonel Hansum gave minutes respecting the condition of the slaves. He shows that they are treated with mildness and all possible indulgence; that, as far as bodily comforts go, their condition is not worse than that of free laborers and servants in Europe; that, however, a state of slavery is attended with a certain degradation of humanity, which has an unfavorable influence on the morality of the individual, and which is especially manifested in the unfrequency of marriage among the slaves, who live in a state of concubinage, and have no right over their children, who belong to the slave-owners, by whom they may be sold with the observance of the restrictions prescribed by the laws; that therefore, for the sake of humanity, and the improvement of the moral condition of the individuals, it were to be wished that slavery were abolished in St. Bartholomew; that the only means of effecting this, consisted in the indemnity that might be given to the slave proprietors; that, besides the justice of such indemnity, it is agreed in the convention of the 1st of July, 1784, by which France ceded to Sweden, St. Bartholomew, that the inhabitants should continue to enjoy all the rights which they then possessed, that the number of slaves at present is 595, to purchase whose emancipation, (after dividing them into classes, according to age and sex) the Colonel proposes a total sum of 20,275*l.* sterling. In the mean time, till these measures can be duly examined and carried into effect, he proposes various regulations to ameliorate the condition of the slaves conformably to his Majesty's instructions. In the protocol on colonial affairs of the 30th of July, 1842, his Majesty ordered that Colonel Hansum's report, and his proposal of emancipation, should be laid before the next assembly of the Estates of the kingdom, and that, in the mean time, the regulations proposed by him for the benefit of the slaves shall be immediately adopted, and carried into effect in the colony."—*From the N. Y. Observer.*

[From the New World.]

THE LIBERIAN EMIGRANT'S SONG.

BY JAMES MACKAY.

Our skin is dark and we are slaves,
 The bondsmen of a fairer race;
 But, in our home across the waves,
 The color of a negro's face
 Permits him to become as free
 As the palest son of liberty.

'Tis strange—and yet it costs us dear,
 If to our sufferings we look back,
 That thus the white man should appear
 A nobler being than the black.
 Our fathers were of princely blood,
 And we can trace them to the Flood.

Where did the sun of Science rise?
 Where did astronomy unfold
 The wonders of the sparkling skies
 To all the world in days of old?
 Ay, strike magician, strike thy wand,
 And conjure up my Father-land!

We know that many nations deem
 Antiquity a noble thing;
 And it has ever been a theme
 That patriot-bards delight to sing.
 But the negro dares not claim his due,
 As other men are proud to do.

They plucked us from our parent stem,
 And sold us captives where they would;
 For evil it was meant by them,
 But God shall turn it into good:
 And Africa may now be blest
 With truth reflected from the west.

Of all the forms that mind can trace,
 By thought creative, none to me
 So beauteous as the godlike face
 Of undisguised philanthropy.
 Of pure religion undefiled,
 She is the single-hearted child.

Liberia! let thy sun go forth
 With freedom's banner waving high;
 Let piety exalt thy worth,
 And deck their memory when they die,
 That all the earth may join to raise
 A christian harmony of praise.

America shall hear a voice
 Of gratitude across the sea;
 The negro mother shall rejoice
 To nurse the little children free,
 And tell them how the whites began
 To elevate the colored man!

NEW YORK.

FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

THANKSGIVING.—The present month has been one of no little bustle and stir in our town. We have had a general parade—a monthly parade, and a day of thanksgiving. It affords us no little pleasure to record the readiness and promptitude with which all classes of citizens responded to the call of the Governor, to suspend their ordinary operations and unite in a national acknowledgment of the Supreme Ruler and disposer of all events. And what more befitting helpless and dependent creatures, what more becoming those who have all their lives been recipients, than occasionally to pause in their career, and lift up their hearts in devout gratitude to Him, from whom cometh down “every good and every perfect gift?” Insensibility is a great sin. The Ancient Jews were stigmatized that they did not know, did not consider. They paused not in their thoughtless career of sensuality to reflect upon him whose hand fed, whose power defended, and whose blessings rested every where around them.

Eminently disastrous must such a course be to every people that pursues it. It proved the ruin of the Jews; seventy years captivity was the only antidote.

If any people on earth should be moved by sentiments of gratitude, we are that people. Glancing in the retrospect at the difficulties encountered and overcome, we should with thankful hearts raise our Ebenezer, and exclaim “Hitherto the Lord hath helped us:” and trusting to that Divine Being that hath done so much for us, we should take courage and go on.

GOING A HEAD.—The Colonial Council has voted the sum of two hundred dollars to be laid out by the Governor in decorations for the walls and interior of the council chamber. Query—Will not the damp vapour that insinuates through the unplastered walls prejudice the adornments? The interior has a good coat of plaster—the exterior is bare. \$200 would plaster it. What the adornments will be we do not know. As beautification (our own word) is the go, we trust the court room will not be slighted. And here, if we are allowed to suggest, we would propose something emblematical.—Say Justice with her even scale—or drawn sword.—Integrity throwing a keen but thoughtful glance between contending parties. Ceres with her horn of plenty: or to be more strictly national—a graceful palm tree throwing wide its umbrageous branches over a full blooded African, bursting the chains that some foreign robber had contrived to weave around him—or a ship landing a cargo of emigrants, stooping, cringing and bowing to the earth—but as they ascend the hill—look around upon the prospects and breathe the air of liberty, rising into the erect attitude and proud bearing of freemen.

LAUNCH.—Better late than never. Through inadvertence we omitted to *herald* a launch which *went off* not long since from Navy Island. Messrs. D. B. Warner and F. S. James, associated in business, took it into their heads that they would like to own a vessel. They said they could not afford to purchase one, nor to pay *much* money for building one. But fortunately they recollected that there is *very much* good timber in our bush, and that each of them has two hands. They determined to have a vessel. The result of this combined *recollection* and *determination*, is the fine coppered and copper fastened sloop *Economy*, of 15 tons burthen. She is pronounced by captains who saw her on the stocks to be an excellent model, and the workmanship comparatively good. She has proved to be a good *sea boat*, and sails remarkably swift. Great credit is due to the young men who built her. To others we say, go and do likewise.

[For the African Repository.]

Lines suggested by reading the despatches of the late Gov. Buchanan. He was a great and good man. His memory shall live in after time.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Land of the spirit's sigh,
Where mercy seldom comes,
Oh! seek for rest on high
There lies your blissful homes;—
Since efforts of the brave and free,
Have wrought not much of victory.

with regard to the opinions of a decided advocate of the colonial system, and opponent of free trade, which we find in the last number of the *tory* Blackwood, and doubt not our readers will be as much surprised as we have been to find how nearly they arrive at the same conclusions.

Mr. McQueen, the writer in Blackwood, says that after Great Britain having expended twenty millions of pounds in attempting to extinguish the slave-trade, during the last thirty-six years, that traffic, instead of being destroyed, has been trebled, "while Africa has reaped no advantage whatever." She has, besides, expended twenty millions in abolishing slavery in the West Indies, yet that measure has been so little successful, that one hundred millions of fixed capital invested in those colonies, stands on the brink of destruction, while, as he says, "*in addition to former sums, the people of Great Britain have, from the enhanced prices of produce, paid during the last six or seven years, ten millions more, which have gone chiefly, if not wholly, into the pockets of the negro laborers, in excessive high wages, the great evil of the West Indies.*"

The sum and substance of this is, that the emancipated laborers of the West Indies have preferred play to work; and as they were protected by the differential duty of thirty-nine shillings, or nearly ten dollars, per hundred weight on sugar, they have been enabled to follow their inclinations. With every diminution in the amount of produce exported, there was an increase of prices at which it was sold, by which the taxation of the free white laborer of England was increased, to enable the free colored man of Jamaica to dispense with labor. Although we doubt the propriety of thus *robbing* Peter to pay Paul—for it must be remembered that but a very small portion of the laboring classes of Great Britain exercise the right of suffrage, or have any control over the makers of the laws by which these contributions are enforced,—yet we should not so much object to it, if we could see that the measures adopted by that country, and carried out at such enormous expense, had been, or were likely to be, productive of real advantage as regards the diminution of the slave-trade, or an improvement in the condition of the people of the West Indies.

Mr. McQueen says that the effect of the reduction in the amount of produce is so great, that England is not able to supply Europe, as she formerly did, "in some of the most important articles," but has barely sufficient to supply her own wants.

"*While the whole of her colonial possessions, East, West, North and South, are at this moment supplied with—and as respects the article of sugar are consuming—foreign slave produce, brought direct, or refined in bond, exported and sold in the colonies as cheap, if not really cheaper, than British Muscavado, the produce of those colonies!*"

Here we see that the effect of the emancipation of the slaves of Jamaica, Barbadoes and Antigua, has been to increase the demand for the products of Cuba and Brazil, and to offer direct encouragement to the slave-trade, and thus, after an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, affairs are really, we fear, in a worse condition than they were twenty years since.

Seeing that the increase of the slave-trade, and of the amount of the produce of slave labor, is accompanied by a great increase in the markets

which are thus given to "the manufacturers of the countries," while the productions and commerce of the British colonies are steadily decreasing, and with this, the market for British manufactures, Mr. McQueen is satisfied that the time has come for applying "an effectual remedy," which is to be found in the application of free labor in *Africa*.

During nearly the whole period that has elapsed since England was committed to the anti-slavery faith, she has spared neither pains nor expense to induce others to follow in her footsteps. It was not sufficient that a nation should have abolished the trade so far as regarded her own subjects or citizens, nor that she should have adopted her own course as regards the possible or probable future emancipation of the slaves already existing, but it was required that she should adopt the measures, wise or unwise, that England chose to adopt—and if she did not, if she preferred to follow her own course—no language was too severe to be applied to her. And yet it is now *admitted* on all sides, that the whole expenditure incurred for the suppression of the slave-trade has been thrown away, that the slave-trade has increased rapidly, while the destruction of life has been more than trebled. It is *admitted* that labor has become far less productive, and that a heavy tax has been imposed upon the poor laborer of Great Britain by this measure of emancipation. It is *admitted* on all sides that this tax must be removed. It is *admitted* that it is nearly impossible that cultivation can be carried on in the British Islands after it shall have been removed; and we fear greatly that it will soon be necessary to *admit* that the only effect resulting from a contribution of thirty millions has been, to deteriorate the condition of all classes throughout those Islands, and that the whole course of Great Britain in regard to this matter has been erroneous.

While thus employed in inducing other nations, by dint of threats and persuasions, to follow her example, no language has been too severe to be applied to the colonization system of the United States; and yet, after all this expenditure—all the threats—all the persuasions, and all the abuse, it is now discovered that the only method to root out slavery and the slave-trade, is that of applying free labor within Africa, *under British control*, to the production of sugar, cotton and coffee, or, in other words, to the establishment of an extensive system of colonization.

These are lamentable facts and conclusions. But the facts we do not make, and the conclusions we cannot help. The dire evil of slavery we deplore as deeply as any man. Under any form, we regard it as an evil which must ultimately give way before the advance of truth and justice. But whatever be our faith or our hope in the matter, we do not feel at liberty, as a public journalist, to withhold the statements which we have made above, upon authority which seems unquestionable. We should rejoice most heartily to receive the proof, could it be afforded, that the course of Great Britain regarding her West India colonies and the suppression of the slave-trade, had tended to diminish slavery in the aggregate. With the opposite testimony now before us, we can hardly expect this. The true friends of the slave will grieve to come to this opinion; but however painful, however mortifying it may be, it is better to adopt it, and study some other mode of giving freedom to the African race, than abide by it to the greater detriment of human beings already so grievously oppressed.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[PRESENTED, MAY 29, 1844.]

In presenting our Third Annual Report, we are still obliged to speak of difficulties, obstructions and discouragements. All our arrangements for a travelling agency have been disappointed. The Rev. James T. Phelps, who entered the field a few days before our last annual meeting, was compelled to discontinue his labors, by ill health, in one week. From feeble health and other causes, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has been able to extend his labors but a few miles from his residence. Capt. George Barker, after rendering us some assistance while making collections for the African Repository, visited the State of New York, as general agent for that publication, intending soon to return and engage in our service; but as the New York State Colonization Society was then destitute of Secretary or Agent of any kind, he was obliged to take charge of its concerns, and to remain in its service almost to the present time.

Our facilities for communicating with the public through the press, have been somewhat diminished by the transfer of the Boston Recorder to new hands. Its present conductors think it inconsistent with their intended course in relation to slavery, to admit into their columns any thing, even an official statement of undeniable and unquestioned facts, in favor of colonization. Hence we have found it impracticable to inform such of our friends as depend on that paper for information, of some very urgent claims upon their benevolence.

Attempts to muzzle the press, both religious and secular, have also been made in other quarters, and with some degree of success. Editors have been called to account by their subscribers and threatened with loss of patronage, for not suppressing information; and in one instance, in the interior of the State, the suppression of articles in our favor, and the insertion of articles of an opposite character, was procured by secretly bribing an assistant editor, who, however, lost his place on the discovery of the fact by the proprietor. In short, it is evidently the settled policy of those who oppose us, to procure, by intimidation or otherwise, the exclusion of facts favorable to our cause from the public journals.

Yet we have made some progress. The amount received by the Parent Society from Massachusetts, acknowledged in the African Repository, during twelve months ending just before our last annual meeting, was \$1,225 67. The amount thus acknowledged since the last annual meeting, is \$1,755 82; to which should be added \$74 25 expended here but not yet reported, making a total of \$1,830 07; showing an increase of \$604 40, or more than 49 per cent. To this add \$440 20 collected here, but not remitted, and the amount is \$2,270 27. The receipts for the African Repository have been \$393 25; so that the whole amount received by the Parent Society from within the State, from all sources, has been \$2,223 32, and the whole amount raised in the State, \$2,663 52. Besides this, the Charlestown Colonization Society last winter procured subscriptions to an amount not known, but probably from \$150 to \$250, the collection of which, for certain local reasons, has been judiciously delayed; and other subscriptions are known to have been in progress.

In former years, the foreign business of the Parent Society has almost wholly been conducted through southern ports. During the year now ending, it has been found advantageous to transact some of it in this city. Insurance has been effected on shipments from this and other ports, supplies for the Colony and goods for the colonial store have been purchased, a ship for conveying emigrants and stores has been chartered, and other business transacted, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars. This, we hope, will have a good effect upon public sentiment, by exhibiting the Society and its Colony as active realities, worthy of the attention of business men. The direct pecuniary advantage to the Society, from these transactions, is not yet exactly ascertained. It cannot, however, be less than \$1,000. In the transaction of this business, your office in this city has been found convenient.

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Its (the American Colonization Society's) pecuniary credit seems to be well established in all our principal commercial cities. No reason appears for apprehending an adverse change of public sentiment. Its auxiliaries in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania have, it is believed, nearly extricated themselves from the liabilities incurred while acting independently. The New York Society, too, after a year of unavoidable inefficiency since the death of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, has at length completed its organization by the appointment of an able, zealous and popular Secretary. A great increase of means may therefore be expected from these auxiliaries during the present year.

In respect to the Colony, we are at length relieved from the necessity of relying upon estimates and conjectures. A census has been taken, which, when printed, will give very full and definite information on nearly all important points. At present, we can state only a few of the results. It should be remembered that this census relates only to the Colony of Liberia proper, and does not include the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas. Almost every one's first question will relate to Population and Health.

The emigrants received up to September, 1843, were 4,454. The deaths of emigrants during their first year have varied from less than 9 to nearly 50 per cent. These deaths are found to bear no relation to the healthiness of the year; being often the greatest when the deaths among older colonists are fewest, and the contrary. But they do bear a very evident relation to the character and demeanor of the emigrants, the supply of medical attendance, the season of the year in which they arrive, and other similar circumstances. During the five most favorable years, the average mortality of new emigrants was 9.79 per cent. After suitable deduction for the ordinary rate of mortality among others, there is a remainder of from 4 to 5½ per cent., which may fairly be ascribed to the process of acclimation, conducted with such prudence as it is reasonable to require, in the present circumstances of the Colony. The whole number who have died within a year from their arrival, has been 996; being 22.36 per cent.

The mortality among acclimated colonists is by no means alarming, when compared with that among the same class of persons in this country.

The average mortality of all the inhabitants of Boston for the last seven years, taking the census of 1840 as the average number of inhabitants, has been 2.16 per cent. Among the white population in Baltimore, from 1823

to 1826 inclusive, it was 2.23 per cent. ; in New York, 2.49 ; in Philadelphia, 3.19. Among the colored people, in Baltimore, for the same years, it was 3.10 ; in Philadelphia, 5.02 ; in New York, 5.29 ; and in Boston it is supposed by well informed persons to be about 6.66. The average annual mortality among acclimated colonists in Liberia, for the last twelve years, has been 4.20 ; and for the last three years, 3.07. The greatest mortality among them, except in 1822, during a time of war, was 6.94 in 1828. Since that time, it has never risen so high as 6.00 but once, and never so high as 5.00, when there was a regularly educated physician in the Colony.

It appears, therefore, that the climate of Liberia is more favorable to the health and longevity of acclimated persons of color, than that of Boston, New York or Philadelphia ; and even including the dangers of acclimation to a person not censurably imprudent, a colored emigrant from the south is more likely to live three years in Liberia than in Boston ; more likely to live four years than in New York, and five years than in Philadelphia.

Of the earlier emigrants, many removed to the British colony at Sierra Leone. On the planting of the Colony at Cape Palmas, many, originally from Maryland, removed thither, and joined their fortunes with the neighbors and friends of their childhood. Others have returned to this country, or gone to other settlements. The removal of more than 500 is recorded, of whom a large majority are residing in some part of Africa. Of the present number of members of their families, we have no account.

The number of emigrants and their children, residing within the jurisdiction of the Colony at the close of 1843, was 2,463, of whom 645 had been born in Africa.

To these should be added about 300 of the natives, who have become so civilized as to be admitted to the polls, and to all the privileges of citizenship. These, with their families, will probably raise the whole colonial population to nearly 4,000.

Of the natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directly amenable to its laws, no census has been taken. They are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They rely wholly on the Colony for protection from the kidnapping tribes of the interior, and in case of a war of sufficient magnitude to demand their aid—which, however, is a very improbable event—they might all be embodied for its defence. Of the population of the allied tribes, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and some other barbarous customs, and to refer their difficulties to the Colonial Government for settlement without bloodshed, still less is known. According to the boasts of their chiefs, it is at least 120,000, and may not improbably exceed half that number.

The churches in the Colony are 23. The communicants, emigrants and their children, 1,014 ; recaptured Africans, 116 ; native, 353. 1

There are 16 schools, containing 562 scholars, of whom 192 are of the native population.

The convictions, from the first planting of the Colony, not among the colonists merely, but among the whole population directly amenable to the courts, have been, for murder, 9 ; kidnapping, 11 ; burglary, 17 ; grand larceny, 107 ; petty larceny, 184 ; other crimes, 47.

The valuation of private property, which is said to be much below its true market value, amounts to \$120,075, or \$50 24 to each inhabitant, or

about \$250 to a family of five. Of this amount, \$21,775 is employed in agriculture, and \$99,300 in commerce. There are in the Colony 21,197 coffee trees, and 54 acres of sugar cane. At the port of Monrovia, during the three months ending March 30, 1844, the imports amounted to \$16,524 17; the exports to \$13,058 87. The amount at each of the three other ports of entry was supposed to be nearly the same; but the official returns have not yet been received.

Of the moral and intellectual character of the Colony, something may be inferred from the fact, that about half of the colonists are communicants in the several churches, and more than one-fourth are at school.

Of its missionary influence, against which so much has been said, we may judge from the fact, that there are 353 native communicants, converts from the grossest heathenism. The Ceylon mission of the American Board, which was commenced four years before the Colony, and has been regarded by intelligent men as the model mission of Protestantism, had, in communion with its seven churches, at the latest date before the last annual meeting of the Board, 340 native members;—just 13 less than the 23 churches in Liberia.

The beneficial influence of the Colony on the surrounding tribes continues to increase. Since our last meeting, intelligence has been received of the treaty formed in February, 1843, with the Golahs. Yando, the head king of the Golahs, resides 100 or 200 miles up the St. Paul's river, and professes to have 50,000 subjects, which is doubtless a great exaggeration. The Golahs, like all the allied tribes, agree to abolish the slave trade and several idolatrous and barbarous usages, and to make no war without the consent of the Colonial Government.

In November last, with the countenance of Commodore Perry, of the U. S. squadron, an important treaty was made with the Kroos, by which they bind themselves to abstain from all participation, direct or indirect, in the slave trade, and "that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except the Colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain any right to or claim upon the Kroo country." The Kroomen are well known to all acquainted with Western Africa, as the watermen of that coast. Few vessels, public or private, can dispense with their assistance. The policy of the tribe has restrained them from engaging directly in the slave trade; but they have always been ready to assist slavers in getting slaves on board. The loss of their aid will subject the slave traders to very serious inconvenience. Their country possesses some important commercial advantages, and foreigners have shown special anxiety to secure some foot-hold within its limits.

A part of the Little Bassa territory, extending ten miles along the sea coast and fourteen miles inland, has been purchased for \$300; and the remaining fifteen miles is offered for \$600. This would give us the whole line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. John's; a distance of about eighty miles.

The political relations of the Colony are highly gratifying.

The difficulties experienced in former years with British traders, have led to correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, in which the political independence of Liberia is distinctly

claimed by the latter, and virtually admitted by the former, and instructions have been given to the British naval commanders on that coast, to govern themselves accordingly.

The French government has not yet perfected its title to Garroway, and there is some reason to hope that the intention is abandoned.

It is understood that the rendezvous of the American squadron on the coast of Africa, which was at first unfortunately located at the Cape Verde Islands, has been partially removed to Monrovia. This will do much to increase both the business and the respectability of the Colony. Hitherto, the intercourse of the officers of the squadron with the Colonial Government has been most gratifying to all parties; and their testimony in favor of the Colony, which has been for some time before the public, is exerting a happy influence.

Here it may not be improper to mention some services rendered by the squadron to the general interests of colonization and missions beyond our limits.

On coming to anchor at Cape Palmas, on the 6th of December, Commodore Perry found the Maryland Colony threatened with war by the native tribes in the vicinity; and an application was immediately made to him, to rescue the Rev. Mr. Payne, Protestant Episcopal missionary at Cavally, and his family, from impending danger. Cavally is nearly twenty miles east of Cape Palmas, and within the territory purchased by the Maryland Colonization Society, but still occupied by the natives. A station had been established there, in the belief that missions on that coast do not need colonial protection. The danger from the natives had, however, become so imminent, that Mr. Payne had already sent to Cape Palmas for deliverance, when the Decatur hove in sight, and soon opened a communication with him. The next morning, Capt. Abbott landed with an armed force, as Mr. Payne had advised, escorted the mission family to the shore, and conveyed them safely to Cape Palmas. Through the influence of Commodore Perry, peace was soon restored between the natives and the Colony. Still, for several weeks Mr. Payne did not think it safe to trust himself and family at Cavally, and was apprehensive that the station must be permanently given up. At the latest dates, however, matters seemed nearly arranged for his return. *Facts have not yet shown the possibility of sustaining a mission any where on that coast, without colonial protection. In some other parts of Africa, it may be more practicable; though even that is yet a matter of hope, rather than experience.*

With colonial protection, however, missions can be extended indefinitely. Among the allied tribes of Liberia, they are believed to be perfectly safe. Even among the Golahs, 100 miles or more in the interior, two stations have lately been established, with the approbation of the chiefs and people, and every prospect of safety and success.

After stating such facts, we need spend no time in an appeal for support. The facts themselves are a sufficient appeal to the intelligent friends of freedom, civilization and Christianity.

APPENDIX.—No. I.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER, 1843.

	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former colonists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each year now in the colony.	Emigrants of each year who have removed.	Total emigrant population.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among acclimated colonists.
										per cent.
1820,	66	15	1	15	8	35	36	—	36	8.39
1821,	33	4	3	7	6	8	54	—	54	12.96
1822,	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	2.60
1823,	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	4.16
1824,	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.00
1825,	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	3.22
1826,	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	2.37
1827,	234	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	6.94
1828,	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	4.70
1829,	147	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.30
1830,	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.98
1831,	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	8.31
1832,	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,578	2.98
1833,	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	44	1,917	3.65
1834,	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,817	33	2,016	3.27
1835,	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	4.40
1836,	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.66
1837,	76	37	104	141	80	6	1,865	58	2,217	6.08
1838,	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	5.65
1839,	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,784	55	2,247	5.69
1840,	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,713	40	2,216	8.56
1841,	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	2.90
1842,	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	4.33
1843,	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	
Total,	4,454	966	1,232	2,198	1,745	514	—	645		

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, recaptured Africans, 116, Africans, 358; total 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; total, 562.

Convictions—Murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary, 17; grand larceny, 107; petit larceny, 184; other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; exports, do. \$123,694; stock in trade, \$53,750; real estate of merchants, \$39,550; commission business annually, \$50,500; vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; acres sugar cane, 54; acres in rice, 62; do. Indian corn, 105; do. ground nuts, 31; do. potatoes and yams, 306; do. cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; sheep and goats, 214; swine, 265; ducks and hens, 119 doz.; total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

No. II.

LETTER FROM DR. LUGENBEEL, COLONIAL PHYSICIAN, TO THE SECRETARY.

Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, April 11, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Being assured that you feel interested in every thing relative to the Colony of Liberia, I have thought that a letter from this distant land may not prove unacceptable. I arrived in Liberia about the middle of November last; since which time, I have been actively engaged in the practice of my profession, nearly every day. My health has generally been remarkably good. For more than four months I continued to perform my duties, with no other interruption than an occasional attack of fever and headache, which did not compel me to keep my bed for a single day. On

the 23d of March, however, I experienced an attack of a fever, and was confined to bed for a week. At present I feel very well.

The Colony never was, perhaps, in a more flourishing condition than at this time. Indeed, this place (Monrovia) is becoming a considerable commercial depot. Vessels of the various European nations, engaged in trading on this coast, as well as American merchantmen, almost always stop at this place, and frequently consign large portions of their cargoes to our commission merchants; and, in return, receive camwood, palm oil, ivory, &c. The exportations from this port, during the last year, amounted to upwards of \$100,000. About two months ago, a neat and substantial cutter, of about twenty tons, was launched in our harbor; and another, of about the same size, is now on the stocks. There are in all, about twelve vessels, (one of ninety tons,) owned by different persons in the Colony, and engaged in trading along the coast. Several stone and frame buildings are now in progress of erection in this town; and the new court house is nearly finished. This is a fine large stone building, two and a half stories high. The lower floor is the court room; the second story, the legislative hall; and the half story is divided into several rooms, for various uses. A new stone jail is also in process of building. The court house cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and it has been paid for by the people.

In regard to agricultural pursuits, however, there seems to be a want of energy on the part of the colonists. They are generally, too fond of trading—want to get rich too fast. Many of them seem to forget that the soil is the true source of wealth and comfort; they seem to forget that they live on one of the most productive soils in the world; and that in order to maintain themselves as a free people, and to have a permanent home, they must cultivate the soil. All the usual productions of tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. The coffee tree and the sugar cane grow as luxuriantly here, as perhaps in any other part of the world. Several persons have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee; and, in a few years, no doubt, this will be a profitable article of exportation. The coffee tree grows much larger here, than in the West Indies. It is not uncommon for a single tree to yield, at one time, fifteen pounds of coffee; and I understand that as much as eighteen pounds have been gathered from one tree. In making sugar, the colonists have not yet been very successful, owing to the want of the necessary apparatus. Horses and oxen do not live well in Liberia; and the sugar mill or press has to be turned by manual force. The employment of so many hands is necessarily very expensive; and consequently the sugar costs more, than it can be procured for from merchant vessels. Until they can obtain a good steam apparatus, (which I hope they soon will) they cannot make sugar as cheaply as it can be bought. About five thousand pounds of clear, fine, white sugar were made at the colonial farm this season; but the cost of labor was so great, that it will be a losing business.

The other settlements are in a flourishing condition. I have visited those on the St. Paul's river. In ascending this noble stream, many neat little houses may be seen scattered along its banks, surrounded by cleared lots or small farms, on which may be seen a variety of fruit trees and vegetables. The St. Paul's is one of the most beautiful streams of water I ever saw. It is about half a mile wide at the widest point, and about three-eighths of a mile wide at Millsburg. The banks rise from ten to twenty feet above the water, and they are covered (except in places that have been cleared) with large forest trees; among which, the graceful palm, with its delicate tapering body, rears aloft its green tufted head, and stands in pride, the benefactor and the glory of its native land.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Liberia adjourned on the 20th ultimo, after a session of fourteen days. There were ten members. They met, for the first time, in the new hall. No unprejudiced individual could have attended the meetings of this body, and listened to their deliberations, without being convinced that the citizens of Liberia are capable of self-government.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, and that are still being made, to suppress the slave-trade, that nefarious traffic is still carried on to an amazing extent, on this coast; not, however, within the territory of the Colony. There are several slave factories on the Gallinas river; and one at New Cesters, between this place and Cape Palmas. A few weeks ago, a slave ship left the Gallinas, having on board *one thousand* slaves. However incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact, that one thousand human beings were crowded, like inanimate substances, into the hold of a single vessel, to be carried across the broad Atlantic. No doubt, at least one-fourth of these unfortunate creatures will find a watery grave, before the vessel shall have reached its place of destination. This ship was pursued by a British cruiser, but without success. Hundreds of thousands of the poor degraded children of Africa,

are annually torn from their native soil, from their own beautiful country, and transported to distant lands, the miserable victims of the most abominable traffic that has ever swelled the catalogue of human crime. An American vessel, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, was captured by the commander of the United States brig Porpoise, off the Gallinas river, a few weeks ago, and sent to the United States, for judicial investigation. Although no slaves were found on board, yet the circumstantial evidence was sufficiently strong to justify the commander of the Porpoise, in seizing her as a prize.

The health of the colonists is generally good, at present.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL, Col. Physician.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the "Lime Rock" at New Orleans, on the 26th July, we are put in possession of news from the Colony up to the 25th of May.

We insert below, extracts from letters received from three different individuals. The first is from General Lewis, who was left in charge of the Society's affairs, by Governor Roberts, on his departure for America. The next is from Dr. Lugenebel, already favorably known to our readers, and the last is from Captain Auld of the Lime Rock, an entire stranger to us, whose kindness in addressing us in a manner satisfactory, is highly appreciated.

It will be seen that their testimony on several points perfectly harmonizes, and doubtless without either of them having had any idea of what the others had said.

We would call the attention of our friends in Mississippi and Louisiana, especially to what they say of the location of the settlement on the Sinoe river. It is undoubtedly one of the finest locations on the coast, as we have always said, and it is of vast importance that it should be enlarged and strengthened. We earnestly hope means may be furnished to send out a few hundred more emigrants from the south, and to purchase the territory adjacent to what we at present own.

SINOE, GREENVILLE,

May 20th, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I beg to inform you that the brig "Lime Rock," of New Orleans, anchored at Monrovia on the 6th inst., after a passage of fifty-five days, and brought us ninety emigrants; two of the original number died on the passage.

According to your letter to Governor Roberts, per barque "Pilot," and the instructions of Mr. Bartlett, who fitted out the vessel, I permitted the

emigrants from Kentucky, to land at Monrovia, (nineteen in number) and after landing the best part of the lumber and some stores, I left with the brig on the afternoon of the 10th, and on the morning of the 16th, after burying a poor woman who died of the consumption, anchored at this place.

Just before the brig weighed anchor, to leave Monrovia for this place, one of the male emigrants jumped overboard, and was drowned. It is thought by those who knew him, that he was laboring under some mental disease. The rest of the emigrants are on shore here, in good health, and with cheerful countenances; they seem to be a laboring set, and if they work one-half as much as they say they will, they will live comfortably.

Dr. Lugenbeel came down with me, and will remain with the emigrants.

I am afraid I will not be able to write you as long a letter as I wish, as the stores will be all landed to day, and in the evening the brig will set sail for New Orleans. The Captain promises to take me up to Monrovia, and lay off until I can get on shore. You know his voyage ends at this place, when the last boat-load leaves the vessel.

I should prefer remaining here some four days longer, to arrange all things to my satisfaction. As it is, it cannot be, as I know of no way of getting home, if I suffer the vessel to leave without me. However, I shall be very explicit in my instructions which I shall leave with Mr. Richard E. Murray, who I have left in charge of the Society's affairs at this place. He is a very worthy man, and I doubt not but what he will give perfect satisfaction. He came from Monrovia here in the "Lime Rock" with his family, intending to make it his home; he is much pleased with the country.

Yesterday I had the pleasure, in company with Dr. Lugenbeel and Captain Auld, of the "Lime Rock," of visiting the settlement up the river where the poor unfortunates of the "Renown" were placed. I was more than pleased with the appearance of things there. It was truly a gratifying sight to see what improvements had been made in so short a time, by a people who had nothing but their own industry to depend upon. Every man and woman in the settlement is living on their own lands, and nearly all their houses are built of timber. They are contented and happy, and would not, they say, exchange their homes under any consideration. They live in a free land—what more can they desire?

The moment the news of the "Lime Rock's" anchoring, reached the settlement, the people hurried down to congratulate and welcome their friends and relatives to their new home. The meeting was truly worth witnessing—they embraced and kissed each other, and they could only say, "Is it possible—thank God—did we ever expect to meet this side of the grave—the Lord is truly good and gracious." They wept on each other's neck—they shed tears of joy and gladness—not a cloud intervened to damp the ardor of their feelings; it was truly, a happy time, and my feelings flowed in unison with theirs.

I must beg that you will keep us well supplied with hoes and axes; you understand that we are obliged to furnish the people with agricultural implements, as they are landed here poor and without tools.

I shall have to furnish these people with cooking utensils—they have none.

Be pleased to send us emigrants as fast as possible—this is a fine country; and nothing but a population is wanted to make it preferable to any other of our settlements.

I hope Governor Roberts and family reached the United States in safety, and met with a good reception. I have enclosed a letter for him—be pleased to send it to him.

Our rainy season has commenced, and from all we can learn, there will be a plentiful crop of rice.

AT SEA, ON BOARD THE *LIME ROCK*,

May 3d, 1844.

I left Sinoe yesterday, and expect early on to-morrow to be landed at Monrovia.

On Monday, farm lands will be assigned them, they are anxious to be at work, and I have made every arrangement for them to commence.

I shall be pleased to hear from you by the first opportunity, and if my proceedings meet your approbation, I shall be more than paid for all the trouble and vexation I have experienced since the arrival of the vessel.

Peace and tranquillity surround us.

In haste, but respectfully, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

REV. WM. McLAIN,

J. N. LEWIS.

Sec'y Am. Col. Society, Washington, D. C.

GREENVILLE, (SINOE,) LIBERIA,

May 20, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Your letter, bearing date March 1st, (which was the last that I have received from the Board) came to hand about the 20th ultimo, while I was at Monrovia. The brig "*Lime Rock*," from New Orleans, arrived in the harbor of Monrovia on the 6th inst., having on board ninety immigrants, the majority of whom were destined for this settlement; and as you requested that I should be with the largest company, I accordingly came down with the immigrants from Mississippi, in company with General Lewis, Mr. Richard E. Murray and family, and one of my students, young Mr. Smith. We arrived at this place on the 16th inst., after a passage of six days, protracted in consequence of light winds and a contrary current. The brig sailed from New Orleans with ninety-two, three of whom were in very bad health when they were brought on board the vessel. Two of these sick persons—a young man and a young woman, brother and sister, named Hannibal and Grace, died on the passage, the young man when within sight of the African coast. The other sick person, a woman named Mary Ross, who was laboring under pulmonary consumption when the brig left the United States, breathed her last about three hours before the vessel came to anchor in this harbor. A man named Osby Campbell jumped overboard in the harbor of Monrovia, and was drowned, on the morning of the 10th inst. This melancholy act was the result, as I afterwards learned from his wife and others, of mental despondency.

Nineteen of the immigrants were landed at Monrovia. One of these, a very worthy man named Gibson, who formerly lived in New Orleans,

and who was free born, came down with us to this place; the rest could not be prevailed on to come. Mr. Gibson will return in the brig to Monrovia, in order to carry good tidings from Sinoe, and to endeavor to induce some or all of his fellow passengers to accompany him to this part of this "goodly land." Those who remain in or near Monrovia will receive medical attendance from Dr. James Brown, during my residence at this settlement.

Sixty-nine, besides Mr. Gibson, were landed at this place. Most of them are healthy looking people; and if they will only exercise that care which is necessary during the first few months of their residence in Liberia, I think they will not have much sickness. The majority of them are women and children; and I am fearful from what I have already seen, that some will be very imprudent in regard to exposure to the sun, rain, and night air. They are all comfortably located for the present, in this town, (Greenville). As soon, however, as circumstances will admit, they will remove about five miles up the Sinoe river, to the settlement of the other portion of Mrs. Read's people. I visited that settlement yesterday. The people all express themselves as being pleased with their new home; and they are generally in good health. Their houses are quite comfortable; and they all seem to be very industrious. They have sweet potatoes, cassada, and several other vegetables, growing plentifully around their houses. The land is remarkably good, apparently equal to that on the noble St. Paul's, at Millsburg, and White Plains. The best potatoes that I have eaten in Liberia, were raised by these settlers on the Sinoe river.

Much praise is due to Captain Auld, of the "Lime Rock," for his kind treatment to the immigrants. He certainly must have treated them uncommonly well; for they all speak of him in the most exalted terms. He furnished several of them with articles of clothing, and did every thing in his power to make them comfortable while they were on board of his vessel.

Thanks to a kind overruling Providence, my health is pretty tolerably fair at present.

Very respectfully, your friend, &c.,

REV. W. McLAIN, Sec. A. C. S.

J. W. LUGENBEEL

NEW ORLEANS, July 26th, 1844.

REV. WM. McLAIN.

Sec'y of the Am. Col. Society.

DEAR SIR:—The Brig Lime Rock, under my command, arrived safe in this port, this day, from Sinoe and Monrovia, Liberia; the latter port of which, I left on the evening of the 25th of May; my passage out to Monrovia, was fifty-five days, which was a fair average passage from New Orleans, during which time I had the misfortune of losing two of my emigrants, a young man, and a young woman, the former by a severe cold which affected the spine; the latter, by an abortion, both of whom came on board, in a helpless condition, having been confined to their beds some days previous.

I there landed the Kentucky families, and a family of free people by the name of Gibson, who had resided in New Orleans, and such of the cargo as General Lewis, the Colonization Agent, required, which took the space of four days. I then received on board Doctor Lügenbeel and one of his students, General Lewis, Mr. Murray and family, the latter gentleman of which, had been appointed assistant agent at Sinoe. And on the eve of sail-

ing, Osby Campbell, one of my emigrants, jumped overboard, and never again appeared, leaving his wife onboard. Campbell was a man from forty to forty-five years of age, enjoyed excellent health and spirits, and the first of every thing which required labor, until the morning of his exit. * *

After which, we proceeded down to Sinoe, where we landed on the 17th day of May; there we discharged the remainder of our emigrants and cargo. After every thing was landed to the satisfaction of the Colonization Agent, and in compliance with the charter, Doctor Lugenbeel, his student, General Lewis, Mr. Murray and myself, visited the new settlement, up the river where the Renown's emigrants had located, and were agreeably disappointed. Notwithstanding the destitute situation they were in, after losing every thing they possessed, when cast away, they had built themselves comfortable houses, and had an abundance of every thing growing in a thriving condition, such as corn, potatoes, cassada, beans, peas, &c., fruit of various kinds, such as water-melons, cucumbers cantelopes, pine apples, bananas, plaintains, &c. All those improvements have been done in the space of ten or eleven months. I found them short of hoes and axes; ploughs are of no use, as there are no horses, and but few cattle, the latter being too small for the yoke. This section of country I prefer to Monrovia, or that in the vicinity of Cape Mesurado; the soil is far superior, and equally as healthy, if not more so, than the Cape.

They had no boat at Sinoe of any account, and stand very much in need of one, for the purpose of landing cargoes and emigrants. We had to make our entire landing in our boat. * * * *

In closing this long epistle, I am pleased to add, while in Monrovia and Sinoe, the citizens treated me with every kindness, for which I shall ever feel grateful. May God prosper them.

Respectfully, I am,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD AULD.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM 20TH JULY, TO 20TH AUGUST, 1844.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:		
Concord, Rev. B. P. Stone, \$1 50, A. Walker, \$2,	- - -	3 50
Hopkinton, Governor Harvy, \$1,	- - -	1 00
Henniker, Abel Connor, fourth and fifth instalment life-membership,	- - -	10 00
Francistown, Norris W. Eaton, Dr. Thos. Eaton, J. A. Follansbie,	- - -	
each \$1, Mark Morse, \$5, Mrs. A. Morse, \$1, Wm. Bexly, first	- - -	
and second instalment of life-membership, \$20, Daniel Fuller,	- - -	
\$8 50, Hon. Titus Brown, \$2, Col. Daniel Fuller, jr., Mrs. P.	- - -	
Fuller, each \$2 50, Wm. Parker, \$1,	- - -	45 50
Mount Vernon, Dr. J. K. Smith, \$1, Zepaniah Kittridge, Nathaniel	- - -	
Brune, each \$1 50, J. H. Goodridge, 25 cts.,	- - -	4 25
Peterboro', Rev. Abel Abbot, \$3 50, towards life-membership,	- - -	
Henry F. Cogswell, \$3 50,	- - -	12 00
New Ipswich, Eleazer Brown, \$3 50, cash 25 cts., Joseph Barrett,	- - -	
\$2, H. Isaacs, 50 cts., Miss A. Parker, 25 cts., Mrs. Everett, \$2,	- - -	
George Barret, \$1,	- - -	9 50
Hollis, Edward Emerson, \$1, Christopher C. Farley, Hon. Timothy	- - -	
Farra, each \$5, Miss Jane Wilson, Mrs. E. F. Feripture, each	- - -	
25 cts., Mrs. Jewett, \$1,	- - -	12 50
Amherst, Mrs. Mellendy, \$1,	- - -	1 00
Nashua, John Crombie, \$1, Hon. E. Parker, \$5,	- - -	6 00
Hanover, Mr. Benton, Mr. Doble, each \$1,	- - -	2 00

<i>Oxford</i> , Rev. Daniel Campbell, first payment towards life-membership, \$5, J. Willard, \$2, H. Howard, 50 cts., - - -	7 50	
<i>Lyme</i> , Bezer Latham, \$10, for life-membership, Hon. David C. Churchill, first payment for life-membership, \$5, Rev. E. Tenney, \$2, Arthur Latham, \$2, J. Conant, \$1, Miss E. Franklin, \$2, Oliver K. Porter, first payment for life-membership, \$5, Dea. Wm. Porter, \$1, Lemuel Franklin, \$2, E. P. Snow, 25 cts., Mrs. Abigail Lambert, Thomas Lambert, Thomas Perkins, each \$1, -	32 25	
<i>Cornish</i> , Jonah Stone, Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, each 25 cts., Mrs. Florella Ripley, \$5, Mrs. Alice Chapman, 25 cts., Mrs. Sarah Kimball, \$3, H. B. Wellman, 26 cts., Jonathan Higgins, 12½ cts., Mrs. Mary Wellman, \$3, Miss Malvina Higgins, 12½ cts., Miss Elizabeth Wellman, \$3, Cornish Colonization Society, 50 cts., Hon. Eleazer Jackson, \$2, Ichabod Smith, 50 cts., -	18 26	
<i>Newport</i> , Newport Colonization Society towards life-membership, for some one hereafter to be named, second instalment, - - -	9 50	175 76

VERMONT.

By Capt. George Barker:		
<i>Hartford</i> , Dea. S. Tracy, \$2, Allen Hagen, \$1, Mr. Benton, 13 cts., Captain Gillett, 25 cts., - - -	3 88	
<i>Norwich</i> , Dr. Ira Davies, \$2 50, Harvey Burton, \$1, - - -	3 50	
<i>Wethersfield</i> , Miss M. Green, 10 cts., Consul Jarvis, \$5, - - -	5 10	
<i>Windsor</i> , Rev. E. C. Tracy, \$3, Mr. Skinner, Mr. S. Hayes, S. W. Hubbard, each \$1, - - -	6 00	
<i>Putney</i> , Hon. P. White, his instalment for 1843, and '44, \$20, Isaac Grout, \$10, collection in Congregational Church, by Rev. Amos Foster, \$6, - - -	36 00	
By Rev. J. K. Davis:		
<i>Burlington</i> , Mrs. E. Hickok, second payment for life-membership, \$10, G. W. Benedict, first payment for life-membership, \$10, -	20 00	
<i>Dunmerston</i> , Asa Boyden and lady, - - -	14 00	87 98

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Fairfield</i> , Hon. R. M. Sherman, - - -	20 00	20 00
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NEW YORK.

<i>Albany</i> , Peter Boyd, annual donation, \$10, collection in First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, \$40, - - -	50 00	50 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> , Collection by Rev. Mr. Bean, in Christ's Church, \$12 17, collection in First Presbyterian Church, after a discourse by Rev. James Knox, \$28, - - -	40 17	40 17
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Orange County</i> , Collection in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, by Rev. J. Earnest, rector, \$27 50. The Virginia State Colonization Society, from the executor of the late B. Brand, Treasurer of said Society, \$13 84, - - -	41 34	
<i>Brooke County</i> , St. John's Church, per S. Colwell, Esq., - - -	3 00	
<i>Leesburg</i> , Collection in St. James's Epis. Church, - - -	15 00	
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , Collection in Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. McGuine, - - -	29 80	
<i>Shepherdstown</i> , Virginia Trinity Congregation, 4th July collection, \$13, Master Edwin Lee, \$2, - - -	15 00	104 14

KENTUCKY.

<i>Lexington</i> , Collection in First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. N. H. Hall, - - -	17 81	17 81
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OHIO.

<i>Newark</i> , Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Willie, 10 00	10 00	
<i>Chillicothe</i> , Mrs. E. Worthington, \$10, collections at various places, by Rev. J. B. Pinney; particulars in next Repository, \$750, -	760 00	770 00

INDIANA.

<i>Napoleon</i> , R. Fletcher, per G. H. Dunn, - - -	5 00	
<i>Princeton</i> , Collection in Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. G. McMasters, - - -	18 50	23 50

I O W A .

<i>Fairfield</i> , Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. C. N. Slagle,	2 00	20
Total Contributions,	-	\$1,291 50
Other receipts,	-	534 81
From Rev. A. Bullard, St. Louis, Missouri, for the benefit of Richard Flournoy, colonist,	-	66 00
Total,	-	\$1,892 31

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker:		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Concord</i> , Hon. David L. Morrell, '44, \$1 50,		
Hon. N. G. Upham, '43, '44, \$3, Samuel Morrell, '44, \$1 50,		
Rev. B. P. Stone, '44, \$1 50, Rev. D. J. Noyes, '43, and '44,		
\$3, George Hutchings, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Hopkinton</i> , Mrs. M.		
Harvey, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Henniker</i> , Mrs. M. Horace Childs,		
'43 and '44, \$3. <i>Francistown</i> , Moses W. Eaton, '43 and '44,		
\$3, Mark Morse, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Milton</i> , G. Starrett, to '45,		
\$1 50, Wm. Bexley, '43 and '44, \$3, Mrs. Anna Fuller, '44,		
\$1 50. <i>Mount Vernon</i> , Rev. B. Smith, '44, \$1 50. <i>Peterboro</i> ,		
Rev. Abel Abbott, '44, \$1 50, Rev. Curtis Cutler, '44, \$1 50,		
Henry F. Cogswell, '44, \$1 50, S. P. Steele, '44, 75 cts., Hon.		
John H. Steele, '44, \$1 50, Mark Wilder, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>New</i>		
<i>Ipswich</i> , Eleazer Brown, '44, \$1 50. <i>Townsend</i> , Dea. Joel		
Adams, '44, \$1 50, Samuel Adams, \$2 25. <i>Hollis</i> , Charles		
Whiting, '44, \$1 50. <i>Amherst</i> , B. B. David, '44, \$2, Dr. M.		
Spaulding, '44, \$2. <i>Nashua</i> , Micah Eldridge, '44, \$2. <i>Concord</i> ,		
Win. Dole, '44, \$2 25. <i>Bath</i> , Ira Goodall, '43 and '44, \$3.		
<i>Oxford</i> , Rev. D. Campbell, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Lyme</i> , Hon. D. E.		
Churchill, '43 and '44, \$3, Dr. Adoniram Smalley, '45, \$1 50,		
Lemuel Franklin, '45, \$1 50, Henry Rollins, '45, \$1 50,	71 25	
By Capt. George Barker:		
VERMONT.— <i>Thelford</i> , Wm. H. Latham, \$1 50. <i>Norwich</i> , Thos.		
Hazen, \$5, Hon. Aaron Loveland, \$5, on account. <i>Windsor</i> ,		
Edward C. Cabot, '45, \$1 50, Ed. R. Campbell, '42, '43, '44 and		
'45, \$6, Allen Warener, '43 and '44, \$4,	23 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lovell</i> , Julian Abbott, '44, \$1 50. <i>Andover</i> ,		
Samuel Fletcher, '44, \$1 50,	8 00	
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Fairfield</i> , Hon. R. M. Sherman, '44 to '50,		
	10 00	
NEW YORK.—Rev. John H. Eaton, for subscribers in N. Y. city,		
	40 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Philadelphia</i> . Collected by Wm. Coppinger		
Michael Baker, '43, \$2, Gov. Edward Cole, '43, \$2, J. Fisher		
Leaming, '43, \$2, Charles E. Lex, '43, \$2, Dr. J. M. Paul, '43,		
\$2, Philip Peltz, '43, \$2, James S. Pringle, '43, \$2, James		
Reed, '43, \$2, John Roset, '43, \$2, J. Strawbridge, '43, \$2, Job		
R. Tyson, '43, \$2, Peter Wright, '43, \$2, Collin Cooper, '43,		
\$2, Francis N. Buck, '43 and '44, \$4, Dr. J. P. Gebhard, '43		
and '44, \$4, James Peters, '43 and '44, \$3, Job R. Tyson, six		
months, \$1, Wm. Primrose, '44, \$2, John Roset, '44, \$2,		
Michael Barker, '44, \$2, Philip Peltz, \$2, Charles Essex, '44,		
\$2, Paul Buck, Esq., three copies, '44, \$10, George Millor, '44, \$2,	60 00	
VIRGINIA.— <i>Yancey's Mills</i> , John Pilson, to '46, \$6, Mrs. Custis,		
'44, \$2. <i>Sheperdstown</i> , Rev. C. W. Andrews, \$1,	9 00	
KENTUCKY.— <i>Bradfordsville</i> , James M. Murray, to '44,		
	5 00	
OHIO.— <i>Bucyrus</i> , John Petit, for '43 and '44,		
	3 00	
INDIANA.— <i>Napoleon</i> , R. Fletcher, '45, \$1 50, per G. H. Dunn.		
<i>Princeton</i> , Mrs. Jane Rill, for '44, \$1 50,	3 00	
GEORGIA.— <i>Columbus</i> , John W. Allen, '44, \$1 50, Robert S.		
Hardaway, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Savannah</i> , Jacob Gibson, '43 and		
'44, \$3,	6 00	
Total Repository,		23 25
Total,		\$2,115 56

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1844.

[NO. 10.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE Connecticut State Colonization Society held its annual meeting in New Haven, on Wednesday the 22d of May. The report of the managers was read by the secretary, Rev. William W. Turner. It is an interesting and important document, and should have been laid before our readers, with its accompanying papers, at an early day, but the only copy of it which we received and handed to the printers, was by them mislaid. This statement is due to our friends in Connecticut, who may justly wonder that for so long time we should have taken no notice of their operations. Among the officers of the Society and its list of contributors, will be found the very first men in Connecticut. There can be no doubt as to the value which they set upon this great cause. And we doubt not that very soon the influence of their example will be sensibly felt throughout the state, and shown to the world by large additions to the funds of the society.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the friends of African Colonization, held in the city of Hartford, in May last, it was deemed expedient to re-organize the State Society. Accordingly a constitution was prepared and adopted, and a board of officers chosen, in the hope that a new impulse might be given to the operations of this once efficient society.

It is unnecessary to advert to the causes which had induced its members to relax their efforts in behalf of an object which had never, for a moment, lost its hold upon their affections, or ceased to be regarded by them as important; it is sufficient for the present purpose to say, that these causes seemed no longer to afford a reason for inactivity, or to pre-

sent obstacles to successful action. Accordingly the board of managers published an address to their fellow citizens, which was sent into different parts of the state, inviting the efficient co-operation of all the benevolent of every denomination, and designed as preparatory to the services of a duly authorized agent of the society. At this juncture, the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, who had long proved himself worthy of confidence, by his indefatigable and successful labors in connection with the National Society, was providentially presented to the notice of the managers, and by them employed to bring the subject before the people of this state, giving all desired information, making collections, and forming auxiliary societies, as opportunity might be offered. This agency he has prosecuted for a part of the year, with vigor, and his efforts have been attended with as great a degree of success, as, under all the circumstances, could have been expected. In his report to this Board, he says: "If my collections have been comparatively small, I have reason to believe that we have made many friends, who promise to aid us efficiently in coming years. Certainly, the large majority of the ministers in the state, are decided friends to the cause we plead; and persevering, prudent action, only, is necessary to insure complete success." He speaks also with expressions of grateful feeling of the kindness of all classes of Christians, particularly of his brethren in the ministry, and desires, in this public manner, to express his obligations and acknowledgments.

As one result of his agency, he has collected about \$1,354; and there has been paid directly into the treasury of the American Colonization Society, within the year, \$656: making the whole sum contributed to this object by this state, since May last, 2010 dollars and 47 cents.

The grand object of the Colonization Society, as is well known, is to colonize the free people of color of this country, with their own consent, in Western Africa; to restore them to the land of their fathers, where they may enjoy the privileges of a free, independent nation; to plant them in a good soil, where they may obtain the means of subsistence and the comforts of refined society; to deliver them from the withering influence of prejudice, from the thralldom of civil and social institutions which will forever prevent their rising here; to perpetuate among them and their children, the rich blessings of civil and religious liberty: and to extend through them the same precious gifts to the numerous tribes of native Africans in their neighborhood. That this object, with all its expected advantages to the colored race, will ultimately be attained by the Colonization Society, its friends have never doubted. Much, very much, has already been accomplished; enough to prove the practicability of the scheme, and the benevolence of the design; enough to silence the cavils of its enemies, and to convince the most sceptical. That far more has not been done, is owing, not to any inherent defect in the plan, or mistake in the execution; but to the apathy of many who claim to be its friends, and the determined opposition of others who avow themselves its enemies. Had the same industry and zeal been put forth in furthering its interests, which have been expended in traducing its founders and colonists, and in seeking to effect its annihilation, all that the most sanguine have ever hoped for, would long since have been realized.

Besides these more obvious aims of the society, it contemplates other

incidental advantages : among which are the removing from among us of a class of our population, unfitted alike by physical dissimilarity, and by civil and moral disqualifications, for becoming efficient and useful members of the community ; and thus putting an end to the numerous evils necessarily growing out of such a state of things ; and the emancipation of slaves in the only way in which it can be done in this country, with the consent and co-operation of their masters.

But it may be asked, why send the free blacks from the country ? why not elevate them here, and place them on an equality, in every respect, with white men ? It may be said in reply, that there are practical difficulties in the way, growing out of our civil institutions ; the present acknowledged degradation of the colored race, and the prejudices which generally prevail among all classes of the community. It does not remove these difficulties to pronounce such prejudices unreasonable and wicked. It is far easier to point out an evil than to correct it. While we would rejoice in all successful efforts to improve the condition of the colored population of this country, we are free to confess, that we have little hope of any change for the better while they remain among us. God, who made of one blood all nations of men, and gave them one speech, did nevertheless confound their language, and impress upon them physical peculiarities, for the express purpose of breaking them up into distinct communities and tribes, and scattering them abroad upon the face of all the earth, assigning to all the place of their habitation. We thwart his purpose by blending and amalgamating what he has dissevered ; and fall in with his providential arrangements by restoring the children of Africa to their own country, from which they were originally snatched away by the hand of violence. If some of them cannot feel that it is for their interest to return to the home of their fathers, let them remain here. There are others, and more than we have the means of removing, anxious to go. There are some now in bondage who may be free, if they can be taken thither. To all such we would gladly extend the aid which they need ; confidently believing that we could in no other way so effectually promote their happiness.

Again, it may be asked, how the colonizing of *free* people of color can effect the emancipation of the slave. Let it be distinctly understood, that the most judicious friends of colonization have never maintained that no other or better means could be devised for the accomplishment of so desirable an end. All they have said on this point is, that when they commenced their efforts, they knew of no other or better way. Nor has the practical working of any other scheme served to convince them that a better way has ever yet been discovered. Whenever wiser measures shall be adopted, and a more feasible plan be put in operation for the emancipation of the slave, the members of this society at the north, will be found among their advocates. Meantime we present to the slave-holder, desirous of emancipating his slaves, but who cannot lawfully set them free on the soil where they live, the only mode in which his benevolent wishes can be gratified. We take them from his hands as free, and place them where they enjoy at once all the rights and privileges of free citizens. Hundreds have, in this way, been delivered from slavery ; and thousands more might be, if we had the means of transporting them to our colonies.

We afford our southern brethren, also, demonstrative proof of the capabilities of the colored man. We show them that he is capable of self-government and self-support; of sustaining the same civil and religious institutions, and appreciating the same social and domestic enjoyments as ourselves. We prove that the slave can rise, and has risen, to be a man among men. In this way we make a strong appeal to the best feelings of our fellow citizens at the South; an appeal to which they cannot fail ultimately to respond. We hope also to secure the co-operation of the state governments immediately concerned, and of the general government, in our enterprise. With these helps, and the change in public sentiment on this subject, which we are confident will eventually take place, we regard the emancipating and colonizing of the slaves of our country, as an event not merely probable, but certain; and one that will transpire at no very distant period.

With these aims in view, and with such prospects before us, we feel encouraged to prosecute our labor with new zeal. We find much, also, to encourage us in the present condition of the colonies abroad, and in the state of feeling at home. In closing our report, we call upon all the friends of suffering humanity to come to our aid in providing for the outcast and oppressed African an asylum and a resting place. We ask their assistance in strengthening and extending the only effectual barrier that has ever yet been opposed to the slave trade; in promoting the only scheme which has hitherto been successful in emancipating the slave. We invite our fellow citizens of every name to unite with us in our endeavors to elevate and save our neglected colored brethren of this country, and to improve the opportunity afforded by the colonies along the coast, of sending the gospel to the heathen tribes in the interior of Africa. We solicit the countenance and co-operation of all our fellow-citizens of this state in an enterprise which the wisest and best men of our country have regarded, and do still regard, as fraught with incalculable good to the whole African race.

By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. W. TURNER, *Secretary*.

At a meeting of the board of managers, held in New Haven after the annual meeting of the Society, the Rev. Samuel Cornelius was duly appointed agent for one year, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the executive committee, viz: Rev. Gurdon Robins, James B. Hosmer, Esq., and Austin Dunham, Esq.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1st. This Society shall be denominated the Colonization Society of the State of Connecticut.

ART. 2d. This Society shall be auxiliary to the American Society for colonizing the people of color with their own consent, in Africa.

ART 3d. An annual subscription of one dollar shall constitute one individual a member of this Society, and a donation at one time of not less than ten dollars, a member for life.

ART. 4th. The officers of this society shall be a president, two or more vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who, with not more than fifteen others, shall constitute a board of managers, any three of whom shall make a quorum, and these officers shall be elected annually at the stated meetings of the society; and in case of the death or resignation of any of these officers, their places may be supplied by the Board; and the said board may appoint an executive committee.

ART. 5th. The Board of Managers shall hold their first meeting on the 20th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at such other times as they may appoint; and the secretary shall request a meeting whenever any two members shall concur with him in opinion that such meeting is desirable.

ART. 6th. The funds acquired by the society shall, from time to time, be paid over to the parent society, either without limitation, or to be appropriated for specific purposes connected with the object of the society, as the board of managers may direct.

ART. 7th. The society shall hold its annual meetings at such place as the board shall direct, and at some time during the month of September, of which the secretary shall give previous public notice, and at such meeting the board of managers shall present a report of their proceedings.

ART. 8th. Any auxiliary society shall have the right to send two or more delegates to each annual meeting of this Society.

ART. 9th. Any person who is or has been, a member for life of any society in this state, formed for this object, shall thereby be a member for life of this society.

ART. 10th. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT.

HARTFORD, May 27, 1844.

To the Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Col. Society:

GENTLEMEN:—I feel highly flattered by the vote of your Board of Managers, re-appointing me their agent for the coming year. I enter upon the duties of this appointment with pleasure, because I am sure of the co-operation of a highly respectable and numerous class of the citizens of this State.

Indeed, warmly as I am attached to the cause of the American Colonization Society, I should distrust my own judgment did I not find so many wise and good men amongst us, who after prayerful investigation of the whole subject, are convinced that it is purely benevolent, patriotic, and practical. These persons think there is every thing to encourage Christian efforts for the benefit of Africa. The concurrence of many great events, tending to open that country to the influences of civilization and Christianity, and to render the Colonies of Liberia, if duly encouraged, most powerful means of suppressing the slave trade, and bringing the inhabitants of that afflicted quarter of the earth into the family of enlightened nations, urges the disciples of Christ, of every name, to co-operate with the movements of Providence, and strengthen her returning and regenerated children, in building up and extending on her shores, a republican and religious commonwealth.

In the twenty-three years of its existence, with the very scanty means furnished by private charity, the Society have sent 4,454 colonists to Liberia. Of the present population, there are 600 children born of the settlers, and 56 adopted native children. There are also several thousands of the natives living under the laws of this young republic.

There are in the schools, 563 pupils born of American parents, and 192 born of recaptured Africans. Nine vessels sail out of their ports, one only of which is of foreign build. The value of the farming stock, at a low estimate, is 21,175 dollars. The imports for two years amount to 167,280 dollars, and the exports to 123,304 dollars.

There are two specific objects for which funds are greatly needed at this time, and for which I shall make, in your name, my earnest appeal to the good people of Connecticut:

First; to secure more territory. Gov. Roberts, aided by Capt. Perry, of the U. S. Navy, has lately obtained a small additional part of the coast, and could, if he had the means, readily obtain more. It is, as you are aware, of great importance, on many accounts, that this should be accomplished speedily.

Second; to aid emigration. Surely, when it is known that many hundreds of this people are anxiously waiting to go—many of whom have obtained their freedom for the purpose, and that hundreds more would be freed at once if we had the means of sending them to the land of their fathers, to this *Plymouth* of Africa, we shall meet a kind reception and liberal contributions from the patriots, the philanthropists and the Christians of this commonwealth.

With these views and hopes, gentlemen, in humble reliance on the blessing of God, I accept the appointment, and go out to discharge its duties, rejoicing in this matter, to be a servant of servants to my brethren.

SAMUEL CORNELIUS.

N. B.—S. Cornelius is authorized to obtain subscriptions for the African Repository, and to collect moneys due for it. Any communications on this subject, or on business relating to the Society, may be addressed to him at Hartford, Connecticut.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The subject on which we are convened, is one of the most important that can command the attention of the human mind. The American Colonization Society, with which we co-operate, aims at objects of the deepest interest, and is justly ranked as one of the most valuable of those benevolent associations for which the present century is distinguished. No other plan has ever been devised, which gives hopeful promise of the mitigation of the unparalleled evils of slavery, by the emancipation of those in bondage, and their elevation, when set at liberty, above the degraded condition in which they must ever remain while mingled with a race of white men. No other contemplates their restoration to the land of their ancestors, where, under a republican government, administered by themselves, and uniting the great objects of good order and civil liberty, a new field of boundless extent will be open for the development and exertions

of those high attributes of the human mind, which distinguish the most Christian, polished, and elevated nations of the earth. No other plan proposes the diffusion of light and education, and the extension of good government among the barbarous tribes which surround the colonies, by which the darkness of benighted Africa may be scattered, and the enlivening beams of civilization, literature, and Christianity, illuminate these vast regions of despotism, ignorance, idolatry, and cruelty. No other plan encourages us to hope for the extinction of the slave trade, which, in defiance of the great physical force employed for its suppression, is constantly increasing, and subjecting its hundreds of thousands annually, of all sexes and ages, to the tortures of transportation, which terminate in death or perpetual slavery. The American Colonization Society is now making exertions for the accomplishment of these great objects, as well as the promotion of agricultural and commercial industry in that neglected country, where nature has furnished abundant capital for both.

Now it will not be denied, that these evils all exist; nor that they are among the most deplorable which afflict our fallen world. All will admit, that any system which affords a reasonable hope of their extinction, or even considerable mitigation, ought to command the united exertions of all the people of this country. No labors or pecuniary sacrifices would seem too great for the object contemplated. But in forming and conducting enterprises of this sort, great consideration and reflection should be employed. When the ends aimed at are great, a good mind is too apt to be inspired with an enthusiasm which leads to error. We have before us many forcible demonstrations of this truth. Pure Christian benevolence is often made to defeat its own objects, and multiply the miseries which it honestly intends to remove. Slavery, and the other topics involved in this association, are of so interesting a nature, as ought to put us on our guard against the *ultraism* in feeling, sentiment and action, which they tend to excite. But the past operations of this Society have shown such efficiency in regard to each of its great purposes, as must tend strongly to satisfy every mind of cool reflection, unembarrassed with the ardent and unreasonable prepossessions which have been entertained against it, that it will accomplish more good than was anticipated by its wise and benevolent authors.

Consider its effects in promoting emancipation. Its professed object was, to colonize those who were free; but its efficiency in multiplying their number was not estimated as very great. But such has been the progress of the Colony in acquiring strength and security, and in promoting the comfort and improvement of its inhabitants, and such has been the stimulus of those great motives which operate on the mind when exempted not only from slavery, but from the paralyzing influence of subordination to a higher caste, cutting off all hope of political advancement or social equality—that the hearts of benevolent and Christian slave-holders have been deeply affected. Such are the laws of the states in which slavery is established, that in most cases emancipation is forbidden and made impossible. If a slave is set at liberty, he is liable to be taken and sold again into slavery, unless removed from the state. Remove him to a free state, and he is cut off from the hopes of any political standing, and condemned, by the unalterable usages of society, to a state of degradation.

He can enjoy no equality with whites. But send him to Liberia, and all these evils are avoided. He partakes equally with all others, of every social and political advantage. The compassionate slave-holder now witnesses these happy results of colonization. He tenders his slaves to the Society for transportation. This is not now a theory, but is abundantly shown by experience. Emancipations from these motives, are constantly multiplying. More slaves are gratuitously offered for transportation, than the pecuniary means of the Society will enable them to take, and the liberation of many is suspended for the want of funds. Those who are thus set free, are not the vicious and worthless, but generally of the most respectable class. In many instances, they are previously trained for this purpose, by their masters, by giving them school instruction, and teaching them mechanical trades, and such other branches of industry as may make them useful colonists.

The disposition of masters thus to advance the interests of slaves, has not been checked by upbraidings and abusive treatment. Had the Society been in the habit of thus approaching slave-holders in their magazines and public addresses, this source of rich blessing to the poor negro would have been closed forever. Mr. McDonogh would not have educated and generously given us his slaves, to the value of 40,000 dollars, had he been the subject of such severities. But they are now in Liberia, colonists of distinguished usefulness, and happy in the enjoyment of liberty and honor.

This Society not only delivers the colored man from bondage, but, as has been remarked, has adopted the *only* means hitherto devised for his subsequent elevation. If he is persuaded to leave his master and take refuge in Canada, he is still but a negro among white men. He is destitute of the hope of equality. He has little regard for character, and consequently few of the powerful motives which restrain men from the paths of vice. And here again experience has shown the great efficacy of colonization in its operations on the habits, manners, and character of the liberated slave under the government of Liberia. Although, as in other communities, crimes occur, yet they are few when compared with their frequency in places in England and this country, which are considered as orderly and virtuous. The laws are enacted with wisdom, and correctly executed. Our own constitutions are the pattern followed in the structure of theirs. The common law of these states is adopted in cases to which it is applicable; and the colored men, who are their judges, are spoken of with respect by the best authorities from whom our information is derived. Common schools, which have so much agency, wherever they exist, in forming the character of society, are there improving, and many native children are among their members. Missionaries of various denominations are impressing both emigrants and natives with the great principles of religion, and a larger proportion of the inhabitants of the colonial towns are professors of Christianity, than in almost any towns in New England.

The military power of the Colony is by them deemed sufficient to repel any hostilities which can be reasonably apprehended from the neighboring tribes, and their security is strengthened by the presence of the American navy. From such strength, such a government, and such influences,

we might reasonably expect such effects as experience exhibits. I ask with confidence, what other plan has been or can be adopted, not only for the emancipation, but for the elevation of the social and moral character of our colored population, which will bear any comparison with this in the accomplishment of these great results? Another important influence of colonization is upon the natives of Africa. Although they are among the most barbarous and degraded population on the earth, yet they manifest more susceptibility of civilization and moral improvement than the half-civilized of some other countries on which influence has been exerted. They send their children to the colonial schools. For hundreds of miles, inland, they have been visited by the missionaries, and listen, with encouraging attention, to their instructions. They learn the English language with much more readiness than could be expected, and manifest a strong propensity to imitate American dress and manners. Those of them who are settled in colonial towns are good citizens, and appear to be deriving equal benefit with the emigrants from the influences of the establishment. There is just ground to believe from what appears, that good government, civilization and Christianity, will be extensively propagated in that benighted country. It has been proved, conclusively, that the slavetrade will cease in all the territories over which the jurisdiction of the Colony may extend, or which may become subject to its influence. In their treaties with the native tribes, the suppression of this horrid traffic is made a subject of stipulation; and no factory can exist within the limits of the Colony. Its extension to Cape Palmas, to unite with the Maryland Colony, which it is said may be effected by purchase at the expense of about 20,000 dollars, would break up the only slave mart on the coast in a distance of several hundred miles. Nothing is wanting but the multiplication of emigrants and the extension of these free governments, to terminate the sin and cruelty of the most barbarous practice which afflicts the earth.

I forbear to dwell upon the agricultural and commercial advantages of the country. Nothing is necessary for their development but an industrious population. Immense territories, now covered by a wild, natural growth, are of great fertility, and adapted to the production of articles of commanding value in almost every market, domestic and foreign.

A careful attention to the most authentic accounts which we are continually receiving from the western coasts of Africa, will satisfy any impartial mind of the reality of this outline of the state of that country, and silence the calumnies which have been published by some prejudiced writers. Much has been said of the unhealthfulness of the climate; but the deaths have been less in proportion to the number of emigrants, than occurred among Europeans in any of the infant colonies of North America. All new countries are made more salubrious by culture; and after being acclimated, the colored emigrants to Liberia are as healthy as the people of these States. The natives are not sickly, and often attain a great age.

I wish every one carefully to inquire into the justice of these statements. If they are found correct, what are our obligations? Shall we withhold our contributions, and leave the slave in bondage for want of the means of transportation? Shall we leave Africa in darkness, and tol-

erate the cruelties of the slave trade? Shall we withhold religious influence, and forego all the advantages which we may now, through this admirable system, confer on many millions of the human race? Our duty would seem too plain to admit of hesitation.

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[From Rev. Mr. Andrews's Memoir of Mrs. Page.]

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES, AND COLONIZATION.

The last chapter brought the biography of Mrs. Page to the year 1817. From this period, for nine years she was engaged in a series of happy and successful labors for African colonization, during which time she had also effected no inconsiderable changes for the better among the many slaves under her own eye. Meanwhile, the divine life in her soul had been in a state of constant and rapid progression, so that by her conversation and example all took knowledge of her that she lived for eternity.

But severer trials awaited her. In the year 1826, she sustained the loss of her husband, a gentleman who, though he had not entered fully into her views with regard to the preparation of slaves for colonization, had been a kind and indulgent husband, and had afforded her many opportunities for doing what she conceived to be her duty.

It is not necessary to dwell upon what she suffered under this bereavement, as it was not distinguished from other cases of a similar kind.

The following papers were written sometime after this event :

"Heavenly Father, thou art my protector, safeguard and trust, when the night closes in and all is darkness around us, a helpless female band. Once my dear husband was my trust, and I felt as if I could never live in the unprotected state which I and my children would be left in, if our visible protector were called from us.

"But I found a sudden and unexpected repose given to my spirit, a faith and trust which I was so sensible came from Heaven, that I was able to repose in peace without a doubt, on thy power as overruling all things. Thus have I, who never deserved the least favor, been favored.

"Thy mercies to me are past the power of numbers, speech, or thought. The silence of midnight is present. My children repose in quiet in their beds. Thy watchful care surrounds us—all is peace—while thy goodness wakes my spirit to praise and glorify thy great name. My soul wait thou only upon God."

Speaking of her plans for conducting the estate after her husband's death, she says :

"My purposes respecting these people, I hold to be so sacred that I desire not, and even fear to counsel with my dearest and wisest friends, because they would all advise me to relieve myself from this bondage in which I outwardly live, and which, in their kindness for me, they have thought would ere now have ended my days. But by faith thou hast borne me through scenes of trial both of body and mind, the prospect of which I might well have shrunk from. Thus preserved I come to **THEE**, and look up through the blood of the Covenant for direction in all the affairs of this estate. And with regard to the frequent failures of some of these people in duty, let me not be put off by these things, from my settled purpose of doing them good. How to get them to perform their needful part, although they know it is for their own sakes that I wish it. Oh, enlighten their ignorance, subdue their opposing wills, and soften their hard hearts. Give wisdom to see the right course to pursue, with all such as are thus tempted."

"My God, I bless thy holy name for enabling me to go through many trying circumstances in my pilgrimage, in firmer faith than I have before been supported by. When trials arise, instead of looking at them and my own inability to do my duty under them, I am sweetly influenced to look to the hills from whence my help cometh. I could, indeed, always repeat those portions of the Psalms which apply in such cases, and sometimes realize them, but now I find them more substantially placed under me to keep my faith, which is God's gift, in strong exercise. Blessed be my God, as I approach nearer the end of my time, I see eternity to be very glorious. Oh, to be employed in exploring the wonders of universal creation, and the greater wonders of redemption. * * * * *

"I still find my spirit within me, prone to *plan* more than to *pray*, although I know how unprofitable and how unsafe it is ; and although I find such sweet confidence in praying and trusting to Thee to plan for me, and to keep me waiting on thee continually, watching the leadings of thy providence."

So was the finger of God manifested in preparing her for a season of trial which was at hand, perhaps the greatest which she ever experienced.

It became necessary to pay a large debt which rested upon the estate, a considerable portion of which had been contracted in the maintenance of slaves. In such cases, the laws of the commonwealth enforce the sale of personal property, and by the same laws, slaves are of that denomination.

She looked every way for an alternative ; but there was none. It was certain that the officers of the law would pursue the prescribed course, and the sale of some of them became inevitable. Her hands of love were effectually tied, but not her heart. The principal wish of the negroes in cases of sales at that time, was to avoid being sent to the south, and this she feared might be the lot of some of them.

The day of sale arrived. A number of slave traders were present to bid. In the noise and crowds of men at such places, the preferences and benevolent views of a female are not likely to be much regarded. From a scene which she could neither prevent or control, she retired to her private chamber, where she bore in agony to the throne of grace, the unheard petitions of those whom she loved, and whom she expected to meet at the bar of God. And if it be lawful to apply words written of Christ, to one to whom it was given to suffer for his sake—with strong crying and tears to Him who was able to save, she was heard in that she feared.

Of more than a hundred sold, not one fell into the hands of the slave dealers, or was far removed from his former home. The world will call this accident or chance—she ever held it as a special providence, and often spoke of it until the day of her death, as among her greatest mercies.

A large number still remained, either her own or belonging to those under her influence. To them she gave herself in a manner which she was never able to do to the whole number. They were all assembled every morning a little after the dawn of day, for the reading of the bible and prayer. For this service she employed the ministers who frequently visited at her house, or other pious gentlemen ; but in the absence of such, did not hesitate to expound the scriptures and offer prayer. The exercises conducted by herself were probably as well calculated to benefit the slaves as any which they ever enjoyed. Her manner was to read over a number of times, before prayer, a solemn and instructive passage of scripture, and add some brief remarks in the way of illustration and application. Her remarks upon scripture were very original and striking.

She now began to make every arrangement to hasten the period of their emancipation. But many difficulties remained, owing to the still embarrassed condition of the estate, and the perverse temper of some of the slaves, who were unwilling to exert themselves even for their own good. This will explain the following extracts, in which her temper and spirit are strikingly displayed :

"When will it be safe to trust me with the power of using the mammon of unrighteousness in doing services of love to the bodies and souls of thy creatures? When shall I be so far delivered from self-righteousness as to be a fit instrument to perform those services which for so many years it has been my grief that I had no power to perform?"

"Ah, thou hast seen that I should have gone to work in my own strength, and long ere this have given over through faintness and the discouragements which arise from the perverseness and ungrateful behaviour of those whom I desired to serve.

"But thou didst foreknow these things, and thy preventing grace has controlled me, and in spite of my restlessness to be doing, has held me in, till, being much curbed and broken, thou art at length in some small degree (doubtless as far as I can be trusted with safety to myself) showing me some labors of love to engage in. It is a subject for wonder and astonishment that one so self-willed, so unwatchful and weak in faith, should be employed by thee at all."

"Look upon those of my fellow-creatures in servitude in my family, who this day have given way to the temptation of their situation in murmuring and rebellious language toward me. Thou canst enlighten them, and show them the error of their way. Thou canst convince them of sin, and subdue their spirits to bear with patience the trial of being under the guidance of one, who, only from necessity as they well know, is enduring, and that for their sakes, the task of urging them to such duties as will lead to their temporal and eternal freedom.

"Often hast thou given me to see, and gratefully to acknowledge, a change of feeling and demeanor in those for whom I have especially applied to thee, that their minds might be enlightened and their hearts softened. Let me never have to apply to human authority to restrain them, but pray, and hope, and watch, and wait for answers to prayer; and should I be permitted to see the happy change, deliver me from the temptation which may assail me, that my wisdom or goodness has effected this. In every mercy make me feel that I am nothing, and that Christ is all."

"If it be not thy blessed will to grant me the privilege of seeing this work accomplished in my hands, make me willing, even for this, and never let me faint nor tire in laboring for it, even though all things should seem against it. Still let me give that faithful and true attention to these souls of thine, that I would do were the whole success unfolded to my view, and sure. For, Oh Lord, hast thou not given me from the first, yea, before communication from heart to heart had fanned this holy work into visible flame, to bear this burden, and to stir up my soul to redress the injuries of this depressed people. If, in tender mercy, to humble me for my many transgressions, I am not permitted to do what I desire, Oh Lord, fulfil thy gracious promises in thine own way: what am I that I should despond?"

"As David prepared material
thy name, and as he said, 'Behold
house of the Lord,' so let thine
become a house
into the son

son to build a house to
I prepared for the
this family to
, and do thou
build them up

as a sanctuary to thy glory, that they may go and possess the good land and leave it for an inheritance to their children after them throughout all generations. Teach my children to do this great work with a perfect heart and with a willing mind. Let them not forsake thee, lest thou cast them off forever. Enable me to say to them when I am about to depart—as David to Solomon his son—‘Be strong and of good courage, and do it. Fear not, nor be dismayed, for the Lord God, even my God, will be with you; He will not fail you nor forsake you. Blessed be thou O Lord God forever and ever.’ And, O Lord, keep this in the imagination of the thoughts of the heart of this people, and prepare their heart unto thee, and give unto my children a perfect heart to do all this thing, for the which I have made provision.”

The following was prepared in extreme bodily weakness, with the intention, as it appeared, of having it read to such, as at the time, she did not expect to live to see emancipated :

“As yet, God has only given the bible to a portion of the world, but it is fast spreading among all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and the glorious day will soon arrive, when the whole human race shall know the Lord Jesus Christ as their only Redeemer—when his name will be sung from the hills and valleys, and every sound from every voice tell of the goodness of the Lord.

“The bible which foretells this, commands all ‘To do unto others as they would that others should do unto them.’ This has made me see that slavery is not a state wherein we can obey the law of love, and blessed be God, many others see it as well as myself.

“Your settlement in the land from which your fathers were brought has been a plan cherished almost as my life, that you might not remain in a land where Providence, as yet, has opened no way for you to enjoy equal rights, were you nominally free, where freedom is only a name. I knew all that I have endured to preserve justice and comfort among you, in all things that lay in my power, you would have wept for me but the gracious Lord supported me, and enabled me to go on in my labors for you thus far; and now I go the way of all flesh—but the cares I have had for you, I wish to leave impressed upon your souls and the souls of my children, that they may be co-workers with God in colonizing you in that land where great blessings await you and your posterity.

“You have sometimes, perhaps, thought me a strict or a harsh ruler, and when you meet me before God, you will see that I did all in love, and that this strictness was intended to lead you to God, as I knew that unless you became holy, you never could be happy. Such crosses I have been laid through by Almighty power; for whenever I had to cross you, I had my full share of that cross, having had a tenderness for your condition peculiar to my heart many, many years ago, and knowing also that I dared not willingly wound one of God’s creatures in any way.

“The law of the land would not allow you to be free while the former debts of the estate remained unpaid, otherwise I should have sent you to Africa as soon as I had the charge of you; for it has been my chief desire to see you in a place where you could be prosperous and happy. The whole earth will soon be filled with the knowledge of the Lord; your

country, too, will be, among the rest, full of people fearing God and working righteousness. Refuse not to go when the time for you to be given up shall arrive. You will, I doubt not, find it the place designed for you by a merciful Providence."

The laws of the commonwealth not allowing emancipated slaves to remain in the state, together with what she had heard of their condition in the free states, left her in no doubt as to the place where she should send her own. In fact, her judgment would have been the same had there been no obstacles to their remaining among the slaves. The Colony of Liberia had by this time made some progress. This enterprise she had regarded from its very dawn as the work of God, and as intended in his providence to subserve the most important interests of the whole colored race; and she had now the prospect of being able to patronize it in a way more to her mind, although through this and a variety of other means she had previously *done more*, probably, than any other person in Virginia, to create a benevolent interest in behalf of the colored people.

In an extensive tour through the state in the year 1836, the writer heard the remark from many persons, that they had never felt any particular interest in the condition of slaves, or had their conscience awakened respecting them, until they heard of the efforts of Mrs. Page.

With a degree of pleasure which none but a benevolent heart can comprehend, she now begun afresh to prepare her slaves for a better home in Africa, than she could give them elsewhere; determining to do her own work with her own hands, and not by testamentary arrangements, she would see and know that it was done according to her mind.*

She deemed it important to prepare their minds by a series of instructions for the great change which they were to undergo in passing from the condition of slaves to that of freemen. And especially she did not conceal from them the hardships they would probably have to encounter in a new settlement, while at the same time she encouraged them with the prospect of ultimate advantage to themselves, and especially to their children.

When the time appointed for their departure arrived, they were all willing and desirous of going, having been faithfully and fully instructed upon the subject, by one, of whose disinterested regard for their good, they had had so many proofs.

She sent them at three different times; the first company in the year 1832, with every necessary supply for twelve months, and a sufficiency of many articles for two or three years. The mechanics and others were

* The wisdom of this course is strikingly exhibited in contrast with that of the late John Randolph. There is a general agreement among disinterested persons, that if there was any one thing which he more constantly intended than another, and especially when he died, it was that his slaves should be emancipated. Their history since, is very well known. This is but one of a great number of instances in which testamentary benevolence has been defeated: and shows the inexpediency of persons leaving that to others which, if they wish to have done, they should do themselves. In cases of bequests to benevolent institutions, heirs will usually prevent the payment, if they can, and if they cannot, are not unfrequently made enemies to such institutions.

Considering the litigation, and the unfriendly influence which it is sure to produce, it may be doubted whether the cause of benevolence has not lost as much as it has gained by wills. In cases where the wishes of heirs turn out to be different from those of the testator, it is of doubtful expediency to enter into litigation to recover bequests.

furnished with the necessary implements for their different occupations.* On the morning of the day they left, she assembled them in the family mansion, where religious services were held, suitable to the occasion. She then accompanied them eight miles on their way towards the place of embarkation, seeing them safely over a river at that distance, taking the children in her carriage, and appearing to take a peculiar pleasure in the last offices of kindness which she would have an opportunity of doing for them. Upon the opposite shore of the river there was a solemn and affectionate parting. They all arrived safely in Liberia, and it was a subject of thankfulness, that while many had died in the Colony, all of those which she sent continued in good health, with the exception of one who died of a disease which probably would have proved fatal at an earlier period at home. Their preservation was probably owing to the abundant provision made for their wants, during the period of acclimation. When the next company left, Mrs. Page engaged a friend who took much interest in the accomplishment of her plans, to accompany them to the port from which they were to sail, distant three hundred miles. He attended to the laying in of their stores, and superintended their embarkation; when, after divine service on board the ship, the anchor weighed—the last link which bound them to the land of their captivity sundered—and the white sail unfurled, they set forth with many tokens of gratification and thankfulness, toward their father land. As the ship gradually receded from view in a serene and beautiful summer's afternoon, many events of solemn interest were recalled. Two hundred and fourteen years had elapsed since the first slave set his foot upon the soil of Virginia. The mystery of that providence under which they came, is not yet finished. But upon that dark and heavy cloud which hitherto was hung over it, lighter shades are beginning to appear. They came to toil—to toil for others and not for themselves—many of them to hardships and suffering. But they came from a barbarous to an enlightened country—from a pagan to a christian land—from a country where even negro degradation and suffering is greater, to one where it is less. They have increased to millions; and dark and undesirable as their condition is, it is enviable in comparison with that of any similar number of the same race upon the globe. All are civilized, many are christianized, and not a few have risen to cultivation and intelligence.

The Christianity which they met with in the abode of their slavery is silently working their emancipation. That divine principle which is gradually preparing them for the enjoyment of rational liberty, is not less certainly opening the way for them to receive it. The first fruits are visible. The *fathers* came with chains of iron upon their arms, and the stronger chains of darkness and idolatry upon their hearts; the *children* are returning with bibles in their hands, and their souls made free by the truth. Thus in the wonderful economy of Providence, the darkest deeds of man are turned to good. "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out."

* A supply of iron was purchased for a blacksmith, from Mr. PHINEAS JASPER, of Alexandria, who, after he ascertained the purpose for which it was intended, generously insisted upon refunding the money.

The work of christianizing those in the darkness and deeper slavery of the mother country, is seriously contemplated. The eyes of every missionary organization in Europe and America, are turned toward Africa. For her, the charities of Christendom are being stirred to their foundation; deep calleth unto deep, and nation vies with nation, in schemes to do her good.

The emigrants, after a short voyage, joined their friends in the Colony, and were equally favored in the preservation of their lives and health. Their letters of gratitude she often received, and had the pleasure of knowing before her death, that some of them had become members of churches in Liberia, that their children were in the course of being educated, and that, for the most part, they were prospering in their worldly affairs.

With regard to the course which she should pursue in the emancipation of her own slaves, she never had any doubt, although she never attempted to decide that colonization was the *only* mode in which this work was to be pursued. She was watchful as to all means by which the good of the slave might be effected consistently with Christian love, and the real good of all the parties.

Though of a quick and strong mind, she was less given to speculation, than to toils and self-denying duties in the accomplishment of good, through channels already opened by Providence, and deeply was she grieved at the controversies and unchristian quarrels of those who were sincerely aiming at the same thing. From a careful study of all the evidence pertaining to the Colony of Liberia, she never entertained any doubt of its ultimate success, although she was not ignorant of the many difficulties to be encountered in so great an undertaking. As the residence of persons who had emigrated almost entirely destitute of means, it was not to be expected that it would suddenly assume the appearance of wealth and refinement; and as the residence of sinners, it was not to be expected that no wrong doings should be found there. She had, however, at the time of her death, the unspeakable comfort of believing, on good grounds, that she was leaving those who had been her slaves, in the best ordered community of negroes in the world—in the enjoyment of perfect freedom—under the benign influence of schools, printing presses, and the institutions of Christianity—a community also to a remarkable degree under the power of experimental religion.

In view of the situation in which she had placed them, when compared with that which they left, may well be conceived the joy which she felt in receiving from Liberia such testimonies as the following: "The faith of the everlasting gospel, with an evidence and strength which nothing short of the power of the Almighty could produce, has become the rule of life, the animating spring of action, and the source of immortal hope, to a large number of these people. Often have I seen tears silently flowing in the house of God, under the searching influence of his word. Nay, I have seen the proudest and profanest foreigners that ever visited the Colony, struck with conviction under the gospel here preached by the negro, upon a spot which but yesterday was the abode of barbarism and piracy."

COLONIZATION.

NEWARK, August 15th, 1844.

To the friends of African Colonization in New Jersey:

It is time, as it seems to the undersigned, the president, officers, and members of the executive committee of the New Jersey state coloni-

zation society, that the said society should be making more systematic and vigorous efforts to raise funds to aid in accomplishing the great and benevolent purposes of our organization. The signal success and growing prosperity of the colonies which have been planted in Liberia, amply reward all past services and sacrifices in this cause, and justify the continuance of lawful exertions for carrying out to completion the lofty purposes of the founders of the Colonization Society.

This is a bright day for oppressed Africa. The eyes of the civilized world are directed to her condition. Nations tremble at the wrongs she has endured, and seem determined at last to requite her for some of the evils which they have inflicted upon her for ages.

Our own country, if not always foremost in deeds of noble daring to redress the wrongs of suffering humanity, appears, in this cause at least, to have originated a plan for the benefit of Africa which promises to do more than any other with which we are acquainted, towards restoring to her bosom the children who have been wrongfully stolen from her; towards breaking up that nefarious trade still carried on by others, by which she is annually robbed of half a million of them; towards establishing on her shores institutions kindred to our own, political, moral, scientific and religious; and thus preparing that numerous people to take rank among the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth.

You are probably aware, that a great effort is now making to purchase more territory for the Liberian colonies. From Cape Mount, in the N. W. to Cape Palmas in the S. E., the coast extends about 300 miles. Scattered along this coast, at and between these two points, are the fertile and beautiful settlements of the colonists. More than one-half of the distance is in the possession of the Society; the remainder, about 130 miles, extending in some places 150 miles, can be obtained, by fair purchase, for the sum of 20,000 dollars. This acquisition would secure the integrity of our possessions in Western Africa, and at the same time secure a large trade to the colonists and to our countrymen. We wish to bear our part in this purchase.

Many of the people of color, also, are waiting anxiously to go to this Plymouth of Africa. Several have obtained their freedom for the purpose, and many would be freed at once, if the Society had the means of paying their passage to Liberia. We wish to bear our part in this enterprise.

The Colonization Society has already done a great work in this cause. A colony of civilized and intelligent people has been planted on the most benighted part of the African coast; more than 4,500 emigrants have been transplanted there; 600 children born of settlers, are now living in the Colony, and 56 adopted native children; several hundred Africans, re-captured from slave ships, have been settled in the towns; several thousand natives have voluntarily submitted themselves to the laws of the colonies. There are in the schools, 563 pupils born of American parents, and 192 born of re-captured Africans. The colonists own nine vessels which trade to and from the Colony. Agriculture is fast improving, more than 20,000 dollars being invested in farming stock. The government is framed after the plan of our own, and the people are a free, enlightened, moral and industrious community. All this has been effected within twenty-three years by the American Colonization Society.

The operations of our state society, which is auxiliary to the American Society, have been in some measure intermitted since the death of

the late lamented Judge Halsey, for want of an agent who could give attention to the cause. The efforts of Judge H. had secured a yearly subscription of several hundred dollars, and we are satisfied that an industrious and intelligent agent could add to the list in those parts of the state where Judge H. was so successful, and in other parts also. Therefore, acting under the recommendation of the parent society, we have appointed the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, of Mount Holly, N. J., to that office. He is engaged in collecting the old subscriptions, whether in money or goods, and in obtaining new subscriptions, to be paid through our treasurer to the American Colonization Society. We hope that Mr. Cornelius will meet, every where among us, with that liberality which is said to characterize the contributions of the people of New Jersey. We also hope that the practice of taking up collections in churches will be continued, which collections, and all other donations, may be transmitted either to Mr. Cornelius, at Mount Holly, or to Matthias W. Day, Esq., our treasurer, at Newark. The members and friends of the state society should also remember the annual meeting of the society on the second Tuesday of November, (3 P. M.) at Trenton, for the election of officers and the transaction of the other business of the society. Interesting reports and addresses may be expected on that occasion. In the mean time let all the friends of the noble enterprise of African colonization in New Jersey, remember that to a Jerseyman it owed its origin, and from Jerseymen it has received much of its warmest support; let them strive to emulate the bounty of their fellow citizens in other states towards this noble enterprise of modern times.

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, *President.*

WILLIAM RANKIN, *Vice President.*

JOHN P. JACKSON, *Cor. Secretary.*

MATTHIAS W. DAY, *Treasurer.*

JAMES HAGUE, Jr.,

DAVID MAGIE,

JOHN J. BRYANT.

[For the African Repository.]

COLONIZATION AND MISSIONS.

A report of a special committee at the annual meeting of the board of directors last winter, contained the following paragraph in relation to the oldest mission at Cape Palmas—that of the American board:

“That mission was commenced with the intention of making Cape Palmas, not the principal field of its labor, but a mere stepping stone, from which to reach some part of Central Africa. There was then no other mission there. The board was urged to embrace the colonists, as well as the natives, in the field of its labors; but being chartered for the specific purpose of missions to the heathen, thought itself restrained from sending missions to Christian colonists. It was the policy of the Colony to amalgamate the interests of the natives with their own. The policy of the mission, then almost as strong as the Colony, and expending all its labors for the benefit of the natives, naturally tended to raise up a native interest, distinct from the colonial. This was the true root of the difficulty. All the unpleasant collisions of the missions of that board with the Colony, are to be traced ultimately to this source. The two com-

nities were not well constituted for working together in a feeble Colony, and in a district of small extent. It is within the knowledge of your committee, that some of the principal officers of the American board became convinced of this, and feared that if present difficulties were settled, others would arise from the same cause. Meanwhile, two other missions had been planted there, and three missions could not be expected to labor permanently in such close contiguity, without collision with each other. Meanwhile, also, an opening was found at the Gaboon river, a thousand miles nearer the point which the mission was intended to reach. It was occupied, and soon found so favorable, that the board resolved to remove its whole establishment to that place. In all this, there is nothing to prove that missions, conducted on a plan adapted to the state of the country, cannot flourish, even at Cape Palmas; while the increase of other missions there, proves that they can."

I have just found new and conclusive proof of the correctness of these views. It is contained in the report of the foreign committee of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presented at the annual meeting of that board at New York, June 19, 1844. The committee say:

"The relations between the colonists and the missionaries at Cape Palmas, during the past year, appear to have been of a friendly character; and as the desire of the latter to promote, as far as in them lies, the moral and religious interest of the colonists, becomes more and more apparent, it is believed that no obstacle to the beneficial influence of the mission will be interposed."—*Spirit of Missions*, vol. 9, p. 256.

I do not see how comment can add any thing to the force of this testimony. The board adopted the report which contains it.

I learn from the same report, that Mr. Payne's station, which was broken up for a time by the late war, is not, as has been supposed, at Grand Cavally, 20 miles eastward of Cape Palmas, but at Half Cavally, which is seven or eight miles nearer. The station at Grand Cavally is sometimes called "Cavally River," and sometimes "Kabliah." I learn, also, that during the war, Mr. Appleby, of the same mission, at the request of Commodore Perry, left his station at Rockbokah, about five miles eastward of Grand Cavally, and near which the captain and crew of the "Mary Carver" had been murdered; and still further, that during some part of the year, there was a conspiracy among the natives to kill both Mr. Appleby and Mr. Minor, whose station was at Taboo, about fifteen miles still farther east. They were to be killed, to prevent their exposing the murderers of the captain and crew, who were known to Mr. Appleby, and to afford an opportunity for plundering the property of the mission.—*See Spirit of Missions*, page 260.

J. T.

[From the Protestant and Herald.]

A PLAN FOR RAISING \$2,000 FOR THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.

MR. EDITOR: I have been informed by Gov. Pinney, that while in Frankfort, a plan had been suggested to him by some of your citizens, for raising in Kentucky, \$4,000 to aid the American Colonization Society in the purchase of territory on the African coast, by a subscription of \$20 each by two hundred persons; and that several gentlemen in other towns had expressed their willingness to join in the subscription. I think it doubtful

whether so many as 200 subscribers could be found for that or any other amount; but I beg leave to propose to those gentlemen who have signified their desire for this project, and to all other friends of the comprehensive, magnificent, and I believe, so far at least as Kentucky and several other slave states are concerned, practicable scheme of African colonization, to raise \$2,000 by a subscription of \$20 each by one hundred persons, for the purpose indicated above, to be paid, on or before the 1st of January next, to Wm. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington City, of which number I will be one. I would respectfully propose, also, to the friends of colonization, to raise, in lieu of, or in addition to this sum, as they please, \$5,000 by subscriptions of \$100 each by fifty persons, of whom I will also be one, to be paid at the same time. Should the last proposition not succeed, subscribers to it may indicate their willingness to be transferred to the first subscription proposed. I would further suggest to, and solicit those who are willing to contribute to this good cause, upon either or both of these propositions, to forward their names to the editor of the Protestant and Herald, who, I doubt not, will cheerfully keep a record of them, and announce the result.

I earnestly and respectfully call upon the former numerous friends in Kentucky, of this ample scheme of philanthropy, to come to the rescue. We have lain long enough on our oars; the storm of abolitionism has passed; the sky is now clear and serene; and it is time our vessel, fraught with such precious blessings to two continents, should be again in motion. How much longer shall we rest supinely? The time is critical with this great cause. A few years more must determine its destiny, so far as this country is embraced in its contemplation. In its African aspect, it cannot fail. It has already established a free, intelligent, and flourishing Christian commonwealth on the dark coast of Africa, which, like a single star on the gloomy brow of night, glitters in the horizon, and cheers the benevolent mind with joy and hope. It will never be extinguished—it will increase till that star shall become a sun, casting its beams over that dark continent, illuminating its plains and its mountains with the light of science, of civilization and of Christianity.

But in its home aspect, this scheme will fail—must fail, unless speedily taken up and patronized by the people of this country, on a scale commensurate with the greatness of its bearings, and an energy necessary to their accomplishment. Its friends have even looked to the ultimate aid of the state and general governments for its operations on a large scale. Individual benevolence and power can never effect its object in its largest scope. But they have initiated the enterprise, sustained it for twenty years, and must continue to sustain it till the strong arm of government come to its succor, and give adequate breadth and impetus to its operations. For this we may reasonably hope. In February, 1843, a report from the committee of commerce in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, was made by Hon. Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, highly commendatory of the project, and recommending the patronage of it to Congress and the nation. The committee say—"The idea of an American Colony is a new one. It is manifestly worthy of the highest consideration. The committee see nothing in our constitution to forbid." A committee of Congress many years ago also warmly commend it. At least one-half of the legislatures of the states have approved and sanctioned it—our own, ten or a dozen years since.

We may hope, we will hope, that the people, the politicians, the statesmen, as well as the philanthropists and Christians of this mighty nation, will yet see, will soon see, the unspeakable importance of the great scheme of African colonization to the welfare and safety of this country, and that in comparison with it, the topics of current politics which agitate the nation so widely, are small and evanescent, and that, collated with its magnitude,

"They stand discountenanced and like folly show."

Yours, &c.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

PURCHASE OF TERRITORY.

There is one subject which for some time past has been looked upon as of paramount importance to the more rapid and extensive influence of African colonization; and very properly, too, since with it is closely connected the success of measures which every humane person must ardently desire. It is the actual possession of the entire line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas by the government of Liberia, so as ever after to exclude the approach of slavers to any point along this line; and while preventing this most nefarious of all traffics, to put a stop at the same time to smuggling, and insure an enforcement of the present revenue laws of the Colony. Another important consideration is the insuring a continuous chain of settlements along the coast, at moderate distances from each other, multiplying thereby the points of access for the new comers from the United States, and at the same time marts for commerce, and also increased facilities for communication with the people of the interior.

It is confidently alleged that, in the possession of such a line of coast, part only of which is now occupied by the colonists and under the jurisdiction of the colonial government, Liberia could exert both a preventive and repressive power over the slave-trade, that would be felt not only within her own territorial limits, but also to nearly the same extent down the coast. The facilities already extended to cruisers, both American and British, would be increased, and fresh incitement furnished for vigorous and successful ferreting out and capture of slavers along the whole western coast of Africa, and breaking up of slave factories.

Moved by these and other considerations, which we need not press now on the attention of our readers, except to say that the extension of American commerce and the nobler exercise of American power, form part of them, the colonization societies are making strenuous efforts to raise the sum requisite for purchasing the desired territory. One of the manifestations of its interest in this matter, is found in the appeal now being made to the warm-hearted sons and daughters of Kentucky, by Mr. Pinner. Quite a generous response to this appeal has come from a correspondent of the *Protestant and Herald* of Frankfort, Ky., whose communication, and the tender of services on the part of the reverend editor, will be found in another column.

With a knowledge of the requirements of the case, and with the example of Kentucky, will not Pennsylvania press on, and in a spirit of noble rivalry do her share towards the accomplishment of the desired good? What has been already performed by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in the founding and establishing of the colony at Bassa Cove and Bexley, the people of which are avowedly taking the lead in agricul-

ture and improvement, cannot be without its effects in encouraging our citizens to other labors at this time in the same line of benevolence.

Every contributor to the contemplated plan for the purchase of territory, whether the amount given be large or small, may rest assured that his wish will be carried out carefully by the society, which becomes trustee, as it were, for the funds collected for the purpose. There are some among us, whose purses are deep and hearts large, who might be induced to take the matter into their own hands, and effect at once the purchase. To such persons, we would say God speed; with the additional assurance, that by such an act they would gain a place in the page of history, and have their names connected with the prosperity and future greatness of Liberia, and, better than all, be sure of the blessing of children of colonists yet unborn, for whom they will thus have insured an asylum and a home.

WEST AFRICA.

The mission on the Gaboon river is in trouble from those notable troublers of evangelical missions, the French. A letter from Mr. Walker, dated April 3, gives the particulars of a transaction by which the French have gained the nominal sovereignty of the country, at least for the time. Capt. Amouroux, of a French merchant vessel, got king Glass and one or two other natives, drunk, and then presented to them for signature, a paper, which he represented as a letter of friendship to Louis Philippe, expressing a wish that French vessels might trade in the Gaboon, &c. They signed the paper. Early next morning a French man-of-war appeared before king Glass's town; the commander called on the king, and showed him the paper that he had signed the night before, and the king acknowledged the signature. The commander (Lieut. Darracan) then went to the mission house, and gave notice that the sovereignty of the country had been conveyed by treaty to France!—and so the paper read! Mr. Walker proceeds:

“As soon as the people were apprized of the character of the paper, they assembled at the king's house, and spent the whole day in anxious consultation, neither eating nor drinking till the sun went down. They protested, in the first place, that the cession had been fraudulently obtained. Secondly, they said that king Glass and the other signers of the document had no power to make such a treaty; this the French well knew.

“The governor of Senegal and commander of the French forces on the West African coast, happened to arrive in the Gaboon while the natives were together. It was hoped that a fair statement of the case, in the form of protest, would produce redress. A document was accordingly prepared, in the most respectful language, setting forth the facts and protesting against the use which the French were making of the pretended treaty. This paper was signed by every man of any consequence in the king's dominions. The king also, together with the two individuals who joined him in the treaty, drew up another paper, in which they expressed their surprise and sorrow, on ascertaining the contents of the writing to which they had affixed their marks.

“While the above mentioned documents were in a course of preparation, the governor invited the people to visit the French settlement, and partake of a dinner with him, and receive their “dashes.” They unanimously declared that if they should try to eat his dinner it would stick in

their throats. At length the documents were sent to the governor. Having looked at them a moment, just long enough to ascertain their character, he tore them in pieces, and committed them to the winds and waves. He pushed the bearer of them out of his way, and bade him begone.

"Messrs. Wilson and Walker subsequently visited the governor, for the purpose of obtaining a pledge that the missionaries should not be hindered or molested in their work, as hitherto carried on. This pledge was given, but no explanations were received in behalf of the people. 'They shall suffer,' said he, 'for the insult they have offered me,' referring to their refusal to dine with him. Threats of vengeance have been reported to the missionaries, and the people are said to be as determined on resistance, as Boston ever was in the days of British oppression. Their resistance, however, will be passive. If the French persevere in their designs, they will probably leave their present possessions, and retire to the River Moondah or River Danger."

[From the Dayton Journal and Advertiser.]

COLONIZATION.

At a meeting of the friends of African colonization, held in the First Presbyterian church in this city, on the 5th of August, it was thought expedient to re-organize the Montgomery County Colonization Society, and to adopt such measures as would serve to awaken a more lively interest in this benevolent enterprise.

HENRY STODDARD, Esq., was called to the chair, and E. W. DAVIS, Esq., appointed secretary.

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, (ex-governor of Liberia) being present, addressed the meeting, giving an accurate and interesting history of the great success that had attended the society's efforts in founding the Liberia colonies; and made an eloquent appeal in favor of the philanthropic object of the society in founding those colonies.

On motion, the managers waited on the congregation to solicit donations to carry out the object of the society.

The following persons were then elected officers until the next annual meeting, and till their successors be chosen.

President, Hon. ROBT. C. SCHENCK—Vice presidents, Hon. J. H. CRANE, Hon. G. B. Holt, Alex. Grimes, Thomas Parrot, George Jewell, E. W. Davies, Esq., Samuel King, H. G. Phillips, Esq.—Robt. W. Steele, treasurer—J. McDaniel, secretary.

Managers, Hon. Chas. G. Swain, Rev. David Winters, Rev. J. W. Hall, Henry L. Brown, Rev. J. C. Barnes, Peter Odlin, Esq., Rev. W. Herr, and his successor in charge of the M. E. Church.

The thanks of the society were voted to ex-Governor Pinney for his able and eloquent address delivered upon the occasion.

On motion, adjourned.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK, *President.*

J. McDANIEL, *Secretary.*

[From the Dayton Journal and Advertiser.]

MESSRS. COMLYS:—Allow me the use of your columns, to return my sincere thanks to the clergy and friends of colonization in Dayton. Their liberality has been noble; and will not only directly aid the work

of colonization, but cheer and animate the friends in other places, and especially will it encourage the agents of the society in their efforts.

I shall bear with me a lively remembrance of the kindness with which my appeals in favor of Liberia have been received, and of the efficient and prompt co-operation extended to me.

The sum of \$300 has already been paid into my hands, and by the operation of the Montgomery county colonization society, it is expected that the sum will be considerably increased.

I am, truly yours, for Africa,

J. B. PINNEY.

August 6, 1844.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, Lord ABERDEEN laid upon the table a copy of the instructions which have been issued by the government to her naval officers employed in the suppression of the slave trade. He spoke of the subject at some length, and alluded to the "active co-operation and perfect understanding which existed between the government cruisers on the coast of Africa and the squadron of the United States. The officers employed by the Government of the United States, he said, had co-operated most cordially and actively with her Majesty's officers; and he had no doubt that the greatest possible advantage would be derived from this understanding. This was the more important, because the slight differences of opinion which existed on the construction of certain claims made respectively by the two governments required nothing but a conciliatory spirit and friendly disposition on the part of persons engaged to render them perfectly innocuous. Had a different spirit prevailed, inconveniences might certainly have arisen from the different views taken by the different parties. He also had reason to know that the French government had recently shown a disposition to take a more active part than hitherto in the suppression of this slave traffic by cruisers. Therefore, with the co-operation of the United States and of the French cruisers, there was now a better prospect, he thought, that our exertions would be attended with success."

He made the following statement of the success which has attended the efforts of the government to suppress this infamous traffic:

"According to the first accurate accounts on the subject, it appeared that for many years the same number of slaves had been imported into the American colonies and continent down to a very recent period. A number varying from 90,000 to 100,000, appeared to have been annually exported from Africa down to a very recent period; and the abolition of the slave trade by this country did not appear to have affected in any very material degree the number of slaves torn from Africa. The only period in which there appeared to have been a considerable diminution of the number, was as recent as from 1830 to 1835. During those five years the average amount of slaves exported from Africa, appeared to have been 58,000. The first notice he had of the number of slaves exported from Africa related to the year 1786; and from that period until the year 1830, the number annually exported varied from 90,000 to 100,000. From 1830 to 1835 the average annual number exported was, as he had just stated, reduced to 58,000; but he regretted to say, that during the five succeeding years, namely, from 1835 to 1840, the average number had again risen to 99,342. Consequently, in this latter period, the number of slaves exported from Africa had risen to its extreme height. The average annual number of slaves exported from Africa during the last three years—from 1840 to 1844—was only 28,000, being the least number by far that had ever been exported in the course of a year. The year when the least importation of slaves into Brazil, Cuba, &c., took place was 1842, the importation then only amounting to 17,000. He was sorry to say that during the last year, (1843) the number had risen to 38,000; making, as he before stated, on the average of three years the annual number of 28,000. The increase during the last year was to be attributed to two causes: one cause was the necessity which arose for removing a considerable number of the vessels belonging to the squadron employed on the coast of Brazil, from watching that coast in order to attend to British interests, which were materially affected and endangered by the senseless war carried on between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in the river Plate."

The government, he said, had determined greatly to increase the force on the coast of Africa, so as to prevent any export whatever of negroes. His remarks and the instructions were received with general favor by the House.

The fourth section of the instructions applies to vessels not justly entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any state or nation; and the fifth section relates to vessels suspected of *hoisting a flag to which they are not legally entitled*. In the latter case, if there be reasonable ground of suspicion that a vessel is not entitled to bear the flag she may have assumed, and is engaged in the slave trade, she may be visited in order to ascertain her true character; but

"These investigations are not to be proceeded in one step after it shall have been ascertained that the vessel cannot be legally detained by the visiting ship; as soon as that fact is ascertained, she must be allowed to proceed on her voyage forthwith."

In the sixth section, provision is made for the British relations with the cruisers and vessels of the United States, under the treaty of Washington. After recommending the system of joint cruisers of the two nations, whenever it is practicable, the instruction goes on to direct the British commander in no case to cause vessels bearing the American flag to be visited and dealt with according to their nationality, *unless he shall have reason to believe that the United States flag is dishonestly used*; and the point which has been more than once discussed between the Cabinets of London and Washington, is thus disposed of:

"The commanding officers of her Majesty's vessels on the African station, are to bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture, to visit, or in any way to interfere with vessels of the United States, whether those vessels shall have slaves on board or not; and you will give strict instructions to the commanding officers of the vessels under you to abstain therefrom; at the same time you will remember that the Government of the United States are far from claiming that the flag of the Union should give immunity to those who have no right to bear it; and that, most assuredly, Great Britain never will allow vessels of other nations to escape visit and examination by merely hoisting a United States flag, or the flag of any other nation which has not granted to Great Britain the right of search."

BRITISH POLICY—FRENCH PLANS—AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE.

Is it not rather remarkable that in all that is done and said in the British Parliament in regard to the suppression of the slave-trade, and the civilization of Africa, no mention is ever made of Liberia and its influence? While it is notorious that for more than three hundred miles on the western coast, where formerly the trade in slaves was more brisk than on any other part of the coast, it is now entirely suppressed; and that only two factories are now to be found for a distance of seven or eight hundred miles. And that this change has been wrought entirely by our Colony; that the exportation of slaves has not been merely stopped, but to a very great extent the minds of the nations have been changed on the subject; the root of the evil has been reached and *uprooted*, and an earnest desire for schools and churches and Christianity implanted in its place! While these things are *notorious*,—matters of history, "known and read of all men" who read of *Africa* and her destinies—is it not *marvellous* that English *philanthropists* should carefully conceal it all, or show ignorance of its existence? Witness the remarks made in the House of Lords on the 25th July, particularly relating to the causes which have operated to diminish the number of slaves exported from Africa during the last few years! Witness also several late articles, ably written, showing great research and intimate knowledge of every thing *African*, and published in the most popular and widely circulated British Quarterlies, touching all that has been, or can be done for the welfare of the colored race, wherever found! Do they follow the inspired injunction, "honor to whom honor

is due?" We make no comment at present, on these facts. We imagine our readers can, without difficulty, find a reason for this entire silence in regard to the good accomplished by Liberia. At another time, and when we can command leisure to do the subject justice, may take occasion to refer to it again.

At present we wish to make a remark, and call attention to another aspect of the subject. LIBERIA is not unknown to the British Parliament. Its present position, and probable future destiny, are not uncared for across the "briny water." By no means. We have not said this. We have only said that the *good she has done and can do*, is not mentioned. But there has been shown by British Lords an earnest desire to understand Liberia's *relative position*—to know how much of aid and protection the United States are disposed to show her—what is her title to the soil she occupies—what prospect is there that she will be able to extend it along the western coast—what course the trade of the Colony will be likely to take—what will be the effect on British interests of a large and flourishing republican government, established by colored people, with no white man in authority, and extending itself each way along the coast, and far to the interior. These are topics which have commanded no small share of attention. These are questions which have been asked and answered, and again asked and answered, and which are likely to be asked again and again. And we have only to say in regard to them, they show clearly what are the British plans, and policy, and hopes and fears, in reference to Africa. And from all these movements, we ought to learn one important lesson with reference to our duty, viz: *No time is to be lost in securing a just and lawful title to whatever territory we want on the western coast.* These are golden moments in our operations. Whatever is done, must be done quickly. And our prospect for all coming time, depends on what is now done. Who among our readers will lay these things to heart?

We would earnestly call the attention of the friends of *foreign missions* to this subject. Let them read the short article in the present number relating to the mission of the A. B. C. F. M. at the Gaboon river. They will discover that the peace of that mission has been already broken in upon by the operations of the French government. And the missionaries fear that they, with the tribe in which they are most interested, will ultimately be obliged to break up their present habitations, and remove to some other part; thus leaving the field of their present operations to the French and their machinations. But what security have the missionaries that they will not be disturbed again in less than a twelvemonth? Is there any part of that coast that is not wanted by *somebody*?

And can we ever hope for a mission to flourish unconnected with colonial influence? On this subject let the doubting read the article signed "J. T.", and attend also to the whole history of missionary opera-

tions in Africa, and we hesitate not to say they will come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that the only hope of civilizing and christianizing Africa, is through the operation of colonists. And whoever desires not to see the hopes for Africa thrown back fifty years, must aid us immediately in purchasing the territory necessary to carry on our operations in the Colony of Liberia.

WHAT SOME OF THE COLORED PEOPLE THINK OF COLONIZATION.

Some curious developments are sometimes made, and come under notice. There is an *Abolition* paper published in Cincinnati, and there are several abolitionists there who spare no pains to instruct the colored people in their rights and privileges. And from some notices of the proceedings, we should think that they succeed to admiration. They have certainly instilled into their minds some very *original* ideas about colonization. It seems that when the Rev. Mr. Pinney was lecturing in Cincinnati, somebody politely invited the colored people to attend, and hear themselves. But they chose to pursue a different course, considering it to presume, "ignorance is bliss." We find the following resolutions in a paper of the 16th of August. If our readers can find out when the "abolition meeting" was held, and by whom, they will show more shrewdness than we possess; they will, however, easily discover that the resolutions must have been passed "at the place of" (and *after*) "*dining*."

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the celebration meeting, at the place of dining.

Whereas, we have been politely invited to attend the meetings of the colonization society, to hear the lectures of ex-Governor Pinney, and some of the distinguished members of our city. And believing it to be our duty to seize every fair opportunity to promulgate our sentiments in regard to the colonization scheme, and knowing that in expressing our views fairly represent, not only the feelings and sentiments of a large majority in this community and our state, but also the great body of colored American freemen throughout the Union.

Resolved,—That while we are sincerely grateful for the attention and kindness of our friends, we beg leave most respectfully, to decline accepting the invitation, for the following reasons:

FIRST.—We recognize in this iniquitous scheme, the origin and propagation of mobs and other devices, to drive us from our native land, and banish us far into a land of savages, and an inhospitable clime, beyond the wide Atlantic ocean.

SECOND.—We can never give countenance to any scheme, based upon the assumption that the colored Americans have not as good right to liberty, and the pursuits of happiness, as white or red Americans.

THIRD.—We look upon the colonization scheme and the misdirected and *pseudo philanthropy* of its advocates, as the greatest opposing barrier to our enfranchisement in the United States of America.

FOURTH.—We are aware that to countenance by attending the meetings

or remaining silent with regard to the efforts of the colonizationists to collect a large sum of money from our benevolent neighbors and fellow-citizens, might be misconstrued into tacit acquiescence thereto.

Resolved,—That we would most respectfully solicit all true friends of the oppressed to withhold their aid from the great *negro-banishing conclave* of American slavery, and we would most humbly suggest, that such as may have appropriated means to the amelioration of colored people, will give it for the benefit of orphan schools and asylums for such children as the *infamous black code* of Ohio excludes from the public schools, hospitals and asylums.

Resolved,—That this preamble and resolutions be published in the *Disfranchised American*, and that the daily papers of the City be requested to copy them.

WM. DARNES, *Chairman*.

If it would not be *labor lost*, we should like to have the privilege of telling those people how their brethren in other parts of the country *think* of colonization, and how many applications made by them for a passage to the Colony we are obliged to refuse!—But we think it best to wait till they “come to themselves.”

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

We give below an article from one of the most respectable and ably edited papers in Cincinnati, touching Mr. Pinney's labors there, and the editor's impressions of the present plans and operations of the society. The article is a specimen of what has been said by most of the papers published along the line of Mr. Pinney's late tour through Kentucky and Ohio.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN CINCINNATI.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly Governor of Liberia, is now in this city delivering lectures on the subject of African colonization, and particularly addressing our citizens as he has addressed those of other parts of the United States, on the urgent necessity of raising funds at this time to complete the purchase of territory, so as to complete the line of jurisdiction of the whole coast. The able Governor of Liberia, Gen. ROBERTS, who is now in this country, whose past success in making treaties is a pledge of what he can achieve if the timely means be furnished, has stated that for the sum of \$20,000 he can secure the whole territory not yet acquired by the American Colonization Society.

On Monday night we heard Gov. Pinney detail the physical and social position of the negro in Africa, in a way that rivets the attention to the subject. His manner and style of delivery are so happily fitted to his duties, that while he evidently thinks only of his subject, the audience are intent alone on hearing.

The Colony of Liberia is the most important benevolent enterprise of the age, and as a commercial project only it will be annually worth more to our American merchants than all its present cost. The English traders on that coast are alert to secure trading posts on that line of coast within the Liberia Colony, and the English government have declared that while they disclaim any design on that coast, they will protect the acquired rights of British subjects. The trade of that country is growing with such rapidity, that all commercial nations will compete for participation in it;

and it is of the last importance to the early and final welfare of that Colony and future nation, to be possessed of the whole coast, with the conflicting claims of foreigners to act in defiance of the Liberian laws. We advise all persons to go and hear Gov. Pinney, and if they do not give money, they will be repaid with pleasant hours; and if they do give, they will feel that their liberality has been dictated by judgment.—*Cincinnati Daily Atlas*.

PLAN FOR RAISING MONEY IN KENTUCKY.

We are gratified to find the people coming forward under a strong sense of the necessity of increasing at once the funds of this society. We insert a plan proposed by some gentleman in Ky., unknown to us, for raising money in that state. We trust it will not only be read and meet with favor by many in that state, but also by many in other parts of the country, who will be stimulated to engage in like efforts. How much of time, labor, and expense would be saved, if all our friends would thus spontaneously come forward with their donations. Referring to this "plan," the Protestant and Herald makes the following remarks:

AID TO THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We call the attention of the friends of the scheme of African colonization, to the plan proposed by one of our correspondents in another column. Will not our exchanges in Kentucky, friendly to the object, re-publish his proposition, so that it may be thrown before the whole community? The present time is a crisis in the history of the society, and a little efficient aid rendered now will probably do more good than thousands of dollars at some future day. We will cheerfully become one of the number ourselves, and receive the names of all who will contribute in this way, and publish the result.—*Prot. and Herald*.

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

They are a good company of firm friends of colonization. They have adopted the right policy for raising money. The well-written and able appeal from the officers of that society, which will be found in our columns, has been published in many of the papers of the state, and is calculated to awaken a deep interest in the operations of the society. We unite with them in commending Mr. Cornelius, their agent, to the liberality of the community. He is a gentleman and a Christian, and always makes a happy impression by his labors in the cause.

AN AGENT FOR OHIO.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends in Ohio, that we have secured the services of a gentleman of the bar, of fine talents, polite address and ardent zeal, to take the agency for that state. If nothing unforeseen prevents, he will enter upon his labors about the middle of October, and we trust he will meet with a cordial reception and liberal encouragement. We promise ourselves great assistance from his labors.

INDIANA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND ALABAMA.

We have also the prospect of engaging two gentlemen to labor in these states, to commence operations shortly. It is now a long time since any thing like a regular system of collections has been attempted in the western states. It may therefore require some time for an agent to bring the subject fairly and fully before the people, but we anticipate ultimately very large accessions to our funds from these agencies.

We still want a good agent for Virginia and North Carolina. We want a gentleman of fine manners and address, of talent and eloquence, thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and willing to devote himself to it for years, that the people may become acquainted with him, expect and *desire* his yearly return, and assist him in maturing a plan or system by which regular contributions will come into the treasury without the labors of an agent.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
FROM THE 20th OF AUGUST TO THE 18th OF SEPTEMBER, 1844.

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:
Newport, Christopher Fry, \$5, Hon. George Engs, per E. Cresson,
Esq., \$10, 15 00
Providence, Charles Dyer, Dr. J. H. Mason, each \$5, 10 00 25 00

NEW JERSEY.

Woodbridge, Collection in the Presby. church, by Rev. W. B. Barton, 10 00
The following collections made by Rev. S. Cornelius, Agent N. J. Colonization Society:
Newark, J. C. Garthwaite, Isaac Baldwin, Horace Baldwin, J. B. Pinneo, J. N. Tuttle, D. A. Hayes, Edwin Van Antwerp, Hanford Smith, Dr. J. S. Darcy, Wm. B. Kinney (in printing,) and Hon. Wm. Wright, each \$10, M. W. Day, 5th an. payment, \$10, Isaac Baldwin, M. Jaques, Judge Hornblower, Charles Dauforth, Robert Camack, each \$5, Wm. Rankin, \$100, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jr., to constitute himself a life-member, \$30, S. Morton, Wm. Lawrence, J. B. Prince, Samuel Smith, Mr. Merchant, Dr. Wm. Lord, each \$1, T. B. Clearn, \$3, Cash from several, \$3 75, James M. Quimby, \$4, John V. Jackson, \$2, collection in First Presby. Church, \$31 57, D. Colton, 5th annual instalment, \$10, 335 82
Gloucester Co., Joseph Porter, 20 00
Jersey City, Dr. Santier, to constitute himself a life-member, 30 00
Paterson, Messrs. Rodgers, Ketchum, & Co., John Colt, Daniel Ridgeway, each \$10, 30 00
Aquadanock, Mrs. Holsman, 20 00
Bellville, Israel Crane, Wm. Stephens, Joseph Kingsland, Wm. Duncan, John Cunningham, Robert Duncan, John Duncan, Dr. John Condit, each \$10, Sebastian Duncan, \$3, Henry Duncan, \$2, Miss Rutherford, \$5, 90 00
New Brunswick, Collection in First Presby. Church, \$11 43, Cash \$1, J. V. Crawford, 50cts., 12 98
Morristown, James Wood, Hon. J. W. Miller, each \$10, Silas B. Emmell, J. F. Voorhees, each \$5, 30 00
Camptown, Samuel H. Gardner, 10 00
Elizabethtown, Rev. David Magie, J. D. Edwards, each \$5, R. T. Haines, \$10, Kean Prudhen, James Crane, Elias Winans, Alex. Ogilby, each \$2, Mr. Elby Meeker, \$25, 53 00

<i>Orange</i> , Collection in First P. Church, - - - -	9	70	
<i>Bloomfield</i> , Collection in First P. Church, - - - -	15	27	
Collections at several places formerly, but not acknowledged, - - - -	73	63	739 85
C O N N E C T I C U T.			
<i>Middletown</i> , Henry D. A. Ward, \$100, Mrs. Eliza D. Ward, \$100, payments on their subscriptions of \$1,000 each, - - - -			200 00
P E N N S Y L V A N I A.			
<i>Franklin Co.</i> , Collections in the congregations of St. Thomas, and Rocky Spring, per Rev. A. K. Nelson, - - - -			10 00
N E W Y O R K.			
<i>Saratoga Co.</i> , Clifton Park, bequest of Nathan Garnsey, deceased, per Roxius R. Kennedy, Esq., - - - -			465 00
V I R G I N I A.			
<i>Rockbridge</i> , Rockbridge Col. Society, per A. Barclay, treasurer, - - - -	16	80	
<i>Albemarle Co.</i> , Collection in Walker's Church, by Rev. Mr. Boyden, - - - -	16	70	
<i>Lexington</i> , Rev. Mr. Skinner, - - - -	2	00	
The above forwarded by Rev. R. R. Gurley.			
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , Female Col. Society, by Miss Charlotte E. Lomax, treasurer, - - - -	69	00	
<i>Nelson Co.</i> , Nelson Parish, 4th July collection by Rev. F. D. Goodwin, - - - -	15	00	119 50
O H I O.			
<i>Chillicothe</i> , Abner Wesson, Esq., \$23, Robert Drummond, \$1, Henry Jones, 75cts., A. Thompson, 25cts., per A. Wesson, - - - -			25 00
M I S S I S S I P P I.			
<i>Port Gibson</i> , Rev. Zebulon Butler, - - - -			2,525 37
L O U I S I A N A.			
<i>New Orleans</i> , J. S. Peters, \$100, Rev. Dr. Wheaton, \$22, J. A. Maybin, \$50, per Wm. A. Bartlett, Esq., - - - -			172 00
Total Contributions, - - - -			\$4,281 72

F O R R E P O S I T O R Y.

<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> .— <i>Dover</i> , John H. Wheeler, to '46, \$2. <i>Hanover</i> , Jonathan Freeman, to '44, \$2. - - - -	4	00	
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i> .—Per Rev. C. J. Tenney.— <i>Berkshire Co.</i> , <i>West Stockbridge Village</i> , Ezra S. Cook, \$1 50, to Sept., '45. <i>Pittsfield</i> , Dr. O. S. Root, to Sept., '45, \$1 50. <i>Ashfield</i> , Rev. S. D. Clarke, to Sept., '45, \$1 50. <i>Leominster</i> , Rev. O. G. Hubbard, to '45, \$1 50. <i>Williamsburg</i> , Dr. Daniel Collins, '45, \$1 50, Elisha Hubbard, \$1 50. Per Capt. George Barker.— <i>Mattapoisett</i> , Wilson Barstow, to '44, \$8. <i>Fairhaven</i> , Captain Thomas Borden, '42 to '46, \$10. <i>New Bedford</i> , Charles W. Morgan, \$5, David R. Green, '42 to '44, \$6, Simpson Hart, '45, \$1 50, Gideon Allen, '40 to '44, \$10, Alex. Gibbs, '42 and '49, \$12, Wm. R. Roadman, to Sept., '45, \$2. <i>Attleboro'</i> , Jonathan Bliss, '40 and '44, \$10. <i>Lowell</i> , Oliver M. Whipple, \$5. - - - -	78	50	
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i> .— <i>Newport</i> , Harvey Sessions, to '45, \$4 50. <i>Providence</i> , Resolved Waterman, to '45, \$6, Joseph Veazie, '44, \$6. - - - -	16	50	
<i>CONNECTICUT</i> .—Per Capt. Barker.— <i>Woodstock</i> , Capt. Wm. Lyon, to Jan., '44, \$5. <i>Hartford</i> , Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D., to '45, \$1 50. - - - -	6	50	
<i>NEW YORK</i> .— <i>Orleans Co.</i> , <i>Medina</i> , Richard Gordineer, '45, \$1 50. - - - -	1	50	
<i>VIRGINIA</i> .— <i>Fredericksburg</i> , Miss J. Herndon, '44, \$2. <i>Petersburg</i> , David May, to '45, \$7 50. <i>Lewisburg</i> , John North, to '45, \$5. - - - -	14	50	
<i>OHIO</i> .— <i>Columbus</i> , Mrs. Taylor, to '44, \$3. <i>Elyria</i> , Herman Ely, to '46, \$5. - - - -	8	00	
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i> .— <i>Lindsley's Store</i> , John Newbin, to Jan., '48, \$10. <i>Waynesborough</i> , Thos. & John Kennedy, \$4. - - - -	14	00	
Total Repository, - - - -			143 50
Total, - - - -			\$4,425 22

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1844.

[NO. 11.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

WE insert the following letter as a specimen of the many letters of encouragement which we are receiving from different parts of the country. It shows that a very happy change is taking place in New England, in favor of colonization. Dr. Tenney and Mr. Tracy, are not gentlemen who are apt to be deceived in such matters. They are both cool, calculating Yankees, who always examine the reason of things, and found their opinions on the most substantial evidence. The fullest confidence, therefore, may be placed in their deductions. Without doubt, *abolitionism* has spent its force as a *moral influence*. It has agitated the churches, and they have learned its true character, and are beginning to assign its place accordingly. It now begins to agitate the country. And it will, doubtless, be sometime before politicians and men generally, will understand its real designs. But when they do, it will most certainly be consigned to the place for which it is meet—and then, a healthful, moral sentiment, will pervade the community.

COLONIZATION OFFICE, *Boston*, Oct. 11, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—You are aware that the Rev. C. J. Tenney D. D., has for some months past, been acting as agent for the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in different parts of the state. I have just received a letter from him, containing some evidence of a change in public sentiment, which may be interesting to you, and perhaps to your readers.

Dr. Tenney sends me a list of twenty-two parishes, where he has lectured, or has made arrangements to lecture at some future time, on colonization. Two of these lectures have been delivered, and one is to be delivered, in pulpits which have always been open for our use, even in times of the most excited opposition. He has lectured in six pulpits, and has obtained the use, at a future time, of thirteen others, into which admission could not have been obtained three years ago. He has also obtained, for other persons to lecture, the use of three pulpits, at least, formerly inaccessible, which I do not find in his list.

In some of these parishes, the pastors have formerly thought unfavorably of our enterprise. In others, and probably in a majority of cases, they have shut their pulpits against the agents of all societies which have any bearing on slavery, from the conviction that by opening them, they should only involve their people in bitter and hurtful quarrels, without any good result. Both in closing and opening the pulpits, the pastors have very generally been sustained by their people; or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, it has been done by the united voice of pastor and people. There are still many parishes where nothing can be done but by calling on individuals, without any public movement.

Dr. Tenney remarks :

"The bitterness of opposition from the abolitionists has greatly abated, since they have adopted political action. There is much less sensitiveness in our churches on the subject of slavery. The facts, showing the influence of the colony on Christian missions, and the general prosperity of the Colony, are carrying conviction to the candid and pious, of the great importance of the Colony to Africa. There is most decidedly, a reaction in public sentiment, respecting colonization; although the amount given by individuals is not increased in equal proportion; still, several who had discontinued their donations for three or four years, have renewed them. I feel persuaded that next year we ought, anew, to bring our enterprise before associations and ecclesiastical bodies."

This last sentence may need explanation. Nearly all the pastors in Massachusetts, of various denominations, are members of associations, meeting usually four times a year, and each on a different day from the others. Agents of various benevolent societies practice attending those meetings, to lay their claims before the pastors, and make arrangements for addressing their congregations. In some communions, ecclesiastical bodies of other names, answer a similar purpose. For some years past, even our friends in the several associations would have regretted the presence of an agent of our society, as an occasion of unpleasant and unprofitable excitement. By another year, Dr. Tenney thinks, they may hope to be generally welcome; which is as much as to say, that colonization may then take its place among the benevolent enterprises which our churches generally think it their duty to sustain. This, however, you must understand not as a promise, but as the present opinion of one well qualified to judge. The facts, I think, give a fair sample of our past depression, and of the rate at which we are emerging from it.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH TRACY.

[From the Wheeling Gazette.]

ADDRESS OF RICHARD HENRY LEE, BEFORE
THE LADIES OF WHEELING.

The address of Professor Lee, agent of the Colonization Society, which was recently delivered before a delighted audience composed of the friends of colonization in this city, has, we are pleased to announce, been obtained for publication, and we this morning have the gratification of laying before our readers a portion of it, the remainder will be forthcoming tomorrow.

The Professor, agreeably to the previously expressed wishes of many zealous friends of the cause in Wheeling, addressed himself particularly to the ladies. And as the weather was so very inclement on the evening the address was delivered, as to prevent many of our ladies from attending, an anxious desire was expressed that a copy should be obtained for publication. The Professor kindly complied with the request made him, in accordance with the desire above referred to, and forwarded to the secretary of the society here, the copy which we have now the pleasure of presenting to our readers.

LADIES OF WHEELING:—When I left home, I had no reason to anticipate the honor of addressing you thus formally. Had I anticipated this, I could have collected together many facts in the history of the great and good cause of African colonization, which reflect the highest honor on American females, and are calculated to awaken your zeal and animation in the same "labor of love." As it is, I cannot do more than briefly sketch the modes in which your influence and example can be brought to aid the cause I am asked to place before you. I fear I can do little to excite any other interest than your own intelligence and native sensibility will feel in every cause of humanity.

It has become customary in our day, to invite the co-operation of the female portion of the community, in enterprises of Christian benevolence. This is done, not as an unmeaning expression of gallantry. I declare, that on this occasion I am influenced by higher considerations. If I remind you of the influence your sex is now capable of exerting, it will not be to flatter you. Mr. Adams, in a recent address to the ladies of Washington, says, "connected with the sex in all the relations of wife, mother, sister, daughter, it has been the constant instruction of my life to reverence and love the female sex—not to flatter them." Joining my experience to that of the sage, I would yet not flatter you, when I say that your influence is wisely sought in any enterprise of benevolence, however grand in conception, and extended in its operation. Christianity has elevated your sex; and civilization and education have given them intellectual and moral power, which, combined with the native charms of woman, renders her influence more persuasive than that of man. The more acute and refined sensibility of woman, impart more zeal to her efforts, and ensure a longer continuance to them, while the other sex, immersed in necessary business and in interested schemes of policy, too often permit their efforts to pine and die.

Now, ladies, cast your eyes over the wide field of Christian benevolence

and exertion, and what cause more strongly appeals to all the sympathies of your nature, and commands more forcibly the convictions of your reasons, than that of African colonization?

On yesterday evening, it was my office to urge before the citizens of Wheeling, the civil, political, and national benefits of this cause, to the United States, and the blessings it had already conferred, and must continue to confer, on Africa. To you I now present the fairer and brighter glories of the scheme in which you, within your appropriate sphere of life and duty, may participate, by giving your influence and exertions with ours. This cause appeals to you in tones of peculiar pathos, because it presents to you the character, the wrongs, the suffering and degradation of the African female. All travellers (and they are many) give us interesting accounts of the character of the female of Africa. Mungo Park has translated in a beautiful ode, the touching strains of her tenderness and sympathy for the sufferings of the friendless white man. He found her ever prompt to relieve his sufferings and to soothe his sorrows. The females of no barbarous people, equal in gentleness, docility and humanity, those of Africa. It is very remarkable, and should excite your sympathy for them, that they never, like the Indian woman, exasperate the ferocity, nor join in the tortures of the unrelenting savage. Their efforts are ever prompt to allay his anger and excite his pity towards his victim. Their docility and tenderness render them easily accessible to the gentler influences of Christianity and civilization. Hence it is, that the females of our country can do more for them, than the same amount of aid would effect in any other part of the heathen world. But I would appeal to your deepest sympathy, to all the emotions of humanity in woman's bosom in behalf of the females of Africa, in consideration of their degradation and wretchedness! Among every unchristianized people the female sex, it is well known, is sunk to a low degree in the scale of human existence, and all its ills and sufferings fall with accumulated force upon this portion of our race. It is especially so in Africa. But how can words express, or imagination conceive the wretchedness of the females who are captured, sold, and shipped in the accursed slave trade? Every relation which they sustain, and which they feel with so much intensity—those of wife, mother, sister, daughter—are torn asunder forever. During the passage across the ocean, her more fragile form, her more acute sensibilities, and her natural modesty expose her to inconceivable sufferings. Oh! my friends, if you feel for woman's ills, your hearts will bleed for the poor female of Africa. Then for her gentleness, her humanity, her wrongs and her sufferings, I implore your aid in behalf of a scheme which is carrying to that injured land, the light of Christianity to raise your sex on a whole continent, to its appropriate sphere, and of civilization, which will secure to it all the blessings woman has a right to claim.

This scheme has long ago excited the utmost interest in the breast of the female sex, both of Europe and America. Permit me "to stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance," and by noble and generous examples. The following sentiments were, at an early period of the society, addressed by ladies of Edinburg to American ladies: "Every movement which enlarges Christian sympathy, carries in its bosom a double blessing; it blesses the giver and the receiver: and if happily these parties meet in

a simultaneous effort to convey relief to a third, the blessing is more than double; it is reflected back in many forms, on all concerned. In this view, the principles of true philanthropy and of sound patriotism, encourage us to seek an intercourse with those females in the United States, who commend themselves to our esteem and invite our imitation, by their affectionate exertions in behalf of the negro, who but recently might too justly be said to have 'none to help him.' There are not in the world, women from whom we may expect to meet so true a response to our sentiments and principles, as from the intelligent females of the United States. There is no cause in which we could more cordially join. Therefore, confiding in the sympathy of Christian sisters, we address ourselves to the female supporters of the Colonization Society. To Africa we owe a debt, which no aspirations, no exertions, no sacrifices on our part, will be sufficient to conceal. We are called upon, therefore, to be exceedingly glad, that America has at last, planted the tree of Christian liberty on the promontory of Liberia. We are called upon to cheer her in her enterprise, not of benevolence only, but of restitution. We are called upon to combine our prayers, our hopes, our efforts, with hers." These ladies formed a Ladies' Liberia Society; similar evidences of interest were given in England, Germany, and Switzerland. The females of our land had not been behind those of these countries. In various ways, they have given efficient aid to the Colonization Society, and exhibited noble examples of disinterested humanity. I may mention a few that occur to my recollection. Miss Margaret Mercer, of Maryland, liberated thirty or forty slaves, and raised a fund of, I believe, \$5,000, by the pledge of her real estate, which she devoted to their use in bearing the expense of their emigration to Liberia, and of settling comfortably there.

The Misses Mead, of Virginia, sisters of the excellent Bishop Mead, liberated their slaves, and devoted all their pecuniary fortunes to the same purpose. Miss Christian Blackburn, of the same state, liberated all her slaves, and applied in the same way all she was otherwise worth. Many other instances of generous devotion to the great scheme of benevolence, of the females of our country, might be stated. We may state, in general terms, that the ladies have formed active and highly efficient societies, in almost every part of the United States. The ladies of New York and Philadelphia, have sustained schools, both male and female, at Bassa Cove and Edina; those of Baltimore, at Cape Palmas; and those of Richmond, Va., at Monrovia. In other instances, female societies have applied their funds to the support and education of colored men as missionaries for Africa.

There are various forms in which you may apply any pecuniary aid you may be able to command. It may be applied to support common schools in the colonies, for children of colonists and natives; or schools for females alone; or to assist in erecting churches; or to educate colored men for missions among the native tribes. In the schools of the colonies may be found many children, of both sexes, of the kings and chiefs and headmen of powerful tribes and nations. Suppose you should raise and apply your funds to the education of a daughter or sister of some African king, she may be the means of the conversion to the Christian religion of her father and her husband, and thus prepare the way for the christianizing

and civilizing of an entire nation. History furnishes us with many interesting examples of this kind:—Several of the ancient Saxon kings of England were induced to receive and protect Christian missionaries, through whose instrumentality their kingdoms were converted to Christianity. The great Coris, the founder of the French monarchy, was induced by his no less illustrious queen, Clotilda, to listen to the arguments of Christian bishops, and he and 3,000 of his warlike followers, were induced to receive their religion and to reject the absurd superstitions of their heathen ancestors. Suppose, again, that you were to apply your funds to educate a pious colored man for a missionary; what incalculable blessings may you become the agents of conveying to thousands of the wretched natives of Africa! The example of the colored missionary, Waning, once a slave here, afterwards liberated and then educated, affords an example of what may in this way be accomplished. He went to Africa and preached the gospel among the native tribes near the colonies, and was the means of converting many hundred natives, and adding them to the Christian church. Follow these into all the relations and duties of life, the hundreds may swell to thousands, and thus the efforts of one man, may be the means of influencing the moral character of a nation.

In any of the modes thus hastily sketched, you, ladies, may effectively aid the designs of the founders and supporters of the American Colonization Society. These designs are no other than to christianize and civilize the continent of Africa, by means of settling on its shores colonial emigrants from the United States. These designs are already in the course of successful accomplishment. Thousands of the once idolatrous natives of Africa now hear and pronounce with joy, the blessed name of the Redeemer, and thousands already enjoy the blessings of civilized life. Female prayers, female influence, and female exertion have contributed much to these great results. We may anticipate with reason and certainty, that hereafter religion, civilization, and republican institutions will spread from the coast of Congo and Guinea to those of Abyssinia, and on the very sites of the majestic ruins of the temples of Thebes and Denderah, and by the side of the Pyramids, shall arise Christian temples which shall become vocal with the praises of the Christian's God! The day will come when the Christian females of Africa, "in whatever language they praise the Father of the universe, and ask pardon for sin," will constitute heaven itself their proxy, to receive for you the blessings of their pious thanksgivings, and the prayers their gratitude will dictate.

[From the Missionary Herald.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MISSIONS. WEST AFRICA.

LETTER FROM MR. WALKER, APRIL 3, 1844.

FRENCH AGGRESSIONS AT THE GABOON.—It has been evident, for several months past, that the French were exceedingly anxious to obtain a permanent footing on the Gaboon River. So long ago, indeed, as the spring of 1843, efforts were made, at different points, to purchase a site for a small settlement. Gua Ben, it is already known, yielded to their solici-

tations, and granted a lot on which they immediately proceeded to erect a few buildings. Having gained this point, they endeavored to induce the natives in their vicinity to place themselves under French *protection*. They have been particularly urgent that the territory of King Glass, in which our missionaries are located, should become a dependency of the French government. The following communication shows that they have at length succeeded; and in relation to the means which have been used to accomplish this object, the reader will have no difficulty in forming an opinion.

Since our last communication hardly a week has passed, during which the French have not urged this people to place themselves under the government and protection of France. But they, without the least qualification, have promptly rejected every proposition made to attain this end. I would here state that the French have not a shadow of claim; they cannot adduce one word of complaint from French merchant vessels; nor can they plead one word of encouragement from the natives.

On the night of March 27, M. Amouroux, master of a French merchant vessel, lying on the other side of the river, came to King Glass, bringing with him a jug of brandy. He sent for another man—of no consideration among the people, unless it be for his intemperance—and then plied them both with brandy until they were intoxicated. He then called Dane, a son of King Glass, but of no more authority from that circumstance, and presented to them a paper, purporting to be a letter of friendship to Louis Philippe, and expressing a wish that French vessels might trade here as usual. This, he said, would prevent the necessity of French vessels anchoring down at the French settlement, as they now do. He did not say one word of his being an agent of the government, for he knew well that this would “set the palaver,” drunk as they were. *They signed the paper.*

M. Amouroux then hastened on board a French man-of-war, lying at Gua Ben's, and early in the morning the vessel was anchored off King Glass's town, firing a salute; no one knowing why. The commander then came on shore, called at King Glass's house, and read to him the paper which he had signed. The interpreter—whether instructed by the officer, or from pure malice, we know not—repeated to the king what Amouroux had said to him the night previous. The commander then asked the king if he had signed that paper. The king replied in the affirmative. Thus the treaty was ratified, on the one part by King Glass, and on the other by Lieutenant Darrican.

You will ask, “What treaty?” As soon as the business was completed, Lieutenant Darrican came to the mission house to give us notice of what had been done. As no missionary was at home at the time—Mr. Wilson being up the river—he informed Mrs. Wilson that she, and of course all of us, were on French territory; that King Glass had signed a treaty, ceding the sovereignty of his dominions to King Louis Philippe; and we might now look to the French for protection. He was told that it was doubtful whether the territory was really ceded, and that we did not want or need French protection. Lieutenant Darrican was so frank as to state that Amouroux procured the king's mark in the night, and called him out of his berth at two o'clock in the morning, to come up and ratify the treaty.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE NATIVES.—As soon as the character of the paper became known to the people, they all, with one accord, assembled at the king's house, and spent the whole day in anxious consultation, neither eating nor drinking till the sun went down. They protested, in the first place, that the paper was improperly obtained; secondly, that King Glass, and the other two individuals who signed the paper, had no power to make any such treaty or cession of territory. This is true, and the French were well aware of it; for in all previous attempts to gain their object, they had called Toko, who is really minister of foreign affairs. The French knew very well, too, that the treaty could not be finally ratified, in a manner to give it validity, without the almost unanimous consent of all the principal men, expressed in general council. And, with one exception, all the head-men in the territory can be assembled at the king's house in two hours, and in one hour, indeed, in case of emergency.

The events described above took place during the three days that Mr. Wilson was up the river; and when we reached home, we found the natives in anxious expectation, hardly knowing what to do. On the 28th of March, however, the day the paper was ratified, his excellency, M. Bouet, the governor of Senegal, and commander of the French forces on the west coast of Africa, arrived in the river. It was hoped that a fair statement of the case to him, in the form of a protest and remonstrance, would procure redress, or at least prepare the way for other measures; and it was concluded best to send one accordingly. Such a document was prepared in the most respectful language, stating the circumstances under which the signatures of the king and the others were obtained, and protesting against the instrument, on the ground of unfairness and deception, and also on the ground that the individuals who signed the paper had no power to make such an instrument, even if they had understood it perfectly. This document was signed by every man of any consequence in the king's dominions.

Another paper was prepared and signed by the king and the other individuals who subscribed the treaty, and enclosed in the people's protest and remonstrance. In this paper they express surprise and sorrow, on hearing of the contents of the paper to which they had affixed their marks. They say that they were grossly deceived; that no part of that instrument relating to the cession of territory was made known to them; that it was an unofficial expression of friendship to Louis Philippe; that they had respectfully and promptly declined many former pressing solicitations to cede their territory; and this would have been as promptly declined, had they known the nature of the instrument. They then say, "Did this affair concern ourselves alone, we should not feel so deeply injured. But to be made the unconscious and unwilling instruments of betraying our country, gives us sorrow of heart which we cannot express. We, therefore, appeal to your honor as a gentleman, and to your sense of justice as a governor, to return to us the instrument which has been so unjustly obtained."

While these things were under discussion and preparation, the natives received an invitation from Governor Bouet to go down to the French settlement, and partake of a dinner with him, and receive their "dashes."

They unanimously declared that if they should attempt to eat his dinner it would stick in their throats.

At length the protests were sent. The governor looked at them a moment, just long enough to see the subject, then tore them in pieces, and committed them to the winds and waves. He also pushed the bearer out of his way, told him to be gone, and bring him no more English books.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.—When we heard of this, Mr. Wilson and myself concluded to go down, and present the case of the mission to the governor, and obtain a pledge from him that we should not be hindered or molested in our work as we have heretofore carried it on. And we thought that if the subject was introduced, we would make some explanations for the people. The governor heard us, and promised more than we asked. But we gave him to understand distinctly, that we merely claimed to be let alone, and to have our supplies come here free of duty or encumbrance. We thought it best to take no writing, but leave the business to be closed by an officer of the American squadron, the next time a vessel shall come into the river. The governor then said that the natives had evil counsellors, and had grossly insulted him, in refusing to come to his dinner; and he hoped that we should use all our influence with them to reconcile them to the French government. But he declined hearing a word from us, saying, "The business is done well enough, and the people shall suffer for the insult they have offered me." This interview took place yesterday on board the *Nessus*, a French brig of war, anchored off Gwa Ben's town.

We know not whereunto this affair will grow. We hear threats of vengeance from the French; and the people are as determined on resistance as Boston ever was to British taxation. But their resistance will be passive. When the French raise their colors, the people will stand by and protest against the act. If the French persevere, they will probably go back to the river Moonda or Danger. But they are in trouble, and need your prayers.

LETTER FROM MR. WALKER, APRIL 5, 1844.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM THE GABOON.—The following extract contains the latest intelligence from this mission:

This morning his excellency, M. Bouet, "Governor of Senegal and Dependencies," left the river in the French brig of war *Nessus*. He has not raised the French flag in this place; but Lieutenant Darrican remains, and declares that the people shall come into his measures in some way. He says they shall not navigate the river or fish in it; and they shall come to terms at some rate. They have prohibited an English captain, now in the river, from taking a man belonging to this place, out of the river, unless he first procures a certificate. But the natives have now done all which they can do. They have sent a very respectful petition and remonstrance to Louis Philippe, stating their grievances and asking redress. They have sent another to Queen Victoria of the same import, asking the interference of the British government in their behalf. These petitions were signed by more than a hundred men, and there is not, on

that subject, one dissenting voice in King Glass's territory. They have also caused a number of letters to be written and sent, requesting the first British cruiser that gets the notice, to come into the river and interpose in their behalf. We have not a doubt that one will be here soon, and the subject will be fully investigated. The result probably will be that the French will desist from coercive measures and leave the people unmolested, until the affair is settled by the governments at home. We have now some hopes that they will have their rights restored to them. And we hope also that France and England will enter into a stipulation to leave the natives forever unmolested.

As some who read the foregoing account, may wish to know what influence our missionaries have exerted upon the counsels of the Gabon people, it may be proper to state, that they have not interfered with the deliberations of the natives in any way whatever; nor have they given any advice as to the course which should be taken. They witnessed, however, the signing of the petitions, and were also present when these documents were read, to see that they were correctly apprehended by those who subscribed their names.

[From the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.]

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The annual papers recently presented to both Houses of Parliament by her Majesty's command, embrace various details respecting the slave trade from January 1, to December 31, 1843, inclusive. As usual, however, much of the matter contained in these papers has been anticipated by the discussions which have taken place in parliament; yet, as they contain the official reports of the commissioners at Sierra Leone, Rio Janeiro, Surinam and Havana, as well as the correspondence between the British government and foreign powers, relative to the slave trade, of which are extremely important, we feel it to be our duty to lay before our readers such extracts as may be necessary for them to understand the actual state of the question, and to form a correct judgment thereon.

In the present number of the *Reporter*, we must confine ourselves exclusively to the reports of the British Commissioners.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO LORD ABERDEEN.

"SIERRA LEONE, 31st December, 1843.

"The total number of vessels prosecuted before the courts of the Commission, since their establishment in this colony in June, 1814, to the present date, is four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and thirty-four of which were cases of confiscation, twenty-three of restoration, and one was withdrawn, in order to be proceeded against in the court of the Admiralty.

"During the same period there have been emancipated by these courts sixty thousand two hundred and seventy-seven slaves, of whom fifty thousand six hundred and sixteen have been registered here.

"Of the eleven vessels which came before the mixed courts during the year, one only had slaves on board, who were shipped in the night.

of Lagos for Espiritu Santo, in the Brazils; her flag and papers, however, having indicated a Portuguese nationality, this vessel was tried, condemned as such; and was the only case adjudicated in the British Portuguese court of mixed commission.

Of the remaining ten vessels, all cases of equipment, four were ended in the Spanish, and six in the Brazilian slave trade.

The Spanish slavers were exclusively employed for the Island of Cuba, three of them cleared from Havana—two under Portuguese, and one under Spanish colors; the fourth sailed from St. Jago de Cuba under the Spanish flag. They were all captured to the north of the line, and their respective destinations on this coast were two for Lagos, one for New Orleans, and one for Bissao.

Three of the six Brazilians belonged to Bahia; the others to Rio de Janeiro, Ambuco, and Santos: their destinations on this coast being one for the Cape of Good Hope, one for Princes's Island and St. Thomas's, two for Angola, and two for Benguela. The places of capture corresponded with those destinations, two having been taken to the north, and four to the south of the line, all under the flag of Brazil, but each supplied with other colors; five under Portuguese flags; two American; one a Spanish; one a French; and one an English ensign.

Of the Spanish vessels, one was furnished with the flags of Portugal and France, in addition to that of Spain.

Five of these eleven vessels were built in the United States, although they were found provided with the colors of that nation; and it would seem that the American flag, though still occasionally used, is not now relied on by parties employed in the slave trade to nearly the same extent in 1839 and 1840. No doubt the numerous seizures made, during those two years have operated as a salutary check; and we trust that the establishment, by the United States, of an efficient squadron on this coast, in concert with her Majesty's cruisers, will tend to deprive the slave traders altogether of the protection of an ensign which has so often for years covered their infamous transactions."

Adding to the apparent diminution of the slave trade during the year 1841, they observe:

Although, possibly, the alleged depression in the trade of Cuba and Brazil may have tended in some degree to this decrease, there appears to be no ground for attributing it chiefly to three causes, all of which have been in operation for a limited period:

1st. The seizure, and the frequent condemnation, of late years, of Spanish and Portuguese vessels *equipped only* for the traffic;

2d. The practice, latterly so efficiently carried out, of blockading the coasts most resorted to by slave dealers; and,

3dly. To that measure of destroying barracoons and slave factories, under European protection, which prevailed during 1841, and part of 1842.

Indeed, however questionable may be considered the policy of proceedings of so arbitrary a nature, in territories over which Great Britain claims no right to exercise sovereignty, to this last mode of suppression, we think, may be ascribed, perhaps more than to either of the other two which we have named, that decrease which has been so remarkable during the past year."

The number of Portuguese slavers condemned under 2 and 3 Vic. 73, by the Vice Admiralty Courts at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, are not given, the returns not having been forwarded to Sierra Leone. These, however, diminished the number adjudicated by the Mixed Commission court there.

H A V A N A .

THE COMMISSIONERS TO LORD ABERDEEN.

"HAVANA, January 2, 1844."

"In presenting this report we cannot but, in the outset, express our most congratulation, that, for the first time in the history of this Commission, we are enabled positively to say that good faith has been observed as regards the treaty, by this superior government; and that the captain-general has, so far as has personally been in his power, fulfilled the promises he made in that respect on his first assumption of the command in the beginning of 1841. In that year, as shown by our last annual report, dated 1st January, 1842, there sailed hence at least thirty vessels suspected of being intended for the slave trade; being, however, a decrease of full one-half of the average number of former years; while, in the year past, we are not able to point out more than three that have been engaged, in any way, in the illicit traffic; and one of these, the American schooner *Cyrus*, went probably only as a tender for the conveyance of goods or equipments, which would have subjected it under any other flag, carrying them, to confiscation.

"Nor is the change less perceptible in respect of the arrivals. In the year 1841 our list presented a number of twenty-seven vessels having arrived from the coast of Africa, with nearly 9,000 Africans, who were absorbed in the slave population of this island, but the adventures of which were not interfered with, on General Valdes's recent arrival and establishment of new measures. During the past year, however, those measures have been carried into full operation, and only nine slave vessels have been reported in all this northern part of the island, as arrived during the year, of which two are said to have returned without entering into any port, and one, the *Trueno*, has been seized by his excellency's orders, as detailed in our despatch of the 18th November last. If any of the slave vessels have escaped the like fate, it must have been by extensive bribery of the subordinate officers, which, again, must have crippled considerably the resources of the slave dealers; while they have also suffered very materially by the seizure of many of the negroes whom they had secured in landing. Thus, therefore, while those who were seized formed a complete loss to them, from those who were not seized they could have obtained little or no profit. The denunciations of the party are consequently loud in proportion, though they certainly have no just right to complain, as ample warning and forbearance were shown during the first year of General Valdes's administration; so much, indeed, as apparently to lead them into the delusive hope that the threats of a different policy might be averted, or other influence be brought into exercise in Spain. Under this hope, then, it seems to have been that so many as thirty vessels sailed hence in 1841 for the coast of Africa, and probably many more."

which we received no report, on account of the greater secrecy now used; and also that much money has been sent to Spain to obtain orders of a different character, though, we are glad to think, in vain." His diminution of the slave trade is ascribed to the incorruptible integrity of General Valdes, the late captain-general; but in subsequent reports, of which the following are extracts, it appears that his subordinates are not equally incorruptible with himself:

"HAVANA, *July 22, 1843.*

"The undoubted connivance of the authorities at Matanzas, at this connivance of the slave trade, we would respectfully point out to your lordship's notice, as requiring strong remonstrances on the part of her Majesty's government. It appears as if the captain-general's powers were set at naught by the governors of the other parts of the island. It is, however, we are happy to say, indubitable, that an end is put to the trade as regards this port; and one of the satisfactory evidences of this, we have observed, is the appearance occasionally of advertisements in the local papers, for bodies of field negroes sought to be purchased, which was never the case formerly, when the persons wanting them had only to go to the barracoons and choose them."

"HAVANA, *August 8, 1843.*

"Anxious as we are to do full justice to the undoubted good faith of General Valdes, we should regret to think him lending his sanction to the proceedings of his subordinate officers; but it is impossible for his excellency not to be well aware of those proceedings, or that no fewer than 200 Africans have been landed this year in the immediate neighborhood of Matanzas, which could not have been done without the connivance of the governor of that city. We did not, however, think it right, in reply to his excellency, to state more than that, in thus bringing to his excellency's notice these circumstances of general notoriety, we only repeated what we found it our duty to report to her Britannic Majesty's government, in accordance with our instructions."

"He hopes cherished by the commissioners of the abatement of the slave trade have been dissipated by the arrival of the new captain-general, Connel, who, it is ascertained beyond doubt, is actively abetting the nefarious traffic."

"HAVANA, *November 8, 1843.*

"We regret, however, to have to state, that the slave traders, presumably no doubt, upon the impunity to be looked for from the ill-settled state of affairs in Spain, have recommenced their operations with more activity than they have been able to evince for many years. Such is the general effect, corroborated by the fact that all those articles suited for the African market, have been much asked for lately, and some have considerably risen in price. Still there is so much mystery, and so many devices contrived to cover their designs, that it is impossible for us to learn sufficiently of their proceedings, to enable us satisfactorily to report them. We are, however, that many vessels have sailed during the month suspected of being intended for the slave trade."

B R A Z I L .

The commissioners at Rio de Janeiro do not give an annual statement of the supposed extent of the slave trade with Brazil; we are left, therefore, to incidental notices such as the following, to form an idea of it:

THE COMMISSIONERS TO LORD ABERDEEN.

"RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 5, 1843.*

"We continue to receive authentic accounts of the landing in Brazil of large cargoes of negroes, in which nefarious proceedings the slave dealers are openly assisted by the local authorities."

"RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 20, 1843.*

"At no period has the Brazilian slave trade been so extensively carried on as it is at the present moment in Rio de Janeiro itself; and it is with deep concern that we remark *most painful evidence* of the immoral influence of this traffic upon nearly the whole of the commercial and social relations of the community."

"RIO DE JANEIRO, *July 12, 1843.*

"The operations of the Brazilian slave dealers during the past six months, have been attended with most unbounded success, and, in consequence, the number of new negroes for sale has so increased, that the market value of a bozal African slave has fallen from 60*l.* to 40*l.*"

These extracts, however, give but a faint idea of the actual state of the slave trade in Brazil; and, in reference to the Spanish colonies, the latest reports abundantly prove that it has broken out with increased virulence. The check which it received from General Valdes, especially at the port of Havana, having been withdrawn by General O'Donnell, has let in a flood of slaves into Cuba, and the traffic is now carried on with an activity and audacity unparalleled during the last few years.

S U R I N A M .

No slaves, it is believed, have for some time past been introduced into the Dutch colony of Surinam; her Majesty's commissary judge is therefore employed chiefly in obtaining the liberty of such slaves as have been illicitly introduced in years past, contrary to treaty, and in promoting the emancipation of British subjects unlawfully held in bondage there. To this very important subject we shall soon have to call the attention of our readers.

[From the Southern Churchman.]

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE NEGROES.

The Presbytery of Georgia has just issued a circular, addressed to the Presbyteries of the southern states, on the religious instruction of the negroes. It is an important and exceedingly interesting document, and is calculated to exert a deep and powerful influence in the Presbyterian church in behalf of that too long neglected and ignorant portion of our

population. It proposes that the Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions should include the negroes in their field of labor, and endeavor to furnish means and laborers for it as Providence shall open the way. We copy the reasons given for referring this work to the Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions. They strike us as sound and practical, and in all respects applicable to the missionary organization of our own church, and therefore deserving of deliberate consideration by our own denomination. They are the following:

"1. Because *the negroes come properly under this Board*. They form a field for domestic missions, if any people do."

"2. Because the Board is the regularly constituted and established agency of our church. It is recognized as such and is known and confided in throughout our bounds; and on this ground has the decided advantage of any other board or agency which we might form for the purpose."

"3. The board can, without any additional expense to itself of means and agencies, take this field."

"4. And we have every confidence in the board that it will conduct the business entrusted to it, judiciously and safely, and to the entire satisfaction of the southern churches and to the country at large."

And we think there are *decided benefits* resulting from the plan we propose:

"1. The work of the religious instruction of the negroes will be put upon a *permanent and efficient basis*. It will live while the church lives, and the necessity for action is felt. The entire church will be pledged to it. The negroes both in the free and slave states will share in our efforts."

"2. There will be a fountain of information opened on the subject of religious instruction of the negroes, and also in respect to fields to be occupied. A treasury will also be prepared into which contributions may be poured from every part of the United States; and a source of supply of ministers and missionaries made known, to which Presbyteries, Church Sessions, Associations, or individuals, may apply for laborers."

"It must be borne in mind, however, that the board will not commission and send out laborers into the southern field to search out locations, as in a foreign field. But the board will only *supply* men and means when *applied* to for them, so that it will be the *assistant*, the *agent* of the southern church. The ministers and missionaries will be sent out at our own request, and be under our own control when they arrive and enter upon their duties."

"3. The effect on the church will be good. The fact that this field has been referred to and been taken by the board, and the constant publication of its receipts and expenditures and efforts in it, will call the great body of our ministers and members to consideration and action. It will stimulate those now in the field, encourage the desponding, and awaken the inactive, and it will invite many, and especially our young ministers and missionaries, into it. A demand for labor being created, we should hope to see a supply equal to the demand."

"The minds of ministers and members will be drawn off from abstract questions of a civil and political nature, with which, as Christians, engaged in evangelizing the world, we have little to do, and they will be presented

with little notice and preparation, for the immediate shipment of hundreds of slaves. The combined armed fleets of the civilized world could not do it effectively. Plant colonies—introduce new modes of agriculture for the production of tropical staples—encourage lawful commerce—make it for the interest of the African to export the produce of his soil, instead of his children—and the thing is done. Or, by treaty or otherwise, destroy the market for the slave, and the trade ceases. If no vacuum is created, there is no rush of the elements to fill it. One of these two plans must be adopted, or the slave trade will not only continue, but continue without material or permanent abatement.

"Every thing indicates that there must be ere long a material change in the policy of the British government in regard to Africa and the African. What will be its next course we are unable to say, but if its purpose is honest, and its measures be directed by wise and sagacious men, we cannot doubt but it will ultimately settle upon a policy analogous to that pursued by the Colonization Society of the United States.

"Since writing the above our eyes fell upon a short article in a contemporary journal from the London Spectator, entitled 'SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TREATIES,' to which we also request attention."

The article referred to in this last paragraph, will be found in another column of our present number. Its perusal will substantiate all that we have said on this subject, and will prove, beyond a doubt, that the only practicable scheme ever yet devised for doing good to Africa, is the one pursued by the Colonization Society.

We find the following article in the Maryland Colonization Journal, and insert it here as a matter of history, and to let our friends see what obstacles lie in the way of doing any thing for the colored man.

In one point, our experience is very different from that of Major Wood, and his co-laborer. Many, many more persons are offered to us than we can possibly get the means to send out.

OUR ANNUAL EXPEDITION.

"The first day of November is fixed upon, as usual, for the sailing of the fall expedition, and we are now able very nearly to estimate the results of the past eight months' labor of our traveling agent.

"The *canvass*, (to use a current term in these times, and we can find none better,) between him and the emissaries of abolitionism, has been a tedious and warm one. Attended by Major Wood, of Cape Palmas, he has visited every county on the Eastern Shore, together with Harford, attended, by appointment, various public meetings, and conversed freely with the free colored people in private. To every candid man, every sincere lover of truth, and every true friend of his own race, the statements of Major Wood respecting the Colony and its inhabitants, based on sixteen years residence in Africa, have carried conviction of the utility and humanity of the scheme of colonization. But there is a class which no arguments or facts can affect or influence; the wiseacres, the plantation and village black lawyers, a majority of the preachers, and the correspondents of

population. It proposes that the Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions should include the negroes in their field of labor, and endeavor to furnish means and laborers for it as Providence shall open the way. We copy the reasons given for referring this work to the Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions. They strike us as sound and practical, and in all respects applicable to the missionary organization of our own church, and therefore deserving of deliberate consideration by our own denomination. They are the following:

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"3. The board can, without any additional expense to itself of means and agencies, take this field.

"4. And we have every confidence in the board that it will conduct the business entrusted to it, judiciously and safely, and to the entire satisfaction of the southern churches and to the country at large."

And we think there are *decided benefits* resulting from the plan we propose:

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"2. There will be a fountain of information opened on the subject of religious instruction of the negroes, and also in respect to fields to be occupied. A treasury will also be prepared into which contributions may be poured from every part of the United States; and a source of supply of ministers and missionaries made known, to which Presbyteries, Church Sessions, Associations, or individuals, may apply for laborers.

"It must be borne in mind, however, that the board will not commission and send out laborers into the southern field to search out locations, as in a foreign field. But the board will only *supply* men and means when *applied* to for them, so that it will be the *assistant*, the *agent* of the southern church. The ministers and missionaries will be sent out at our own request, and be under our own control when they arrive and enter upon their duties.

"3. The effect on the church will be good. The fact that this field has been referred to and been taken by the board, and the constant publication of its receipts and expenditures and efforts in it, will call the great body of our ministers and members to consideration and action. It will stimulate those now in the field, encourage the desponding, and awaken the inactive, and it will invite many, and especially our young ministers and missionaries, into it. A demand for labor being created, we should hope to see a supply equal to the demand.

"The minds of ministers and members will be drawn off from abstract questions of a civil and political nature, with which, as Christians, engaged in evangelizing the world, we have little to do, and they will be presented

with a way whereby they may practically gratify all their benevolent sympathies for the negroes, in the best manner possible. Our attention, as a church, will be turned to the great question before us, and indeed before all other denominations, and which should take precedence of all other questions touching the negroes, *shall this people be saved or lost?* And we may add, that beholding the church taking up this good work in sober earnest, opposition to us will be allayed, and one of the strongest objections to the system which prevails at the south, weakened, if not destroyed.

"4. Other denominations, who are feeling and acting as well as we, will be provoked by us to love and good works towards the negroes in all parts of the United States.

"We rejoice in the fact that other denominations, Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Methodists, are engaged in giving the gospel to the negroes. We would not, in any thing that we say, disparage them or their labors. Far from it. We wish them God speed an hundred and a thousand fold. There is room enough and work enough for all. Let us all unite in this work, and by the blessing of God our Saviour, we will bring his seed from *the East*, and gather them from *the West*. We will say to *the North* give up, and to *the South* keep not back. We will bring forth the blind people that have eyes, and the deaf that have ears, and God shall be glorified."

We add, from the same document, which we trust will exert its benign and Christian influence far beyond the limits of the denomination from which it originates, a few paragraphs, furnishing statistical information of great value to such of our readers as feel an interest in the religious instruction of this large class in our southern community.

"The *multitude of negroes* in the United States demands our serious attention.

"The population of *slaves* in the United States in 1790, was six hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; in 1800, eight hundred and ninety-three thousand and forty-one; in 1810, one million one hundred and ninety-one thousand and sixty-four; in 1820, one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand and sixty-four; in 1830, two million nine hundred and thirty-one; and in 1840, two million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five. The rate of increase from 1790 to 1800, was twenty-seven per cent., from 1800 to 1810, thirty-three per cent., from 1810 to 1820, twenty-nine per cent., from 1820 to 1830, thirty per cent., and from 1830 to 1840, twenty-three per cent. Supposing the rate of increase for every ten years to come will be twenty-five per cent., we shall have in 1850, over three millions; in 1860, over three million eight hundred thousand; in 1870, over four million eight hundred thousand, and less than forty years from this time, in 1880, over six million.

"The population of *free colored persons* in the United States, was, in 1790, fifty nine thousand four hundred and sixty-six; in 1800, one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and ninety-five; in 1810, one hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and forty-six; in 1820, two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-four; in 1830, three hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-nine; and in 1840, three hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-three.

From 1790 to 1800 the rate of increase was eighty-two per cent., from 1800 to 1810, seventy-two per cent., from 1810 to 1820, say twenty-five; from 1820 to 1830, say thirty-six; and from 1830 to 1840, twenty per cent. The negroes do not increase in the free states as fast, naturally, as they do in the slave states, and allowing that the increase will be twenty per cent., we shall have a population of free colored persons in 1850, of over four hundred and sixty thousand; in 1860, over five hundred and fifty thousand; in 1870, over six hundred and fifty thousand; and in 1880, over eight hundred thousand, which, added to the slave population, will give us a total in 1880, of six million eight hundred thousand!

"The grand total at the last census for 1840, was two millions eight hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and forty-eight, and now, in 1844, is considerably over three million.

"Were the negroes but an inconsiderable handful of people, they might be left to fall in with the mass, and be benefited by the means of grace enjoyed by all. But when they form *one-sixth* of our entire population and are steadily increasing, and are destined to become an immense multitude amongst us, they surely demand the attention of all men who love their country, and who seek the improvement and salvation of their species.

"*The moral and religious condition of this people* is such as to excite our warmest sympathies and most energetic efforts in their behalf.

"Time would be wasted, brethren, in attempting to lay before you that condition, with which you have all been familiar from your youth up. You are aware of the ignorance which prevails among them of the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and of the superstition which is necessarily connected with that ignorance. You know the extreme feebleness of their senses of obligation to improve the means of grace and of instruction which are placed within their reach, and are expressly designed for their benefit. You know how defective is their standard of character, and what constant care and trouble, and oftentimes grief, they are to the churches with which they are connected, and how gross are the crimes for which they are commonly disciplined. You are acquainted with their violations of the marriage contract; their general disregard of virtue, honesty, and truth; their want of kindness to each other; their tendency to drunkenness, and their profanation of the Sabbath day. These characteristics attach to them both in a state of slavery and of freedom, and they are considered as degraded as any class of people in the United States.

"If we glance at the provisions made for their christianization, we shall see that they fall very far short of supplying the wants of the people. Let us confine our view to the negroes in our own portion of the Union.

"The negroes themselves have but little family government, and give their children little or no religious instruction at all. But a mere fraction of owners carry their negroes through a regular course of religious instruction on their plantations, while *Sabbath schools* on plantations, and in the churches, designed for their benefit, are but beginning to be established. There are eight hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one slave negro children under ten years of age, and eight hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and forty-four over ten and under twenty-four, making an aggregate of one million six hundred and twenty-five

M E N D A C I O U S .

A late number of the "Catholic Telegraph" contains a sermon preached by "the Rev. John Kelly," for two years a Romish missionary in Western Africa. After discoursing of his doings and prospects, the preacher said :

"You may like to know what the Christian missionaries attached to the Presbyterian and other churches, have been doing in Western Africa, and how the thousands and hundreds of thousands of American dollars have been expended. What results have they produced? Nothing—I say it 'more in sorrow than in anger'—nothing. After all the money they collected, not one family has been induced by them to embrace the religion of Jesus."

Could anything be more false, and malicious?

Let our readers remember that this individual must have known better. He had lived in one of our colonies, and if we mistake not had been in the others. In connection with him and the efforts his church are making to establish the religion of the Pope in Western Africa—we beg attention to the movements of the FRENCH at the GABOON, and at GARAWAY.

If "straws show which way the wind blows," these facts will confirm what we have often said, that the movements and plans of the French are both commercial *and religious*; and that it becomes all the friends of pure religion and of Christian missions, to aid the colony of Liberia in securing the territory so necessary to the establishment of a sound republican government, and the prosecution of vast schemes of good with reference to Africa. Every friend of missions, and even of humanity, must be grieved at the duplicity and treachery of the French at the Gaboon, as detailed in the letters of Mr. Walker in another part of our paper. Such conduct would disgrace the most barbarous and debased tribe in Africa! And yet *France* does not seem to blush. For the sake of our common humanity, we trust we may never be called upon to witness the like again.

T O O U R F R I E N D S A N D P A T R O N S .

The year 1844 has now nearly expired. Only two months more remain. They will soon be gone. The record of our proceedings will quickly be completed. It becomes us, therefore, to begin to review the past, and to inquire whether we have done for this great cause all that "we could?" As managers of this Society, we are conscious of not having secured many of the objects which were considered vitally important at the beginning of the year. Many of the *old debts* of the Society remain yet unpaid. There are some two hundred persons, who wanted to have gone to the Colony this year, yet in this country. We have not yet se-

cured the *territory* adjacent to our settlements, and indispensable to our Colony's future prosperity and enlargement. But the only reason why we have not secured these very desirable objects, is found in our *want of means*. That we have begged hard for money, we presume all our friends will readily admit. That they have not answered our appeals in a spirit of corresponding liberality, we are constrained to believe. Many of our patrons have shown great liberality to the cause. Many have made *real sacrifices* in order to further its interests. To all such we tender our hearty thanks, and shall hold their names and deeds in the most kindly remembrance. There are others who have *intended* to send us their donations. They have *intended* to remit their *annual* subscription, and to speak some sympathizing words for our encouragement. But alas! Time has fled more rapidly than they ever dreamed it could! They have been immersed in the cares of their families, and the management of their estates. We have had no agent to call upon them. Their minister, perhaps, has not "stirred up their pure minds by way of remembrance." And it may be too that even the *LADIES*, ever foremost in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate, and always our fast friends, have been a little remiss in making their customary calls, and exciting the more sluggish friends of humanity! And so it has unfortunately happened, that many persons who have *intended* to contribute something to this Society, have let the year almost pass without fulfilling their intentions. We therefore take the precaution of reminding them of *our necessities*, and *their intentions*, and to request of them the favor of a remittance without delay. We appeal to them and to all our patrons, to do something for us in our present emergency, and to do it *speedily*, without waiting to be called on personally by an agent. We most firmly believe that the present condition of the Colony, the increasing numbers who wish to emigrate, and the prospects of the cause generally, are such as ought to induce our friends to *double* their contributions, and *redouble* their exertions for its advancement.

The present condition, and past achievements of the Colony, we are confident, more than meet the expectations of its most sanguine friends. There is not to be found among the colored people in any city or state of this Union, so large a number of intelligent, well educated, enterprising, and business-like men, as are in our Colony. Let any person compare the newspapers published in this country by colored people, with those published in the Colony; let them compare the best published essays or addresses of colored people in this country, with the despatches of Gov. Roberts, or the letters of various colonists! Let them compare the proceedings of any colored convention in this

country, with the transactions of the colonial council of Liberia, and they cannot hesitate in ascribing to our colonists an independence of thought, a nobleness of feeling, and an energy of character, and a manly and business-like tact, not to be found among their race in this or any other country. Liberia contains a population who are conscious of enjoying rights and privileges equal to those possessed by the citizens of any other part of the earth: and they show a noble spirit of benevolence in their well-meant and successful labors to *elevate* their *fellow-men* around them. The colored people in this country, on the contrary, are conscious of being in an *inferior condition*; and they exhibit an ill-natured and cross feeling towards every body who is above them, and are engaged in a vain struggle to *elevate themselves*! In this fact, may be seen in the most striking colors, the vast superiority of the colonist in Liberia to the colored man any where else. "*Political equality elevates and expands the mind, and nerves the arm:—servility enervates both.*"* Those who have emigrated to the Colony have been compelled to endure much hardship, to contend with many obstacles, and to make many sacrifices. But they have had a motive in view, an end to be accomplished, whose magnitude and grandeur has been sufficient to fill their minds with substantial considerations, and to carry them triumphantly through. "They have endured hardship as good soldiers." They have labored not merely for themselves and their children, but for the millions of Africa, "their kindred according to the flesh," and for generations yet unborn! And they have *not* labored in vain! They have now a regularly organized government, administered, in all its departments, by themselves, and all its proceedings marked by great wisdom, dignity and impartiality. They have begun to cultivate the arts and sciences with success. The barbarous and war-like tribes around them, are becoming civilized. The *slave trade*, that *concentration* and *consoli-*

* One of the colonists (see Liberia Herald of April) says:

"The stale prediction of those who oppose our elevation has been—that we would be found incapable of self-government. As if guided by Heaven, the American Colonization Society at once hit upon an expedient that will, we trust, effectually wrest this weapon from the hands of our enemies. *The government was at once lodged in the hands of the people.* The idea of government in Liberia will be ridiculed by those in whose minds pompous titles and fat salaries are inseparably connected with good government. We will not argue to so obvious an error, nor cite instances to show that anarchy and misrule have generally been in proportion to the elevation of the governing above the governed. We will only invite an examination of our social, civil, and political order, our legislature and our halls of justice. *This state of things is the result of early habits of self-government—of laws made and executed by men whose last hope was involved in the experiment.* Society here has never been (and God grant it may never be) split into two orders—one to govern, and the other to be governed; the one dominant, the other suppliant. *Political equality elevates and expands the mind, and nerves the arm; servility enervates both.* That people will be most incapable of self-government that is longest debarred from it.

dation of all miseries, cruelties and horrors, has been stopped by them for several hundred miles along the coast; while thousands of natives in the *interior*, have been taught to regard it, not only as the greatest *impolicy*, but also as the most outrageous wickedness. Thus they have put forth the first salutary influence for redeeming the native tribes from the bondage of the basest passions and the most degrading superstition: and have furnished to *Christians* in this country, the *first* and *only* ground whereon they can stand to prosecute in Africa the philanthropic work of Christian missions!

In view of these facts, we assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Colony of Liberia is one of the most important and extensive benevolent enterprises of the present age. And now we ask our readers to answer to their own consciences whether they have bestowed upon it that amount of patronage which it deserves? Whether they have shown to it as much liberality as they have to other and perhaps inferior schemes of good? And whether they do not wish, before the close of the present year, to send us some substantial token of their increasing attachment to this department of Christian benevolence?

There are certain objects of immediate and vital interest to the Colony to which we wish once more to call the attention of our friends, and appeal to them for aid to accomplish. Last spring, Gov. Roberts, acting under instructions from us, negotiated with the chiefs for an important line of coast and tract of territory, lying adjacent to one of our settlements, promising payment within the year. Will our friends allow this promise, made on the faith we had in their liberality, to become void, and the Colony thereby lose, perhaps entirely, the chance of purchasing that territory? Let them reflect well before they thus determine. Let them count the cost. That territory is vastly important to the commerce of the Colony. It embraces a good harbor for vessels. It furnishes a connecting link with some rich tracts of land in the interior. The English traders on that coast are on the alert to secure this, with all the other best trading posts on the line of coast within the limits of the Colony. And the English government have declared, that while they disclaim any design on that coast, they will nevertheless protect all the acquired rights of British subjects. No time therefore is to be lost, and no efforts are to be spared to secure this important acquisition.

Other tracts of territory are also offered at present, on the most advantageous terms. It is of great moment to the present welfare and ultimate prosperity of the Colony, that the colonial jurisdiction should be extended along and over the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape

Palmas. The trade of that part of Africa is increasing with such rapidity that all commercial nations will compete for a monopoly over it, and it is therefore of the very highest importance to the early and the final welfare of the present Colony and the future nation, to be possessed of the entire coast, without the conflicting claims of foreigners to act in defiance of the Liberian laws. We owe it to the colonists and to the natives to put this territory under the control of the colonial government. At present the *trade* along the coast, not owned by the colony, knows no law. On it slaves may be bought and sold. One large slave factory still exists at the mouth of one of its principal rivers. Whisky and rum are sold to the natives without any limit; and too often they are *smuggled* into the Colony.

As a commercial project only, the purchase of that territory would annually be worth more to American merchants than its present cost. Extending, as it does, interior to the camwood and palm oil districts, the increase of those invaluable articles would alone quickly repay the whole outlay.

As a measure tending to promote good morals, and to suppress the *slave trade*, it is above all price. Simultaneously with the purchase, would the governor march down the troops of the Colony, and break up entirely the large slave barracoon at New Cesters, and extinguish the slave trade among all the tribes residing on the territory.

As a measure which would tend to secure the enlargement and prosperity of the Colony, it has no parallel. It would secure the colonists against any fear of molestation from the natives. It would give them security from all impertinence of slave traders. It would impart to them a strength and a nationality with which no foreigners would dare to interfere. The new confidence and security which they would thus acquire, would soon have its influence on our free colored population, and induce the better part of them to emigrate; and at the same time it would encourage the patrons and friends of the cause, and enable them henceforward to apply all their means to sending out new colonists!

Surely, in whatever light we view it, the purchase of that territory is an object of commanding importance, well calculated to stir all the deep and tender feelings of our natures, and to draw from the benevolent and philanthropic their very largest contributions! We earnestly hope that it will not be in vain that we make this *last appeal*, for this year, on this behalf; but that our patrons will give us a response as liberal and speedy, as the demand is broad and urgent.

BRITISH PLANS FOR SUPPRESSING THE
SLAVE TRADE.

Every thing which relates to the suppression of the *Slave Trade*, acquires, in the eyes of most men, an augmented value, chiefly on the ground that the evil to be removed is so enormous as to demand any and every effort that bids at all fair to aid in its extinction. Men are disposed to catch at any thing; and without stopping to consult past experience, or to reason from the analogy of things, many schemes are set in operation, and vast sums of money expended, without securing any practical good whatever. For many years the British men-of-war were stationed on the coast of Africa, and near the Havana and Brazil, in order to intercept the slavers and render the trade so hazardous that it would of necessity be relinquished. But this plan of operations was found to be utterly inefficient of good, and actually tending to increase the casualties attendant on the traffic. Then they proposed to land their men, break up the barracoons, and thus cut off the supply of slaves. But it was found that as soon as one factory was destroyed, the slaves were brought to some neighboring point and shipped without difficulty, and in spite of their vigilance. In addition to this, it was found impracticable to break up these establishments without rendering themselves liable for the amount of property destroyed in them. Hence this plan is abandoned. And the last order is *to guard the whole African coast*, and thus cut off every vessel that leaves it with slaves. We cannot better describe our views of this policy than by using the language of our friend the able editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal, who, from his long residence on the coast of Africa, and his intimate knowledge of every thing relating to that continent, is thoroughly prepared to give an opinion entitled to have great weight. He says:

“The views of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, with regard to the suppression of the slave trade, show at once great discrepancy of opinion between these two eminent men, with regard to this subject, and the almost complete inefficiency of all measures yet adopted by the British government for the suppression of this traffic. Two ways only remain for the consummation of this desirable event, either of which will prove effective, and none other can—either belt the coast with colonies of civilized colored men, such as the American emigrants in Liberia, or destroy the demand and market for the slave, by treaties with Spain and Brazil, and enforcing the honorable bona fide performance of the same. There never was a more absurd undertaking projected by man than that of blockading that part of the continent of Africa in which the slave trade has been prosecuted, consisting, (including the eastern and western coast,) of over 4,000 miles of sea-board, almost every one mile of which affords anchorage ground, and canoe landing, and all other facilities,

with little notice and preparation, for the immediate shipment of hundreds of slaves. The combined armed fleets of the civilized world could not do it effectively. Plant colonies—introduce new modes of agriculture for the production of tropical staples—encourage lawful commerce—make it for the interest of the African to export the produce of his soil, instead of his children—and the thing is done. Or, by treaty or otherwise, destroy the market for the slave, and the trade ceases. If no vacuum is created, there is no rush of the elements to fill it. One of these two plans must be adopted, or the slave trade will not only continue, but continue without material or permanent abatement.

"Every thing indicates that there must be ere long a material change in the policy of the British government in regard to Africa and the African. What will be its next course we are unable to say, but if its purpose is honest, and its measures be directed by wise and sagacious men, we cannot doubt but it will ultimately settle upon a policy analagous to that pursued by the Colonization Society of the United States.

"Since writing the above our eyes fell upon a short article in a cotemporary journal from the London Spectator, entitled 'SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TREATIES,' to which we also request attention."

The article referred to in this last paragraph, will be found in another column of our present number. Its perusal will substantiate all that we have said on this subject, and will prove, beyond a doubt, that the only practicable scheme ever yet devised for doing good to Africa, is the one pursued by the Colonization Society.

We find the following article in the Maryland Colonization Journal, and insert it here as a matter of history, and to let our friends see what obstacles lie in the way of doing any thing for the colored man.

In one point, our experience is very different from that of Major Wood, and his co-laborer. Many, many more persons are offered to us than we can possibly get the means to send out.

OUR ANNUAL EXPEDITION.

"The first day of November is fixed upon, as usual, for the sailing of the fall expedition, and we are now able very nearly to estimate the results of the past eight months' labor of our traveling agent.

"The *canvass*, (to use a current term in these times, and we can find none better,) between him and the emissaries of abolitionism, has been a tedious and warm one. Attended by Major Wood, of Cape Palmas, he has visited every county on the Eastern Shore, together with Harford, attended, by appointment, various public meetings, and conversed freely with the free colored people in private. To every candid man, every sincere lover of truth, and every true friend of his own race, the statements of Major Wood respecting the Colony and its inhabitants, based on sixteen years residence in Africa, have carried conviction of the utility and humanity of the scheme of colonization. But there is a class which no arguments or facts can affect or influence; the wiseacres, the plantation and village black lawyers, a majority of the preachers, and the correspondents of

northern abolitionists, who maintain an undeserved influence over the more sober and industrious; with such nothing can be done. They know all about Liberia, Georgia, Big Snakes and African fever; they are kept posted up by such men as Torry, Garrison & Co., and their Baltimore-colored agents, with all anti-colonization arguments. The conceit and insolence of these men, proved entirely too much for the patience and equanimity of Major Wood, and he declares, as has every other Liberian who has visited America, that no circumstances could induce him ever again to urge the colored people of Maryland to emigrate. Notwithstanding all the annoyances experienced from this source, however, the visit of Major Wood to this country, has been productive of much good. Independent of those who have concluded to emigrate the present season, many have been induced to take the matter into serious consideration, and have determined at once to set about extricating themselves from circumstances which now bind them to this country, and prepare to emigrate at some future period. Although it is not probable that the expedition will be as large as the two last preceding, yet any deficiency of numbers will be more than compensated for by the character and standing of the emigrants; many of whom are well educated for their class, have a high reputation for industry, integrity and mental capacity. Let it be recollected by all who have entered their names, and all friends of the cause, interested in any who are to emigrate this season, that the vessel will positively sail on the 1st of November."

NOTE.—The time of sailing has been postponed until the 15th of this month.—
EDITOR REPOSITORY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVE FACTORIES.

Our readers will remember that some two years ago Captain Denman landed some of his men and destroyed the slave factory at the Gallinas. They will see also in the speeches of different members of the British Parliament, extracts from which appear in our present number, that it is a disputed question whether it is right and lawful for any British officer thus to destroy the property of a citizen of any other country. From the following extract we perceive that the subject will be decided in the courts of England: and we doubt not *against* the lawfulness of thus breaking up the factories; and if so, it will furnish another strong argument in favor of the policy which we have always advocated, and show the importance of our Colony acquiring the right of jurisdiction over the whole of the territory lying adjacent to their present settlements. A short time since 1,000 slaves were shipped in one vessel at the Gallinas. Since that, 580 were shipped in another vessel, and 300 in another, and at the last accounts there were 2,500 in the barracoons then ready for shipment.

How shall all this work of death be stopped?

"We may here mention, by the way, that in one of the last London papers received we find a report of proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench against Captain Denman, of the British navy, at the suit of a Spani-

ard whose property to a large amount he destroyed, two or three years ago, in his famous attack on the slave factory or depot at Gallinas. The Spaniard sued Captain Denman for his damages. The captain, by his counsel, pleaded in bar that by treaties between Great Britain and Spain, the slave trade was prohibited to the subjects of both, and that he, as an officer of the British Queen's navy, and in pursuance of orders from the government, did the acts set forth in the plaintiff's declaration.

"To this the plaintiff demurred, on the ground that the acts were done in Africa—not in the dominions of either the Spanish or British Queen—and that the treaties between Great Britain and Spain could therefore afford no justification.

"The demurrer was argued at length, when the court suggested to the defendant's counsel that his plea had better place his defence on one point, to wit: the obedience of superior orders, which would bring up the simple question (discussed in the McLeod case) whether the plaintiff must not seek his remedy from the government, which gave the orders, and that too by application through his own government.

"Sir Thomas Wilde, Captain Denman's counsel, asked and obtained time to consider whether he would adopt the court's suggestion and amend his plea."

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TREATIES.

If protocols and Parliamentary speeches, hard words and diplomatic correspondence, could put down the slave trade, it would have been suppressed long ago; but facts show that it is, and the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel, that it is likely to continue, as brisk as ever, in despite of these weapons. It is clear from Lord Palmerston's own statement that, though the personal character of one governor threw a damp on slave trade speculation in Cuba for a brief interval, the passion broke out with fresh vigor under his successor. It is evident that the gross amount of the slave trade has, notwithstanding that temporary check in one quarter, scarcely varied from year to year. The slave trade treaties, and hence the slave trade squadrons have not sensibly checked the slave trade. Sir Robert Peel boasts that a mere efficient system of operations is to be directed against it; but he can only quote the favorable opinions of three naval heroes, who devised, or who are to be employed in the new plan of attack. The involuntary revelations by Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel, of the constant danger to which the slave trade treaties expose us, were equally striking. Both attempted to show the irritable state of the public mind in France and America, towards this country, was not excited by the slave trade treaties and negotiations *alone*; but neither could deny that they were important ingredients in the dose of provocation. Each labored hard to shift from his own shoulders to those of his antagonist the blame of contributing the other ingredients; but the operation of *this one* was not denied. Brazil and Spain are hostile to the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade; France and America are kept by them in a state of unintermitting irascibility; and not one maritime power but England, can be said to be positively friendly to them. It is nothing new to learn that these treaties are impotent for good and fertile in evil; but it is something to have this truth demonstrated by the set speeches of two rival ministers, each striving to demonstrate that he is the warmest supporter of the system. How long is the country to persist in this costly and dangerous child's play? In so far as slavery and the slave trade are concerned, we have washed our hands of them. We have emancipated our slaves, and imposed penalties upon all British subjects convicted of dabbling in slave speculations. We have found that neither by force nor by negotiation can we induce all our neighbors to follow our example. Are we to go on for ever wasting means and energies in efforts that lead to nothing? It will be wiser henceforth to tread our own path regardless of others—to mind our own business, to keep our own hands clean, and leave our neighbors to take care of their interests and mend their morals after their own fashion. If our way is the right one—if, as we doubt it not, it is recommended alike by benevolence and enlightened self-regard—other nations will in time be glad to follow our example.—*Spectator*.

FROM AFRICA.—Captain Lufkin, of the brig *Gulnare*, 32 days from the river *Gambia*, informs us that the mate and four of the crew of the brig *Margaret*, had been captured by the natives, but were released prior to his departure, the captain of the brig paying a ransom. The captain of a British bark, lying in the river, had sent for a British man-of-war. A British war steamer was bound up the river when the *Gulnare* sailed.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM 19th SEPTEMBER, TO 22d OCTOBER, 1844.

Per Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent, from May 20th, to August 20th, 1844, on a tour of three months in the Western States.

KENTUCKY.

<i>Louisville</i> , Dr. Wm. C. Short, \$50, Samuel Cassady, Benjamin Cassady, Robert Jarvis, Virgil McKnight, M. Kennedy, Sneed & Gardner, Isaac Everett, S. Russell & Co., J. Kelly, Simeon S. Goodwin, W. F. Pettit, each \$5, Hill & Mather, John Min, each \$1, A. Y. Claggett, \$2, Mr. Rupert, \$1, - - -	110 00
<i>Bardstown</i> , - - - - -	26 50
<i>Bowling Green</i> , Hon. J. R. Underwood, \$50, John Hobson, \$25, J. K. M. Goodwin, \$10, Thomas Rogers, \$20, J. D. Hines, J. H. Graham, A. R. Macey, each \$10, Thomas Quigbey, \$20, Samuel Barclay, \$10, George M. Howth, T. Smith, cash, each \$1, \$168, less \$60 not yet paid, - - -	108 00
<i>Russellville</i> , Treasurer Logan County Colonization Society, - - -	22 00
<i>Glasgow</i> , Wm. B. Kilgore, B. N. Crump, W. Buller, J. L. Moss, R. Murrel, Thomas J. Helm, Wm. Garnett, Thomas J. Goring, Dr. J. Westerfelt, each \$1, James Bryon, 50 cts., Dr. R. Young, C. Thompkins, Judge John Barret, each \$2, - - -	15 50
<i>Lebanon</i> , Thomas H. Clelland, \$5, J. C. Marsville, C. Kelly, each 50 cts., A. C. McAboy, N. Ray, S. B. Robertson, B. Edmons, Garrett Davis, each \$1, - - -	11 00
<i>Danville</i> , A friend, to constitute Jesse Smith, Esq., life-member, \$30, D. A. Russell, \$20, T. Cocke, James S. Hopkins, Jesse Smith, each \$5, Professor Wm. Dood, \$2, Mr. Murry, \$1, Mrs. Young, Treasurer of Ladies' Colonization Society, \$47 75, - - -	115 75
<i>Nicholasville</i> , Fourth July collection, - - -	12 50
<i>Versailles</i> , Fourth July collection, - - -	3 55
<i>Georgetown</i> , Rev. Bas. Howard Malcom, Charles Bradford, D. G. Hatch, each \$5, J. T. Craig, cash, T. F. Johnson, each \$1, John Hall, cash, each 50 cts., Collection in Presby. Church, \$2, - - -	21 00
<i>Lexington</i> , R. Pindell, \$20, Abraham Skilman, John Norton, each \$10, Col. Quarles, George Robinson, D. Sayres, F. Dewis, J. Weir, S. Gibson, each \$5, Mrs. Thomas Skilman, J. W. Cochran, J. W. Scott, each \$2, J. C. Butler, \$3, James Mann, P. Bair, Wm. Elder, W. B. Morrison, John Price, S. & W. Warfield, each \$1, collection Methodist Episcopal Church, \$5 90, - - -	90 90
<i>Maysville</i> , Rev. R. C. Grundy, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Shultz, Andrew January, each \$5, G. W. Colton, 50 cts., - - -	20 50
<i>Frankfort</i> , A. G. Hodges, \$20, J. Swigert, Judge Mason Brown, each \$10, James Davidson, H. Wingate, B. Monroe, W. M. Todd, Wm. G. Talbert, W. C. Goodloe, Rev. H. W. Hill, Orlando Brown, C. Shultz, each \$5, R. Knott, Charles H. Julian, A. S. Parker, Miss E. Mills, Thomas B. Page, each \$2, Coyle & Gray, Mr. Watson, John S. Harris, John W. Barrett, Mrs. M. B. Eppes, E. L. Crowley, E. A. McCurdy, W. O. George, W. Q. Herndon, Moffit & Lindsey, E. W. Gwin, R. Gillespie, A. McLin, each \$1, R. Long, N. Hoffner, J. R. Watson, A. G. Watts, G. W. Dixon, Dr. Sneed, each 50 cts., - - -	111 00
<i>Covington</i> , J. M. Preston, \$20, Rev. Wm. Orr, \$5, Rev. J. Bay-	

less, Joseph Andrews, A. L. Grier, G. Gregory, each \$1, - 29 00
 RECEIPTS FOR THE REPOSITORY.—*Elkton, Todd County*, James
 A. McReynolds, \$1 50. *Lexington*, Mr. Norton, \$3. *Maysville*,
 Wm. Hodge, Mr. Shultz, each \$1 50, - 7 50 704 7

T E N N E S S E E .

Clarksville, A lady, - 1 00
Nashville, Treasurer Tennessee Colonization Society, - 47 50
Gallatin, Daniel Saffrons, \$10, J. J. White, \$5, Miss Wilson, \$1,
 M. Roble, 50 cts., cash, 9 cts., - 16 59
 RECEIPTS FOR THE REPOSITORY.—*Clarksville*, Rev. H. Beaumont, 1 50 66 5

O H I O .

Cincinnati, J. Burnet, Griffin Taylor, each \$50, Maria and Margaret
 Overaker, \$50, N. G. Pendleton, Jacob C. Strader, C. Stetson,
 each \$25, J. C. Culbertson, R. B. Bowler, Miles Greenwood, J.
 H. Grovesbeck, John Kilgore, John Baker, John C. Jones, Rev.
 S. Wilson, each \$10, N. Wright, Thomas G. Adams, James
 Foster, C. Fletcher, George P. Florence, J. D. Walbridge,
 Charles Fisher, John Duboise, Peter Neff, A. M. Searles,
 Thomas H. Minor, James Hall, E. Robins, W. Wood, R.
 Hodges, S. Schooley, L. Worthington, C. G. Shane, each \$5, G.
 Yeatman, \$6, Rev. Mrs. Mills, \$2 50, E. Couklin, \$2, M.
 Brooks, \$2, L. R. Bates, A. E. Armstrong, Burrough & Jones,
 each \$1, collection, \$9 75, - 420 25
Dayton, In the M. E. Church, J. D. Loomis, collection, each \$5,
 George Jewell, \$2, Wm. F. Frankbridge, W. Parrot, each \$3,
 R. Means, Mr. Charles, Mr. Whitmore, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Orr,
 A. Sweeny, E. Brodwell, J. Malambke, James R. Hogland, each
 \$1, cash, Mr. Odell, S. L. Brodwell, L. A. Humphryville, A.
 Koons, Miss Smith, G. L. Creager, each 50 cts., Mrs. Funk,
 Mrs. Butterfelt, F. Merrick, each 25 cts. In the Third street
 Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mrs. C. P. Hall, E. W. Davis, Dr.
 R. W. Steel, Hon. R. C. Schenck, each \$10, John Steel, P. Od-
 lin, Isaac A. Inskeep, A. Grimes, James Kennedy, C. G. Swain,
 Joe Davidson, N. S. Lockwood, J. Morrison, Samuel Torner, J. B.
 Brown, each \$5, J. H. Pearce, J. W. McLean, Harry Herman,
 F. C. Esterbrook, E. M. Burr, W. M. Kirk, each \$3, Thomas
 Wilkeson, \$2 50, D. McDaniel, Wm. Clark, Mrs. Partridge, H.
 Pierce, Mrs. Eaker, each \$2, Amos Richards, D. Brecompt, A.
 Darst, Col. Stebbins, R. Lane, H. Botsman, R. A. Keerfoot,
 H. Strickler, W. S. Phelps, Mr. Garner, George Mixen, Chris-
 tian Herchelred, David Carroll, D. M. Curtis, Wm. F. Comly,
 Mr. Gilmore, E. B. Potter, Joel Estebrook, James Grier, T. R.
 Clark, J. F. Schenck, H. S. Allen, J. B. Clegg, E. Fowler, W.
 J. McKinney, J. R. Waggoner, J. S. Platt, Maria Bacon, R. S.
 Hart, Joseph Ewing, Mrs. Holt, Wm. G. Breen, Daniel Garst,
 Joel Holden, Rev. Lehman, each \$1, J. T. Allen, 50 cts. In
 the First Presbyterian Church, Henry Stodart, \$50, Mrs. F. R.
 Low, \$10, D. Osborne, C. H. Sperring, J. King, Rev. J. C.
 Barnes, each \$5, Rev. Mrs. Barnes, S. McPherson, J. G. Low,
 C. Ellse, each \$3, S. B. Pease, Wm. Johnson, James Dean,
 Charles Patterson, J. B. Cline, G. Arnold, N. J. Hall, R. S.
 Hall, H. L. Brown, each \$1, S. B. Jones, A. M. Clark, A. M.
 Scott, R. Dean, W. Raynor, each 50 cts., W. Schenck, R. L.
 Thompson, each \$1, cash 50 cts., - 298 25
Xenia, James Gowdy, Treasurer Green County Colonization So-
 ciety, \$75, James Gowdy's donation, \$5, Rev. Mrs. McWilliam,
 Treasurer Xenia Female Colonization Society, \$30, several
 donors, \$4 50, - 114 50
Urbana, Mrs. James and sister, - 6 00
Columbus, J. N. Whiting, R. W. McCoy, each \$5, D. W. Deshlin,
 W. Dennison, W. S. Sullivant, A. S. Chew, John Greenwood,

each \$2, Thomas Moodie, Rev. James Hoge, D. D., each \$3, H. L. Richards, Alexander F. Dobb, S. Clark, J. Miley, Andrew Backus, A. P. Pinney, Mr. Case, U. Heath, John T. Blair, each \$1, S. A. Woodbury, cash, cash, each 25 cts.,	85 75	
<i>Zanesville</i> , Charles C. Converse, Increase Matthews, each \$10, Rev. James Culbertson, David Young, Daniel Converse, James Ruguet, Daniel Brush, George W. Manypenny, George James B. Reed, Mrs. Stanbury, Alfred Martin, each \$5, George A. Jones, \$4, Alexander Sullivan, \$2 50, R. Winter, Solomon Sturgis, W. A. Smallwood, Richard Stillwell, E. E. Filmore, Julius C. Guthrie, James W. Cushing, S. R. Hosmer, A. Buck- ingham, each \$3, Samuel Howard, A. Peters, J. Hodge, Mrs. Van Buren, Thomas Moorhead, each \$2, B. Wheeler, J. Thorn, John Dulty, Wm. Schultz, H. Safford, S. C. Heaver, S. Cox, T. & S. Hazlett, N. B. Bennet, T. M. Drake, R. P. Rob- inson, J. Keen, J. S. Patwin, W. Moorhead, Mich. Dulty, A. Metcalf, M. Wilson, J. Hazlett, W. G. Ellsworth, R. Hazlett, J. J. Arthur, W. Gallicher, Miss C. Van Thorn, John A. Adams, James Mills, S. L. Cox, George L. Shermick, Charles Bowen, H. Darlinton, C. & S. Porter, John D. Wheeler, J. W. Spry, S. Clark, R. F. Lesslie, John Dillon, each \$1, Mr. Davison, Mr. Nevit, R. M. Hazlett, Mr. Worman, each 50 cts., cash, R. N. Dunlap, D. J. Culbertson, J. Hillard, E. A. Abbott, each 50 cts., John Wilson, 25 cts., 4th July collection, \$7,	160 25	
<i>Norwalk</i> , George G. Baker, D. A. Baker, W. Todd, J. M. Root, J. V. Vredenburg, P. Benedict, S. Penwell, J. King, S. Platt, each \$1, J. R. Graves, 25 cts.,	9 25	
RECEIPTS FOR THE REPOSITORY.— <i>Cincinnati</i> , Rev. R. G. Wilson, D. D.,	3 00	1,049 25
Total,		\$1,879 85
Less amount acknowledged in Aug. \$592 70, and Sept. \$750,		\$1,342 70
		\$576 65

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Newburyport</i> , Ladies' Col. Society, per Mrs. Jemima G. Titcomb, \$40, of which \$30 is to constitute the Secretary of said society, Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, a life-member of the A. C. S.,	40 00	40 00
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RHODE ISLAND.

Per Capt. George Barker :		
<i>Providence</i> , Shubael Hutchinson, \$4 50, cash \$4 50, Rev. E. Car- penter, \$1, Zenuis Childs, \$1, J. Lane, \$2, Deacon Summer, \$2, E. Amedon, \$5, C. Merrick, \$3, Rev. M. Austin, \$1, Rev. C. Blodget, \$1,	25 00	25 00

MAINE.

<i>Blue Hill</i> , Rev. Jonathan Fisher,	2 00	2 00
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NEW JERSEY.

<i>Pittsgrove</i> , Collection in Rev. Geo. W. Janvier's Church, \$3 20, Female Colonization Society, \$11 80,	20 00	20 00
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CONNECTICUT.

<i>Fairfield</i> , Collection in the First Cong. Church, per S. A. Nichols,	23 48	23 48
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VIRGINIA.

Norfolk, W. Ward, Esq., \$10, James H. Behan, Esq., Executor of the late Walker Herron, per Jno. E. Doyle, \$150,	-	160 00	
Clark County, Miss Mary Mead and Mrs. Polly Page, per C. F. Lee, Esq., each \$5,	-	10 00	
Millford Mills, Mrs. Laura Henderson,	-	1 00	
Big Lick, Mrs. Betts, annual subscription,	-	10 00	
Shepherdstown, Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Hargrave,	-	5 00	186 00

OHIO.

Dalton, Collection in Sugar Creek Church, per Rev. A. Hanna,	5 00		
Millsburg, Holmes County, per Rev. Wm. Wallace,	4 37½		
Jeromesville and Hayesville, per do do	5 31		
New Comerstown. do do do	37½	15 06	

INDIANA.

Laporte County, Collection by J. W. Holcombe,	20 00	20 00	
Total Contributions,	-	908 19	
Received in part on account of freight in the Virginia,	-	1,883 75	
Total,	-	\$2,791 94	

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Worcester, Dr. S. B. Woodward, '44, \$2, Miss Waldo, '43, '44, \$4, Hon. Daniel Waldo, '43, '44, \$4,	10 00		
RHODE ISLAND.—Per Capt. George Barker.—Providence, Shubael Hutchinson, to '44, \$5 50, W. Whiteaker, \$3 50, Hon. Thomas Burgess, '45, \$1 50, Moses Brown, '44, \$3 50. Pawtucket, Wm. Fields, \$6 50, Rev. Constantine Blodget, '44, \$2. Newport, Hon. C. Collins, to '44, \$9 50, Robert Stevens, '45, \$1 50, George Bowen, '45, \$1 50. Bristol, Wm. B. Spooner, to '45, \$7, Rev. Thomas Sheppard, '44, \$4, Capt. J. Wardwell, '44, \$3.	51 00		
NEW YORK.—Rev. J. H. Eaton, from subscribers in the city,	20 00		
VIRGINIA.—Mt. Solon, Mrs. Margaret McCue, '44 and '45,	3 00		
OHIO.—Warren, Trumble County, Mrs. Laura G. Pease, \$3. Granville, Licking County, Dr. W. S. Richards, '44, \$2. The following collection per C. W. James—Cincinnati, Peyton S. Symes, '45, \$4, N. Wright, to '44, \$2, J. Mahard, '44, \$9, M. G. Williams, '44, \$4. Cleveland, C. A. Terry, '43, \$3. Columbus, D. Jenkins, on account, \$5. Chillicothe, Wm. Buzzard, '44, \$4. Wooster, L. Cox, '43, \$4. Jefferson, E. W. & D. W. Hickok, '44, \$5. Medina, D. King, '44, \$4.	49 00		
INDIANA.—Princeton, Robert Millburn, on account, \$3, per C. W. James,	3 00		
ILLINOIS.—Per C. W. James.—Quincey, L. Bull, '44, \$4, Joel Rice, '44, \$5. Peoria, Jacob Gale, '44, \$5. Springfield, S. M. Tinsley, '45, \$7 50, Thomas Matthews, '44, \$9, A. Campbell, '44, \$8. Jacksonville, M. A. Tracy, '44, \$9, Ira Davenport, '44, \$8. St. Joseph, Hiram Brown, on account, \$5.	58 50		
MISSOURI.—Per C. W. James.—St. Louis, J. Spaulding, '43, \$6; Dr. F. Knox, '43, \$6,	12 00		
KENTUCKY.—Lexington, Dr. W. B. Dudley, for '45, \$1 50. Mumfordsville, George Wood, '41, \$2.	3 50		
Total Repository,	-	210 00	
Total,	-	\$3,001 94	

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1844.

[NO. 12.

[From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter.]

**LORD PALMERSTON ON THE HORRORS OF THE
SLAVE TRADE.**

Lord Palmerston, in rising to make the motion of which he had given notice for several returns relating to slavery, which returns, he presumed her Majesty's government had no objection to grant, wished to make some few observations on the subject of the slave trade. The subject, which was one of great interest and importance, was not new to the house, but had now for nearly half a century engaged the attention of parties. All the most distinguished and most eminent men who had lived during that period had exerted all the energies of their minds to put an end to this abominable traffic, whether sitting on the one side or the other—whether within or without these walls. They had so far succeeded, that they had rescued this country from the foul stain of slavery, and, as a consequence of the abandonment of the trade, the condition of slavery itself was abolished throughout the dominions of England. It was well known that these great results were not accomplished without much labor, and without much lapse of time. Many years had elapsed since those investigations had taken place, which, by laying bare, in all their hideous deformity, the disgusting atrocities connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, brought round the minds of men, in England at least, to pursue that guilty traffic no longer. These details had been well-nigh forgotten; and there were few who, at this time of day, could form to themselves any adequate conception how intense was the suffering, and how extensive was the cruelty, of which the slave trade was the cause. It was difficult to arrive, with any degree of certainty, at a calculation of the number of negroes who were annually landed on the continent of America for the purpose of

being there consigned to slavery. The governments of the countries in which these negroes were sold permitted no return. Therefore, all accounts must be in some degree conjectural. One thing, however, we might be sure of, viz : that they must fall exceedingly short of truth. What, then, were the numbers which, it had been calculated, was the annual importation into the islands and continent of America ? Vandervelt, in his most able work on the subject, compiled from official documents, and containing, in a condensed form and in a small compass, more valuable information than, perhaps, any work of equal size could afford—Vandervelt, a man of the greatest industry and character, calculated the number of those annually landed, during the two previous years, at 120,000 or 130,000. Sir Fowell Buxton, in his work, a most interesting and most valuable work, put the number at 150,000 at least. Whichever of these two numbers we took, whether we considered the annual importation of negroes as represented by 130,000 or 150,000, what an enormous amount of human misery and of human crime did that simple statement afford ! Let any man consider within himself what 150,000 people were. Let any man who had seen large armies collected think whether it had ever fallen to his lot to see 150,000 men collected at once under his eye ; or let any man imagine that he saw that number assembled—that as they passed by they were travelling fast towards their doom—that that mass of human beings was doomed to a painful and to a premature death under every variety of bodily and mental torture ; if he was told that that was not a single case, but that year after year the same ground was trodden by an equal number, urged forward to the same melancholy doom—could any man who saw such a state of things brought before his eyes, fail to hope for the vengeance of Heaven on those who were the authors of such enormities ? And what would not be the condemnation which he would pass upon those who, although able, had neglected to employ the means of preventing those evils ? It was calculated, and he believed not without true data, that, for every negro who had landed, two others had perished in the previous stages of slavery. Whatever number, therefore, might be landed, you must multiply that number by three to arrive at the total number of human persons swept from the population of Africa only by this detestable slave trade. It was well known that the negroes were not collected in the immediate neighborhood of the places at which they were embarked. They came, many of them, from a great distance in the interior of Africa ; they were marched many hundreds of miles from the interior to the coast ; some of them were captives taken in war—in war stimulated and brought on by the thirst of gain to be derived from the sale of the captives ; but the greater number were the result of that slave-hunting and man-stealing which prevailed almost all over the interior of Africa. The way in which that took place was shortly this :—When the time of year came round for sending a slave caravan to the coast, some peaceful, happy village whose unsuspecting inhabitants were buried in that repose which nature had kindly bestowed upon man to fit him for the useful occupations and innocent enjoyments of the succeeding day—some peaceful African village, in the dead of night, was surrounded by the armed ruffians of some neighboring prince ; the huts of which the village was composed were fired, the inhabitants, roused from their sleep by the

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flames in which they were enveloped, rushed forth, and endeavored to escape, some by flight, some by resistance; all attempts were in vain; those who resisted were overpowered, and either slain or made captives. Sometimes a hill village was attacked, which afforded greater means of escape. The inhabitants fled to the neighboring caverns, and some took refuge on higher ground; the caverns were besieged, fires were lighted, and those who had taken shelter were compelled to a choice between suffocation within or captivity without. The wells and springs on which the natives depended for water, were occupied, and those who fled to higher ground were soon compelled, by the incurable torments of thirst, to come down and barter their liberty for their lives. Slaves were then made, and then came the selection. The hale and healthy of either sex, children between six and seven years of age, were put aside to be marched with the caravan to the coast; the aged, the infirm, the infant torn from its mother's breast, the child under six or seven years of age, wrenched from its parent's grasp, was murdered on the spot. As to the aged, it would be impossible, it would be without profit to maintain them, consequently they were left to perish of hunger. The caravan set out; men, women, and children, half naked, bare-footed, the weak driven on by the lash, the strong restrained from flight by yokes and chains, were marched hundreds and hundreds of miles across the burning sands, over the stony passes of the African mountains. Some dropped down dead as they went along, and others were left a prey to wild beasts. Multitudes perished in that way, and travellers who had visited the interior, told that slave caravans might be traced by the bones of hundreds, nay, of thousands of human skeletons which lay bleaching in the path. The slaves having arrived on the coast, were sometimes detained for weeks before the arrival of a slave ship; and from the manner in which they were packed together, death was busy in thinning their ranks. The captain of the slaver having at length arrived, he went into the market and made his selection, taking care to reject those in whom he thought he detected disease, and selecting only those whom he had a prospect of getting safe to his destination. Those who were rejected were put out of the way in some manner, or were left to perish. The calculation, and he believed it was not at all exaggerated, was, that whatever number of slaves were put on board, at least an equal number perished previously, either in the seizure, during the march, or the detention in the barracoons. Then came the passage, and with it a scene of greater suffering—of such intense horror, that it was out of the power of any man to conceive it who had not seen it. It was a well-known fact, that whatever might be the size of the slave ship, the slave captain always took a fourth or a third more than his ship was calculated to hold. This was done on a true arithmetical calculation, just as a person who was sending a pipe of wine round upon the Indian voyage always sent a quarter-cask, in order to make up for leakage and evaporation; so the slave captain took an extra number of slaves on board, to make up for the deaths he felt certain would occur during the passage. Because, although he chose none but those whose appearance gave indication of health, still he was aware that many of them might have the seeds of disease lingering in their constitution, which grief, the change of diet, and want of good air would bring out; therefore it was

that he provided himself with a supernumerary cargo. But that provision only aggravated all the evils attendant upon the horrid trade, and caused more vacancies in consequence of the care taken to fill them up. The result of all these circumstances was, that scarcely a day passed on which dead bodies were not thrown overboard. But was that all? He was sorry to say that, so far from it, it was too clearly proved that the living were very often committed to the deep along with the dead. It was well known that on board ship the slaves were often well enough in the morning, sickened in the evening, and were corpses before the next day. No doubt in that case they were put overboard; but where the disease assumed a lingering form, and the slaver saw that the slave must inevitably die before he could get him to market, or, if got there, would be valueless, he knew that he had already suffered a certain loss; and in order to keep it at the minimum, and to save the further loss which must accrue by keeping him, the order was given, and overboard the living victim was hurried—(hear, hear.) That was by no means an uncommon transaction. He was sorry to say that it was not uncommon even in our own ships when this country tolerated the detestable traffic. It was in proof in a trial which took place in this country, that an English ship, commanded by a person named Collingwood, was, in 1783, on a voyage to Jamaica with a cargo of slaves; the ship got out of her course, the water ran short, and the provisions were scanty. The captain, knowing that if the negroes died from want his owners would not recover the insurance money, but that they would if he could make it appear that he was compelled to throw them overboard, did not hesitate, but in that manner sacrificed 132 lives. Those ships were often subject to ophthalmia, and sometimes to weck. It was in evidence before a committee of that house, that a French slave ship was overtaken by the disease, and only one man on board was capable of steering the vessel. On the passage they fell in with a Spanish ship, also a slaver, which was apparently drifting at the mercy of the wind and waves; on board of that ship there was not one man who could see to steer her, or direct her course; she, however, arrived at Guadaloupe, but the French vessel was never heard of more. The spaces in which the slaves were confined on board ship were necessarily small. The bottom of the hold was filled with water-casks; they were covered over with a platform of unplanned boards, and on them the naked negro was compelled to lie. Sometimes they had nothing but loose boards. The distance between that platform and the next deck, never exceeded three and a half feet, sometimes it was not more than two and a half, and necessarily the negro was confined in a very small compass; indeed, so much so, that one of the witnesses said "a negro on board a slave ship had not so much room to lie in as a man in a coffin." How pestilential must be the air of such a place; the effluvia must be horrible! In order to remedy that as much as possible, the hatchways of slave ships were made larger than in those devoted to legitimate commerce, and were covered with an open grating. In fine, or even in moderate weather, those precautions might answer the purpose; but when they were overtaken by a storm those gratings were obliged to be covered over in order to prevent the sinking of the ship, and then how horrible must be the sufferings of those so huddled

together below ! He would not attempt to depict the scene. Any one wishing to make themselves acquainted with the horrible facts, would find them ably and faithfully detailed in the pamphlet of the Rev. Mr. Hill, entitled, "Fifty Days on board a Slaver." The reverend gentleman attributed the scenes he witnessed to the inexperience of the prize crew, and that what he witnessed must be unparalleled; in that, however, he was mistaken, for it had been proved, over and over again, that many died of suffocation hourly while the storm lasted. From all these various causes, it was calculated that at least one-third of the negroes taken on board, perished before they reached the coast of America, so that there was another fearful amount to be added to the number which had perished before; in fact, if 150,000 slaves reached the coast annually, the cost to Africa was between 300,000 and 400,000 lives. He believed that all the crimes of the human race, from the creation of the world down to the present moment, did not exceed the amount of guilt that had been incurred in the detestable slave trade—(hear, hear.) Such being the case, was it not the duty of every government, and of every nation which possessed the means of discouraging that trade, to employ all the means vouchsafed to them to put it down? and if there were any government or any nation on whom that duty was more peculiarly pressing than another, it was ours. He admitted that much had been done, and that both our government and the nation might look back with satisfaction on the efforts which had been made, and which had met with, at least, partial success. * * * *

Then came the letter of the noble lord, who presided over the foreign department, to the Lords of the Admiralty, in May, 1842, on the subject of the proceedings which they (the late government) had sanctioned on the coast of Africa, with respect to the barracoons. That letter had a most injurious effect—(hear.) That letter produced a great sensation. He knew from various sources of information, that before it appeared, the parties engaged in the slave trade were disgusted, dismayed, and dispirited. But when that letter became public, it had the effect of persuading them that the present government meant to leave them alone and not to meddle with them. He looked on that letter as another unfortunate step. Then came the Ashburton capitulation (hear, and a laugh,) by which we surrendered not only a large extent of territory, but also all claim to demand of America the fulfilment of the article of the treaty of Utrecht. He did not hold that that treaty could bind succeeding American governments, for they, of course, would be at liberty to repudiate it; but, at the present time, the American government could have had no ground for refusing to comply with it. This proceeding on the part of the present government was most unfortunate, and must tend to raise the spirits of the slave dealers. This was one point which he wished to clear up by the returns for which he now moved, as he was led to believe that the numbers of slaves imported into the West Indies and Brazil, in 1843, exceeded the numbers imported in the two or three preceding years. He should be told that her Majesty's government were anxious to put that trade down, and that they were using every possible activity for that purpose. He had entire belief in their sincerity; he would not imply the slightest doubt of their sincerity; but he had great doubts of the success of their mea-

sures. We were to have a blockade of the coast of Africa, and all the cruisers were to be drawn from Brazil and the West Indies to be concentrated on the coast of Africa. This might be deemed a good plan by officers who had been engaged on the coast of Africa; but he should like to know the opinions of the officers who had been engaged on the coast of the West Indies and Brazil. He knew what great applications had been made for an increased force on those coasts, but he also knew that many officers concurred in the expediency of transferring the cruisers to Africa. He had no intention of opposing his own opinion to that of practical men, but he must say that by such a course they would be likely to lose one chance out of two—(hear, hear.) To think of blockading with the fleets of England and France, and the 90 guns of the American government, (a laugh) the coast of Africa from the northern part on the west side, where the trade begins, to the northern part on the east side, where it ends, was quite preposterous. All that could be done was to give the cruisers shorter distances to guard, and to make them exercise more vigilance and attention. The greater part of the west coast was so studded with islands that a slaver might easily lie among them, and you might go within half a mile of the spot without seeing her. The number of places on the coast where slaves might be embarked was so great that it was useless to think of establishing a blockade in such a sense, at least, as we commonly understood the word, and if a ship once escaped the coast of Africa, she would have a fair run, and would be perfectly safe till she reached the port of destination. But he would ask, had the two governments considered the difficulties of this arrangement, arising from the narrow and confined limits of the French treaty? South of the 10th degree of latitude, on the western coast of Africa, and all along the eastern coast, there was no mutual right of search between England and France. This did not signify as long as they had cruisers on the coast of Brazil; for if a French ship should attempt to escape, and should be caught in the middle voyage, you could seize and deliver her to her own tribunals on the coast of Brazil; but if you withdrew the cruisers from the coast of Brazil, and should fail to obtain the mutual right of search on the parts of the African coast where you had not it now, the slave trade would be carried on from those parts in French ships and under the French flag. That was a point worthy of the attention of the government. It would be no answer to say that those parts would be watched by French cruisers, for, knowing that there was not the same feeling in France about the slave trade as there was in this country, he could not place the same confidence in the vigilance and activity of French cruisers, for the suppression of that trade, as he would in the cruisers of this country. He begged to move for “A return showing the total number of African negroes landed, for the purpose of slavery, on the islands and on the continent of America, from the year 1815 to the year 1843, both inclusive; distinguishing the number so landed in each of those years, and distinguishing also the number landed in each year on the territory of each separate state or power, so far as the same can be made up from documents in the possession of her Majesty’s government.”

The question having been put,

Sir R. Peel said: In all the first part of the speech of the noble lord, I cordially concur. I do believe that this is the most iniquitous traffic that

ever existed—that it engenders more of misery—that it stimulates to more of crime, than any public act which was ever committed by any nation, however regardless of the laws of God or man—(hear, hear.) Possibly the noble lord has rather overrated the number of slaves actually landed at the different ports on the coast of America and on other coasts. I may possibly differ from him as to the full extent to which slaves have been landed. For a succession of years the noble lord estimated them at 150,000. I think we may take the number at 100,000; but even if my estimate be the more correct one, I concur with him that the number actually landed is no test whatever of the misery and suffering inflicted on the people of Africa by the continuance of this traffic—(hear, hear.) I do not think that he overrates the numbers that are sacrificed in attempting to gain the price of the blood and sinews of the unfortunate men who are the victims of this system. In what light, I ask, must we, professing Christianity, exhibit ourselves to the people of Africa? What must they think of the precepts and doctrines and practices of that religion which we profess, when Europeans can be parties to the encouragement of this iniquitous traffic?—(hear, hear.) That is one of the great evils of it. It is an impediment to the spread of Christianity; for a savage people never can believe that those are really in possession of the truths of that religion to which they take pride in professing to belong, who can be parties to the infliction of such misery as that which is inflicted in consequence of the perpetration of these crimes. Sir, I say, too, with the noble lord, and it ought to be known, that there are two countries, and two only, now mainly responsible for the continuance of these crimes. There is, on the part of every other civilized country, with the exception of two, a desire to co-operate in the suppression of the trade in man. If Spain and if Brazil, would zealously apply themselves to the suppression of the slave trade, in those parts of the world within which they can exercise jurisdiction, in my opinion the slave trade might and would be suppressed entirely—(hear, hear.) France, Portugal, Denmark—to her honor, I believe she led the way, she set the example—this country, the United States of America, Prussia, Russia, Austria—every one of these powers is ready to co-operate in the suppression of the slave trade. But while these two powers oppose themselves to the suppression of it, no effectual progress can be made. Deep public guilt is upon the heads of those who derive a profit from the continuance of the slave trade, and who do not attempt to suppress it. It can clearly be shown that these are the only two countries, Spain and Brazil, that lend a sanction to the continuance of the traffic, and that they are the only two countries that derive a profit from it. They have the power to suppress it, and without their good will, whatever exertions we make—whatever sacrifices we may impose upon the people of this country—it is nearly impossible for us, almost unaided, as I think we are, in this respect, in active exertions to suppress the slave trade on the coast of the Brazils and Cuba, effectually to succeed. We can do much, no doubt, towards its suppression; but perfect success we cannot hope for except with the co-operation of the Spanish and Brazilian governments, who, whatever the gallantry of our sailors may achieve, and whatever the public burdens we may be willing to incur, are constantly counteracting and defeating, and by the connivance of

ordinary course in these matters is to take the advice of the legal adviser of the Crown. We, therefore, referred this matter to the Queen's Advocate. We told him we were most anxious to exercise every power we possessed for preventing the slave trade, and wished to know if complaint were made whether we should be justified in the course the noble lord recommended? His answer was, that no law gave us a right to do this, and that if a life was lost, and we could be amenable to any tribunal, we should be chargeable with murder—(hear, hear.) We inquired whether the law of nations or the usage of nations would justify us in destroying the barracoons; and the opinion of the Queen's Advocate was, that, without a convention with a native African prince, we should not be justified, and, as in the former case, we should be responsible for what might occur. Under these circumstances we thought it right to give instructions to the naval officers to destroy these barracoons, where it could be done with sufficient legal authority, but otherwise to abstain from doing so until their proceedings could be justified by law. But as the opinion given to us was that we might do this with the consent of the native princes, we instructed them to make such treaties where it was practicable; and told them that we would support them when they acted under them—(hear, hear.) Now, I ask, under these circumstances, whether there is good grounds for the noble lord's imputations on the government? I say ours is the wiser course. The noble lord might perhaps liberate here and there a thousand slaves, and alarm the slave traders of Cuba by exercising powers beyond the law. But, in my opinion, it is better to exhibit ourselves to the native African princes as bound by the same rule with other powers, and that, whatever may be the extent of our power, we will not effect even good and laudible objects except in the spirit of law and justice—(hear, hear.) The next point to which the noble lord referred, is, to what has been called, although it is not technically such, the blockade of the coast of Africa, or the increase of our naval force there for the purpose of preventing the departure of vessels laden with slaves. The noble lord may be able to form a competent opinion on this question, but I can only say, if he denies that it will be effectual, we have had the opinion of several distinguished naval officers who have been stationed on the coast of Africa, and they concur in recommending it to the government as the most effectual measure that can be adopted for the suppression of the slave trade. Captain Matson, a most distinguished naval officer, and most competent to form a correct judgment on the subject—Captain Denman, an officer equally distinguished, and having had great experience on that coast, and captain Tucker—all concur in pointing this out as the most effectual method of putting down the slave trade—(hear, hear.) With these great naval authorities in our favor, we have felt it our duty to make this experiment. But it was not on these opinions only that the government acted. We did not take it for granted these opinions were correct. We referred these opinions to the high and tried authority of my right honorable friend, (Sir G. Cockburn,) who having taken time, as is his wont, to consider the question, came to the conclusion that it might not inevitably succeed, but that there was an infinitely greater chance of its succeeding than stationing the ships at Brazil and Cuba—(hear, hear.) I must observe, also, that a noble lord is wrong in supposing that it follows as a matter of course, that when we

add to the force on the coast of Africa we must withdraw our force on the coast of Brazil. There is also this advantage, that at Brazil there is a constant demand for our force for other purposes, which cannot be the case on the coast of Africa. With every wish to employ it solely for its specific object, it will sometimes happen, as in the present case of the war between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, that it is called in aid for the protection of the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects. It may be said that they ought not to attend to these requisitions. But depend upon it, such requisitions will always be attended to. You have, therefore, a much greater chance of its continuous and uninterrupted action against the slave trade on the coast of Africa, than you can have on the coast of Brazil. But, as I said, it by no means follows that you should altogether cease your precautionary measures on the coast of Brazil. I agree, if you did so, and trusted altogether to precautionary measures on the coast of Africa, there would be great risk of evasion, and that slaves would be landed on the coast of Brazil; and, therefore, I by no means advise the immediate cessation of such precautions—(hear, hear.) In these attempts, it is a subject of great congratulation that we have obtained the aid of France, and that the good understanding which now subsists between this country and that country, may, notwithstanding what has been suggested to the contrary, be maintained without any sacrifice of high feeling or of national honor.

Viscount Palmerston said he was glad to find that he and the right honorable baronet were not likely to differ as to the question of barracoons. It was useful that slave traders should know that it was the intention of the government to avail themselves of the powers which the convention with the native chiefs gave, of rooting out those nests of pirates which infested that part of the African coast. He was exceedingly glad to hear a confirmation of the good effects of the distinguished administration of General Valdez in Cuba. If the Spanish governors were honestly disposed to do their duty, the task of the British government in the suppression of the slave trade would be light indeed. He trusted that the course of friendly representation and strong remonstrance which the government intended to pursue towards the governments of Spain and Brazil, would produce the effect of awakening those governments to a sense of the obligations which they owed, not merely us, but to themselves and to the faith of treaties.

[From the Parkersburg Gazette.]

COLONIZATION MEETING.

We publish on our first page the eloquent remarks of Rev. Mr. Boccock in support of resolutions offered at the colonization meeting last week. Mr. B. is an Eastern Virginian, and we are glad to know from him that every section of this state the same broad and philanthropic views of African colonization and civilization are entertained. His views are unclouded with anything like fanaticism, they are based upon a clear and unprejudiced judgment, sustained by an honest conviction of their correctness, and engendered by the best dictates of humanity and Christian feeling. The good of the colored man is his sole aim, and when we have

such men to engage in the cause, may we not reasonably hope that a few years will behold upon the coast of Africa a republic following rapidly in the footsteps of the glorious confederacy in which we have our home!

At a meeting of the colonization society held in the Baptist Church, on the 24th ult., the following resolutions were offered by Rev. Mr. Bocock:

Resolved, 1st. That African colonization has already given existence to a rising republic of free, educated, Christian men of the African race, restored to their ancient home and father-land, it is therefore an enterprise most cheering to the heart of the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian.

Resolved, 2d. That, as Virginians, we cordially approve the attitude which this cause assumes before the community, and acknowledge the excellence of the examples of our illustrious fathers in its support.

In support of these resolutions Mr. B. said:

I am aware, Mr. President, that the audience have expected to hear, to-night, not my voice but another and more welcome one. I have arisen merely to open the meeting by recalling the subject with which you were so much entertained on last night. And yet, sir, I would be understood as offering no apology, except such as circumstances of time and place may demand, for the advocacy of this cause.

1st. There is indeed, sir, "a rising republic of free, educated Christian men of the African race, restored to their ancient home and father-land" on the western coast of Africa. This is no longer a thing of the contingent future—no longer a vision seen by the dim eye of unreasoning hope, but it is a reality;—eye witnesses come and tell us that they have seen it, and that there is such a nation there. It would be difficult to tell what does or can cheer the heart of the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian, if such a sight as this does not. To some this may appear to be the language of enthusiasm. But after pondering well its meaning, I, for one, am unable to see how and where it is at variance with sober truth.—There stands a young nation, formed of an injured race of men, to whom this nation owes a debt which we shall *feel better* when we have discharged, let the sin of contracting it rest where it may—a nation in which we behold rising halls of justice, academies of learning, and temples of pure religion—a nation whose independence we still guaranty, after we have bestowed it—a nation that never had a Washington or a Bolivar, because we had a Washington for them; and gave them a copy of the freedom he won for us, without being ourselves impoverished—a nation of colored men, but of freemen—a nation of those who have been slaves, but are now emancipated—emancipated by the breach of no constitutional rights, under the influence of no mad and fierce opinions—kindly led by their own consent—firmly established in their ancient home. It would seem indeed that our conception could present to itself few things more cheering than this, to the heart of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. Honorable voices have been heard in our legislative halls to encourage Greece in her struggle again to become a nation; and tears have been freely given to the fate of Poland, both for the sadness of that fate and because there was no place for a better gift. It is hard to see wherefore the state of Liberia should claim less of our sympathy, fewer of

good wishes. The men, sir, who planned the scheme of another nation for the deliverance of that mourning continent from the curse of the trade, have been assigned a last resting place in Westminster Abbey. I will venture to surmise, that neither the Poet's Corner, nor the part of the temple of the honored dead in which lies the dust of the monarchs of England, receives a more cordial tribute of respect from the passer by, than the marble slabs which lie on the graves of Wilberforce and of Granville Sharpe.

As Virginians we can cordially approve the attitude which this assumes before the community; for it has no sympathy with those and fiery zealots who would destroy an empire to establish a plan; who would pull down the skies upon our heads to catch the larks; who would ruin the superior race to confer a doubtful benefit on the inferior; who would sever these states into jarring fragments rather than quish the hope of a colored anarchy in one part of them.

As was beautifully remarked last night, the cause of American colonization does seem indeed as the vale of Tempe, which it was fabled that gods tore asunder the rough mountains of Greece to plant between them, as the abode of beauty and of peace; and although the advocates of different opinions may stand on the opposing brows and utter hostile words against each other, yet on this peaceful ground wise and good men from North and South, from East and from West, may meet, may strike hands for a great cause, and thus, at some future time of need, may bind together the Union of States which otherwise might fly into bleeding fragments. It may cement one nation while they build another.

The example of our illustrious forefathers call us, as Virginians, to support this association; among many of whom, appear like beams of intermingled light, the names of Marshall, who long presided over it, and of Jefferson, who, if I mistake not, took an early and leading part in the measure for the suppression of the slave trade. Indeed there would be no necessity to cross Mason and Dixon's line in search of the best and most friends of the colored race; the distinguished sons of this commonwealth have ever been found feeling and acting so as to entitle them to be so described. And, sir, it speaks much for the steady benevolence which has actuated them on this subject, that the intrusive clamor of fanaticism, to which they have been compelled to listen, now for many years, has not, more than it has, deadened sensibility and stopped the assisting hand on this subject.

Believe it is a maxim of law, (to which may I be permitted to refer, without making the slightest pretensions in that science?) that you do not owe those who give an intelligent consent to your conduct: *Volenti non injuria*. Such is the basis of this whole enterprise. It contemplates voluntary emancipation by the owner, and voluntary emigration on the part of the negro. Its landmarks seem clearly established, sound and just. Therefore it is supported in the Northern and Southern states. And therefore we may safely indulge hopes for it in the future; for it is not in the nature of such a cause to go seriously backward.

Believe, sir, of Western Virginia. This rising region of country is destined to be inhabited by a people of great vigor and activity both of

mind and of body. I am not flatterer enough to say how much this ready the case. But it seems appropriate to be one constant home colonization cause. Men here, as well as eastward, have eyes to see heads to judge, and hearts to feel the bitterness of fanaticism. Tell the difference between doing evil that good may come of it, and doing "noble ends by noble means." If the east feels for the man, the west labors under no disability to do likewise. And if it should ever arrive when a fraternal voice should be necessary to awaken the generous feelings of the east, which can indeed hardly ever yet to have slumbered, that voice would be entirely unheeded came from one rod beyond the river which flows at your feet; yet if from Western Virginia—if there was in the blast of the trumpet and reckless tone—no twang of fanaticism—no rude spirit of interference, it would doubtless be heard as the sound of a brother's and binding this ancient commonwealth together in bonds of kind would stir up to generous things, in so noble a cause as the regeneration of Africa and her sons.

I lately heard a young gentleman of promising literary talents the great historical work, "the Conquest of Mexico," recently from the pen of our countryman Prescott, that probably no one had, before publication of that work, been aware, how rich and splendid a subject was for the pen of the historian; and that there is yet an equally inviting theme for a pen equally worthy and well qualified task, in the history of British arms and dominion in the East Indies which the eloquence of Burke has thrown so lurid and yet so brilliant light. Now, sir, if we continue to foster, as we have planted on the coast of Africa, a nation of free and Christian men, protected by our arms earned by our laws, and blessed with our religion; and if, as may be the boy is sitting here to night who shall be the future historian of the device, how advantageously will his subject compare with—how will the bloodshed and rapine which marked the track of Cortes and Pizarro! How shall British as well as Spanish conquest fade away before an enterprise which God and good men have planted and entered in all the steps of its progress! When our eyes shall turn from the sickening record of the wrongs and oppressions of scan down-trodden humanity, as presented in the other two histories sweet and pleasant to every good impulse in the heart of every good will be that unspotted page which records the history of the and happy nation on the African coast! Sir, I am done. Whichever way I look, I can see nothing to cause the heart of any true daughter of Virginia to falter in giving cordial approbation to the which this cause assumes before the community; in acknowledging the excellence of the examples of our illustrious fathers in support of it in doing likewise to the extent of our abilities.

[This speech is published at the repeated request of the agent, and a few other friends who heard it. It would not have been voluntarily done; and not feeling guilty of the lust of notoriety, only to hope it may inspire some beneficial interest in other men all worthy to do so.]

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Below will be seen a communication from Mr. Garrison Draper, containing a notice of a meeting of free colored people in Govanstown, and the formation of a "Society of Enquiry" to obtain authentic information with regard to the colony of Liberia. The opposition of the free colored people of Baltimore and its vicinity, to colonization, Liberia, and all interest connected with Africa, is so virulent and unrelenting, that we should consider any thing like the formation of a society for a free and candid inquiry upon the subject, as a hoax or possum game, so often played off in these parts, were it not vouched for by so respectable a man as Mr. Draper. Whether it will amount to any thing we leave time to determine, but certainly the measure is a laudable one, and we will most freely supply the members with a copy of our journal, gratis. If they pursue their enquiry in good faith, they will either become colonizationists, or have better reasons for not being so than most mouthers and railers now have, with old stale snake and Georgia stories. Mr. Draper shall have as much room in our columns as he pleases to occupy, and any one choosing to reply, shall have the same privilege :

To the Editor Colonization Journal :

SIR :—At a meeting of free colored people at Govanstown, on Sunday, the 6th of the present month, at their usual place of meeting, the Methodist Episcopal Church, Major Anthony Wood, of Cape Palmas, was present by special request of the authorities of said church, and was requested to favor the meeting with such statements respecting the colony as he might consider interesting and useful to those present, which he accordingly did, and the association or society, whose constitution I send you herewith, was at that time formed. Should you see fit to publish it in your journal, you are at liberty to do so. Also should it meet with your approbation to supply each of the members with a copy of your journal, gratis, it would be very acceptable, for that seems to be the only channel by which the information sought for can be obtained.

I would add a few remarks. Within the last twenty years I have given much thought to the project of colonizing Africa with the free people of color from the United States, and it appears to me that the right course is not pursued to induce them to emigrate, their fancy and senses are appealed to, and not their judgment. They are persuaded that by going to Africa, they can enjoy a life of ease and luxury, instead of labor and hardships. The object appears, to persuade and coax them to go. I think the solution of one or two questions would go far towards settling the matter of our rights in this country. What were the motives which induced the English, Scotch, Irish, French, and other European nations to emigrate to this country? Did they go of their own free will, and did they acquire, according to the rights of civilized nations, legal possession of the territory? Was the condition and prospects of the African colonies at that time such as to induce them to come of their own accord? These are questions of great importance, and the answer

upon this subject. If you see fit to notice the few remarks here made, and desire it, I will hereafter pursue the subject further.

Your obedient servant,

GARRISON DRAPER,

Forrest St. Old Town.

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION.

Whereas, a settlement has been effected on the west coast of Africa, by free persons of color, and manumitted slaves from the State of Maryland, and, whereas, various and conflicting reports are in circulation respecting the moral and political condition of that colony in consequence of a want of any correct and systematic means of correspondence, and whereas we consider the interest of the free colored people now residents of this state, are to a greater or less degree identified with the success of that colony, and that it is of the utmost importance, that we do obtain correct information of all matters connected therewith, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we, whose names are hereunto affixed, being free persons of color, natives and residents of the State of Maryland, do form ourselves into a society for the sole purpose of obtaining and circulating among our friends correct information respecting the above described settlements in Western Africa, and we do agree to adopt the following rules and regulations for the future guidance of said society :

Rule 1st. This society shall be called the Govanstown Society of Inquiry, formed for the sole purpose of obtaining correct information relating to the political and religious advantages said to be enjoyed by such free persons of color who may emigrate to, and settle in the above described colony.

Rule 2d. The officers of this society shall be as follows, viz : one president, two vice presidents, and one corresponding secretary.

Rule 3d. This society shall have no funds, consequently, no treasurer. The only qualification for membership shall be the signing this instrument.

Rule 4th. Should necessary expenses at times be incurred by any member of the society in pursuance of its object, the same shall be liquidated by its members at the next regular meeting.

Rule 5th. No correspondence of this society shall be considered official, unless executed by the corresponding secretary or other officers of the same.

Rule 6th. There shall be one stated meeting of this society every year, unless otherwise directed by the officers of this society ; at which yearly meetings, the corresponding secretary shall report in writing, all transactions in his possession, relating to the object of this society ; also, addresses may be delivered or read by members, or other persons that may be present, in reference to the object of said society.

Rule 7th. Any free person of color, native or resident of this state, can become a member of this society, by signing this constitution.

Rule 8th. The stated meetings of this society shall be on every 4th of July, unless otherwise directed by the officers of the society.

Rule 9th. Any person may cease to be a member of this society by giving intimation of the same, either verbal or written, at any stated meeting.

Rule 10th. The officers of this society shall be governed by the rules usual in social societies.

MEMBERS' NAMES AFFIXED.

ISAAC FOREMAN,
WILLIAM JONES,
HEZEKIAH IRIMOS,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
ANTHONY WOOD, *C. Palmas, Lib.*
DAVID WILLIAMS, *Harford co., Md.*
GARRISON DRAPER, *Baltimore.*
LLOYD JACKSON,

J. ENNIS,
GEORGE DUTTON,
MARIA JONES,
J. SMITH,
FRANCES WILLIAMS,
REBECCA TAYLOR,
ABIGAIL FOREMAN,
SUSANNA GILES,
CHARLOTTE KENNAL.

On motion, *resolved unanimously*, That J. FOREMAN be the president; and David Williams, of Harford county, its vice president, and Anthony Wood, of Cape Palmas, Liberia, 2d vice president, and Garrison Draper, No. 43 Forrest street, Baltimore city, corresponding secretary.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

Govanstown, Oct. 6th, 1844.

[From the Kanawha Gazette.]

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—No. I.

In commencing a short series of papers upon the subject announced as the caption of this article, it is not deemed necessary to make any preliminary remarks for the purpose of explaining or defining the objects or situation of the affairs of the African Colonization Society. This has been already done in our public meetings and periodicals; and it only remains for us who follow, to pursue some of the branches of this spreading and exhaustless subject.

As the following reflections are well-meant, their author would bespeak for them a calm consideration of the truth they contain, and a charitable allowance for their feebleness.

In the present number, I shall speak of the advantages accruing from African colonization, which are three-fold:—1st. Advantage to ourselves of having the free blacks removed from among us; 2d. Advantages of removal to the blacks themselves; 3d. Advantages to the native Africans.

Upon the *two first* heads I will not at present make even a single observation. No *reasoning* is needed to convince any one that it would be better for us to be rid of free negroes. And it is equally palpable that those removed would be greatly benefitted. I will offer a few thoughts upon the *third* division, viz: The advantages to the native African.

In the first place, I remark, that reason teaches us that the black and barbarous and clanish African would more readily be influenced by one of his own than one of another color. And there are feelings and characteristics belonging peculiarly to the negro, which can only be entered into, and partaken of, by those of the same race. A mode of instruction, in order to be successful, must be suited to the character of the instructed;

and it is plain that this can best be done by those of similar natures. But we need not theorize upon this head, when its truth is so clearly established by observation. We all know that an unlearned negro preacher can interest and impress the minds of our blacks more than any white preacher is able to do. This assertion is also satisfactorily confirmed by the history of Liberia; and the conclusion seems evident, that Africa is to be civilized and Christianized through the medium of educated negroes. Now it is plain that the best way to furnish the light necessary to gain this end, is, to plant permanent colonies among them. In the short history of Liberia it has been proved that colonists can have a much greater influence upon the natives than transient missionaries. And it would require no complication of ratiocination to convince every one that such must inevitably be the case. That those who settle in the midst of them with their families—cultivate the soil—put up buildings—carry on trade, and supply them with manufactures—would naturally have more effect upon their minds, than those who go amongst them in small numbers, staying but a short time in a place, and making no permanent settlement.

Now, in view of this great and benevolent work, in which all are called to engage, where is the man of philanthropy whose conscience will allow him to deny his aid in its behalf? But above all others, can there be found one in this community, who professes to love the religion of Jesus Christ—one, who has often read the Saviour's command, "Go ye and preach the gospel to every creature," who, with his lips, offers up the petition, "Thy Kingdom come," still refusing to engage in this holy cause? I hope not.

Although we mourn over the introduction of slaves into this country, yet in it brightly shines the wisdom of Him who directs all things. It may seem fanciful, but methinks, that, by considering the matter closely, we can gain some insight into the plans of the Almighty with reference to Africa, and thus have confirmation of the fact, that "all things work together for good."

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the great body of Africa was one slumbering mass of barbarism. But little could be effected towards her enlightenment by the civilized nations of the world, because they were not calculated to instruct this race. Soon, however, a portion of these barbarians were brought to a land where Christianity reigned; and that number has augmented, by additional importation and natural increase, to many millions, and, in fact, there has been a continual stream into this country ever since; but the tide has struck the pole, and is rolling back to their source its once polluted, but now purified waves, which are bearing upon their bosom all the riches of civilization and religion, to this untaught people. And, although the stigma of slavery now blots our national escutcheon, yet it is a comforting reflection that we have been chosen the instruments to effect the redemption of this long degraded nation. And, notwithstanding many Africans live and die in bondage, yet their posterity will be led, like the Israelites of old, to the lands of their fathers, who were carried into exile, only, that their children might be properly qualified, and return laden with the richest gifts—gifts which will far more than repay them for the sufferings undergone by those who endured the ills of slavery.

The nations of the earth may unite to annihilate the slave trade by their warlike preparations, but I believe that it is left to the Colonization Society, with proper assistance, to effect this desirable end, by a far more mild and salutary mode of procedure.

Some may choose to contrast this representation with the present aspect of Liberia, so would the cotemporaries of Columbus have done, had he predicted the existence of such a nation as ours. It appears to me, that this colony has been formed, and is progressing in the best and surest manner for establishing a great nation. We must reasonably have looked for the most woeful results, had a very large number of these colonists been thrown upon the continent of Africa without laws or organization. It was far the wisest plan to commence with a small colony, formed of persons whose characters were known to be good, and furnished with a wholesome constitution for their guidance. This colony has been gradually enlarging, and becoming more and more firmly established, and soon it will have struck its roots so deeply into the earth, and sent up so sturdy a trunk, that it can support an infinite number of leaves and branches. If it is *now* weak and small, *soon* it will be strong and great. "Despise not the day of small things." The spreading oak must trace its origin to an acorn. All mankind are the offsprings of one man. Washington and Napoleon were both helpless babes at one time, which had to be sustained by others. So Liberia now is but as an infant, yet it has the proportions of a man, and ere long the chronicler of events will assign to its name a lofty niche in Fame's proud Temple.

R. H. W.,

KANAWHA SALINES, *September 17.*

[From the Kanawha Republican.]

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—No. IV.

I have often been struck with the similarity of the proposed, and partially executed, scheme of colonizing Africa, to that followed in the colonization of North America. It is true, that Africa has not been recently discovered, but the present condition of the body of her population is very little, if any, better than that of the North American Indians at the time of their discovery. A desire for greater liberty than they possessed at the time of their emigration, has been the main-spring of the actions of both colonies. Our forefathers were oppressed at home, and sought refuge and freedom in a far distant land; just so it is with those who have gone to Liberia. These colonies also resemble each other in their progress and early history. They had in their first settlement like difficulties to encounter with the savage and pestilence. As their motives were similar—their progress through an equal number of years about the same, so I believe that they will not be widely different in their destinies. Some may think that this comparison is degrading to our nation, because of the superiority of the Circassian to the Mongolian or Ethiopian race. This idea is a very prevalent one about the whites being susceptible of much higher moral and intellectual improvement than the blacks; but developments have been made in the history of this colony which go far to disprove this belief. Heretofore we have not had the teachings of experience to guide us in our reflections upon this matter, because the mental capa-

bilities of this race have not been fully tested, having never as a people undergone any systematical process of training. Phrenologists have argued much upon this subject, and have attempted to demonstrate that, in the Ethiopian variety of the human race, there must be a lack of mental capability from the shape of the cranium, showing a preponderance of the sensual over the intellectual faculties. Be their *theory* what it may, this much of *practice* appears to refute it. In Liberia, a printing press has been established, from which is regularly issued a newspaper, and occasionally public documents and miscellaneous pieces, all of which will compare favorably with like writings in our own country. And also in the administration of their government, and the management of all their concerns, they display as much sagacity and good judgment as white men evince under more favorable circumstances.

Surely, it is the character of its inhabitants that exalt a nation, and renders it worthy of esteem. Now, it will be found on examination that in point of education, morality, and talent, Liberia is fully equal to Colonial America when of the same age. In fact there is far more attention given to education in Liberia, than was paid to it in Virginia during the first eighty years after its settlement.

To carry out the parallel still further, many of the American colonies were planted, and in their infancy sustained by associations of individuals, which in their organization resembled the Colonization Society, and after a certain number of years, taxes were required for the payment of their land rent, and for the British crown. And, although these taxes were often enormous, the colonies thrived and rapidly increased in number and wealth. Here is a point that I will dwell upon a little.

If this colony be well supported for a time, why may not taxes be required of it after it has been sufficiently forwarded? not for the purpose of enriching the society, but to be applied to the transportation of more colonists. I am well aware that the mention of this causes the mind to revert forcibly to the period when our forefathers groaned under British rapacity, but let it not be contemplated to establish any but a system of the most moderate taxation. Because a good thing has, in former times, been abused, that is no argument for its everlasting rejection. As long as the American colonists paid reasonable taxes, they were contented, and this too when their taxes went from them irrevocably to enrich others; but in this instance, the tax would really be for the good of the colony, because it would bring to them accessions of strength. These taxes may be paid in products of their own labor. The articles which they could supply, are in constant demand in this country, and they could be brought over as return loads for ships carrying out emigrants, and sold here for a good profit. Or, if it be deemed better, say that in a given number of years each emigrant be required to pay the original cost of his transportation. This would not be oppression in consideration of the fertility of the soil, and the number of crops that are gathered in a year. We have been informed that a man can there sustain himself by working three days in a week. Such ease in procuring a subsistence, and the difficulty of disposing of their surplus produce, might lead to indolence unless they were required to supply a part of it for other objects. Thus a proper graduation of taxation would infuse life and vigor into the colony. And they would

cheerfully bear it, knowing that they were casting "their bread upon the waters to find it after many days."

It would of course be entirely inexpedient to tax this colony in its present state, but, if it is for a while longer properly assisted, the capabilities of enlarging it would be so augmented that multitudes of this oppressed people would yearly be removed to the land which God gave to their race. And, as this state of things continues, the annual number of colonists will be increased, until the current of emigration will set broad and strong for the African continent, as it once did and still does from Europe to this country. Only give them the facilities, and it will be passing strange if our negroes will not be filled with eagerness to go, in view of the superiority of the station which they would occupy in that country, to the one which they now hold in this.

But, reader, do not let our dreams, well-founded as they may be, of the future greatness of this colony, cause us to forget one very practical truth, which is, we must give it much pecuniary aid before we can realize our hopes. The society is now endeavoring to raise the sum of 20,000 dollars for the purchase of territory in Africa. And it is very important that this should be done immediately, inasmuch as there is danger of this land, which lies between the tract now owned by the society, falling into the hands of other nations, and thereby causing trouble. Therefore, what we mean to do, let us do quickly.

It was for a long time a debateable point, whether a colony could be established within the tropics, or, granting this, whether the plan of African colonization could be made to succeed. The affirmation to both of these questions has been triumphantly established by experiment. This scheme was in itself a noble conception, worthy of the great minds that gave it birth, and carried it into execution. Amid the sneers and scoffs, and confident prediction of failure, emanating from various sources, coupled with opposition, coming even from antagonist parties in the north and south, the society has demonstrated the feasibility of this plan, and the purity of their motives, and now that they have met and triumphed over the many difficulties that beset their path—have borne the heat and burden of the day—they come to us, and ask our co-operation. They do not promise that the assistance now afforded will be re-imbursed in kind, to this generation, but do with reason promise that if we do our duty, our children, our state, our country, will reap from it a harvest of blessing, the very prospect of which should quell the risings of selfishness in our bosoms, and even cause us to rejoice that we are privileged to enlist in such an undertaking.

R. H. W.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

THE CONTRAST.

We read in a late English paper, that several vessels have left the port of Liverpool, for the western coast of Africa, each carrying an experienced practical chemist, furnished with tests for ascertaining the real qualities and composition of ores and salts. The destination of these vessels is understood to be between the 20th and 30th degrees of latitude, on the

western coast; and their object the discovery of certain supposed veins of copper, lead, iron or gold, stated to exist about forty miles from the sea coast, and in a rich and fertile country.

This is a picture over which cupidity may gloat, when imagining the perspective of golden treasures dug out of the bowels of the earth, by the half-savage and pagan inhabitants, under the direction and rule of so called Christian men. Science is here but the menial of avarice, diffusing no light of better knowledge among the minds of the people of that region. The tests are of capabilities of the earth to furnish mineral treasure, but not of the susceptibilities of the people to be converted into beings of a higher order of intelligence, and to evolve moral attributes for their own benefit and social improvement.

Let us pass to the contemplation of another picture, the subject of which is furnished by vessels that have sailed from different ports of the United States, within the last year—New Orleans, Norfolk, Boston—for the western coast of Africa. Each of them has had, not indeed a practical chemist, but practical readers of the Gospel, furnished, not with tests of minerals, but with tests of African capabilities for religious and intellectual instruction. The people on board of these vessels do not go in quest of gold or of silver, in unknown regions, but to take quiet and peaceable possession of land, which, with the labor of their own hands, will yield them a golden harvest. They will not, by compulsory means or for stinted wages, make the inhabitants in the interior, excavate the earth into shafts and galleries, from which the light of day and the light of reason and religion will be excluded there, as they have been too generally in England itself, in the like spots. The people in our vessels contribute their shares to the exertions of their brethren, older inhabitants of Liberia, to initiate the aborigines into the truths of religion and the arts of civilized life, to raise for them and for themselves temples to the living God, schools for the acquisition of learning, and of a knowledge of their civil and political duties. These were the intentions, by this time in many instances carried into effect, of the persons who embarked in the vessels that left the United States for the Colony of Liberia, in Western Africa, within the present year. They were emigrants to that country, intending to spend their lives there, and to add to its substantial prosperity, while seeking to advance their own.

This is a picture on which Americans, as philanthropists and as Christians, may love to gaze; nor does it require the imaginative eye to see, in its perspective, in place of the desolate waste above, and darkness, and grinding labor and groans below, of a mining district, plantations of the coffee tree and sugar cane, fields covered with rice and cassada, villages whose inhabitants are contented and happy; the men engaged in the labors of the farm, the women superintending household affairs; the children in groups at school, during the week—and all collected at church and Sunday school on the Sabbath. These are not fancy sketches, but pictures of real life—of scenes and occurrences in Western Africa, made by the departure of vessels from the United States, during the last twenty years, carrying out, as they have done, missionaries and pious converts, and hardy colonists, who have taken with them tests to ascertain the rich

qualities hidden in the rough ore of the African mind, and a skill in Christian alchemy, by which they have transmuted the dross of idolatry into the pure gold of faith and charity.

Is it not worth while chronicling the departure of vessels manned by such persons and destined for such a country? Would that we could persuade Englishmen to forego for a season their over-wrought zeal of abolition propagandism, and to look, without the glass of prejudice, at the labors and success of African colonization; that so they might then join with their prayers and their purse in aid of the efforts of their fellow Christians on this side of the Atlantic, to carry out, to its consummation, the noblest scheme of benevolence of this or any former age. Of what avail to the progress of civilization and Christianity have been their expeditions to the Niger, or their vessels carrying out chemists in quest of mines of gold and other minerals, or even the settlement of Sierra Leone itself, made and kept up at such vast expense of life and of money? How different would be the state of poor Africa, if a tithe of the money and labor thus squandered, had been appropriated and expended under the stewardship of our colonization societies, for the sending out of free emigrants to Africa, and the purchase and improvement of territory in that country. A small sum contributed for this purpose, enabled the Pennsylvania Society to found Bexley, which, within the brief period of a few years, has become one of the most flourishing, and, all things considered, the best cultivated settlement in Liberia.

If Englishmen are sincere and earnest in their desire to see slaves emancipated, then let them step forward and manifest that liberality, which they are so prompt to display in any cause that they approve, and we can promise them a perennial stream of migration of freeman to Africa, who, if not thus embarked, must remain in hopeless slavery. Do Englishmen desire to civilize and christianize Africa? We have shown them the true means for the accomplishment of this great object—and if they make us their agents and almoners, we can promise to have all their darling hopes realized.

Mulato nomine—To you, sons of New England, does this address also apply: we would speak to you in the same strain, urge you by the same appeals, and make to you the like promises; confident as we are, that, with the aid not only of your money, but of your practical sagacity, all of them would be realized, and the peace and welfare of our common country preserved from the strife which now alarms, if it does not endanger.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

LATEST FROM CAPE PALMAS.

We have received by Barque Pilot, of Boston, advices from Cape Palmas, as late as the fifteenth of May, at which time the colony was in its usual healthy and prosperous condition. Very important advances have recently been made in opening a free communication with the interior tribes. The circumstances which led to this are not a little interesting, and serve to show that African monarchs and statesmen, in the science of diplomacy, are not so very far behind those of Christendom. It will be recollected that in the first purchase of territory at Cape Palmas, the treaty

was made with the tribes bordering on the beach, and that no intercourse whatever was held with the chiefs of the interior, who were represented to the colonists as being hostile to the settlement, and averse to free intercourse with it; and they in turn were made to believe that the policy and intent of the government of the colony would prove exceedingly injurious to their country. This double deception has actually been kept up for nearly ten years. That the game should have been successful for a while, before any of the colonists had learned to speak the Grebo language, and all intercourse with the Bush people was through a native interpreter, is not to be wondered at; but, as many colonists have for the past six years understood the language, and have been present at the palavers between the natives and colonists, we are astonished that the deception should not have been sooner discovered; and we must say, that it reflects no great credit upon the capacity and shrewdness of the colonists. Even the murder of Parker, which our readers will recollect was perpetrated by the Barrakah people, a tribe some eight or ten miles distant, was instigated by our liege king, Freeman, and Yellow Will, head-man and chief interpreter to the governor; and many other minor palavers between the colonists and Bush people, have been projected and brought about by the natives, in order to perpetuate this misunderstanding. How they got at the truth of the matter and discovered the treachery of Yellow Will, whether by the miscarriage of some plan of his, or by a long train of circumstances, we have not been informed. But the fact is, the mists have cleared away, and instead of being surrounded by a cordon of enemies, the colonists find themselves greeted on every side by warm friends. Their Bush neighbors, the Barrakahs, Saureekahs, and Boorobohs, are all anxious for free commercial and social intercourse with the colonists, and we doubt not their true interests will prompt them to perpetuate these good feelings. The Saureekahs already have schools established among them, by the M. E. mission, and the Barrakahs have already petitioned for the same advantages. Mr. Seyes, the superintendent of the missions, was at Cape Palmas at the time of the sailing of the Pilot, and hoped to be able very soon to supply the principal towns with preachers and teachers.

The light house is at last fairly established on the cape, a most prominent and welcome sight to the African voyager. We are not informed of its actual elevation or the magnitude and intensity of the light, but it is distinctly visible off the Garroway Reef, full twenty miles to the windward, and off Rockbockah, about the same distance to the leeward. This light must save a vast deal of time at least in vessels running down the coast, close in shore, and occasionally a vessel and human life. What grade in the scale of civilization does the establishment of a light house mark?

The orange trees in the colony are now producing abundantly; the cocoas have blossomed, and the sapotillas are in a thriving condition. We hope daily to receive still later advices.

[From the Missionary Herald.]

LETTER FROM MR. WILSON, MAY 8, 1844.

AVERSION OF THE NATIVES TO THE FRENCH.

The following extract from a letter which has just been received from the Gaboon, contains the latest intelligence respecting the instance of

French aggression which was described at length in the last number of the Herald :

"Mr. Walker wrote to you some time in the early part of April, giving the details of the difficulties between King Glass's people and the French. Since then nothing of very special importance has occurred. The people have forwarded a protest to Louis Philippe against the claims of the French authorities here to exercise jurisdiction over their territory, and an appeal to the English government for their interference ; both were signed by more than one hundred persons. Until they hear the result of this protest and appeal they will remain passive. In this they act in accordance with our advice. Thus far no forcible measures have been resorted to, and the country remains in the same condition as formerly. Indeed the French are not prepared for the outbreak which they apprehend will take place, as soon as the people come to understand that they have signed a paper which cedes their land to the French crown, when they were told that it was only a letter of friendship to Louis Philippe ; and for the present they are trying to conceal this fact from the natives.

"Some weeks ago a large party of armed soldiers were landed at King Glass's town, from two French men-of-war anchored off the place, to demand satisfaction for one or two beacon-posts—set up to survey by—that had been thrown down and destroyed on the beach ; and, although they received the most satisfactory assurance that it had not been done by the countenance of the king or of any of his head-men, they nevertheless seized all the best boats and canoes of the natives, carried them off, and still detain them in custody. A few days since a proposition was made to deliver up these articles, if the people generally would add their signatures to the paper which had been obtained from King Glass. This offer they treated with contempt ; and they feel not a little exasperated against the French at the present time. What course things will take, should their appeals to the French and English fail, cannot be foreseen. Their present feelings would lead them to retire from the river, and seek ample revenge for this breach of justice. Indeed we have been told repeatedly, that it is out of regard to our advice that they remain quiet under existing circumstances. But they cannot contend with the French ; and the probability is that they will be obliged, in the absence of English interference, to seek some other home on the coast."

Mr. Wilson continues to entertain the favorable opinion respecting the healthiness of the Gaboon River, which he has hitherto expressed. "We think the climate here," he says, "more favorable to the health of Europeans than that of the other coast."

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Boston, November 1, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR :—I received to-day a letter from the Rev. ———, who, you may have been informed, acts as our agent in his vicinity, we paying his horse-hire. As it gives a very accurate sample of the *nature* of our work in Massachusetts, I transcribe some parts of it. He says :

"I enclose two dollars, as the first fruits of my labors in this county in behalf of the colonization enterprise. It was given by the ——— Socie-

ty, of ———. The sum contributed was \$2 75; my horse-hire was one dollar; but as it is inconvenient to send 75 cents in change, I have added 25 cents from my own purse. The people seemed to be heartily ashamed of this small contribution; but they came together supposing that nothing could be said to justify their giving at all. The facts, however, which were communicated, changed all their views on the subject, and they promise to do better next time.

"The places which Dr. Tenney regarded as accessible, I found to be closed, because the time devoted to taking collections for this society, had gone by, and other objects of charity must have their turn.

"I have stated the facts, so far as I know them, in reference to the claims of the Colonization Society, to our ——— association; and, with two or three exceptions, all are in favor of giving the cause a hearing before their people, and of allowing me to address them as soon as circumstances permit. The month during which, heretofore, collections have been taken, is that of July; and I do not expect that, till then, much can be done, except to prepare the way by scattering light and truth on the subject, among the ministers and churches. I am amazed at the ignorance of some of our best ministers, as to what the Colonization Society has done for the benefit of the African race during the last half a dozen years. They seem to have got the impression that this society was dead and buried long ago."

* * * * * This change in their views, I think, may be expected to give us collections next summer, in twenty or twenty-five congregations from which we have hitherto been excluded. The first collections will probably be small; but if our affairs go on well abroad, will increase from year to year.

Another fact. In the ——— parish in ———, no agent is allowed to collect money for any object. The people contribute what they have to give, into a general fund, which they divide by vote among the various objects thought worthy to receive their aid. This year they have voted us ten dollars.

Very truly yours,

J. T.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

EMIGRANTS.

Arrangements have been entered into between the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and the Maryland Colonization Society, by which the latter agrees to send out with its own emigrants to Liberia, the slaves, 27 in number, recently manumitted by Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky. The Pennsylvania society has volunteered the guardianship of these people, with a view to seeing them safely embarked for Liberia, and has undertaken to pay the expenses of travel and passage. Its agent, Mr. Pinney, is now on his way to Kentucky, to give effect to these intentions.

On this measure we calculate, as heretofore, on the considerate liberality of our fellow citizens, to enable us to fulfil, with the requisite punctuality, our share of the engagement thus contracted. Some money, the

proceeds of the devise of a member and friend of the society, now deceased, will, it is hoped, be available for the purpose; but, in view of existing obligations, much more will be required. We do not fear that, in this matter, we shall plead in vain.

In proof of the spirit by which so many of our fellow citizens in the south and west are animated, we subjoin a copy of a letter received by Mr. Pinney from Mr. Wilson, on the subject of his former slaves. If the people of the north and east were to meet such demonstrations of deep interest in the welfare of the colored race, as are manifested in this letter, with a corresponding feeling, slavery would soon cease in the entire length and breadth of our land—Texas and its drawbacks notwithstanding. If one freely gives up his slaves—another should make provision for those manumitted slaves, and place them not only beyond the reach of degradation, but take measures for elevating them in the social and political scale. Can this be accomplished in any other way than by securing them national independence as a guaranty for the perpetuity of personal freedom? In Liberia, all this may be brought about without conflict, without the war of angry passions or danger of rupture of the Federal compact.

LOUISVILLE, *July 22d, 1844.*

DEAR BROTHER:—Your letter of the 15th, from Maysville, I received just as I was leaving home for Louisville, and I hasten to answer it from this place.

Although I saw in the newspapers something of your operations in Kentucky, and your appeal to the public through the Presbyterian, for aid to send my people out this fall to Liberia, yet I was impatient to receive a letter from you on the subject, both for my own satisfaction and that of my people who are anxious to be off. I thank you for the interest you are taking in their welfare, and hope you may be successful in obtaining a sufficient amount to send them this fall.

I need no prompting to entertain the proposition you make (to send them myself) if I only had the ability. But my misfortune is my property consists mostly in slaves, and after giving them their freedom and outfit of \$1,000, I should have *little enough left* to render me and my family comfortable and independent the remainder of our lives.

My health has been improving and now is pretty good. Mrs. Wilson's health is very good; and in her zeal, she tells me to give up all for the cause—that she is able and willing to work with her own hands for our support. But in this I think her zeal is not according to knowledge. Please give my respects to Mrs. Pinney, and accept for yourself assurances of my highest regard and esteem. Do not forget steadily to write to me.

Yours truly,

Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

J. H. WILSON.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

AFRICAN BELIEF.

Those who suppose that there is not in heathen minds, any idea of a connexion between virtue and happiness and vice and punishment, manifest an ignorance of their customs; or if acquainted with their customs,

that they have taken but a superficial view of the subject. This will hold good at least of all the African tribes with which we have been conversant. It is true, that the idea of virtue differs in different countries. The ancient Scandinavians regarded it highly virtuous and acceptable to *Thor*, when he fell upon and butchered scores of helpless and unoffending victims. With the ancient Greek, sensuality or war or revelry was a virtue, accordingly as he worshipped the imaginary deities, *Venus*, or *Mars*, or *Bacchus*, their presiding patrons. We have not to conjecture what the Mahomedan or the Papist or the Protestant Christian would reply, was the question, what is virtue? put to him. Savages have *their* virtues; and although they may exclude other nations from the benefit of their operations, still, as it regards themselves, they connect happiness with the practice of these virtues.

These reflections were forced upon our mind by a conversation recently had with an intelligent Vey man, who was once under the pupilage of the celebrated King *Peter Softly*, of Big Town. The conversation related to Jenkins, of whom we gave some account in a former number of our paper. He said:

"King Peter was a great man—and Jenkins was his boy. The king made Jenkins head man to land the cargoes from vessels coming for slaves and ivory. Jenkins became rich, and the king was very fond of him. At length, King Peter died, and was buried, and a great quantity of silver in cups, spoons and basins, was put in the grave with him. Soon after the king died, Jenkins went off and built a town for himself, and became a great man. Afterwards a dispute arose between Jenkins and Jarah Fingee, the son and successor of King Peter. The parties appealed to arms. After years of combat, Jenkins's arms succeeded. He took Big Town, Jarah Fingee's capitol, where the late king was buried. The conqueror made an indiscriminate butchery of all the captives, and prepared to level the town to the earth. Before, however, he burned the place, he sacrilegiously exhumed the mouldered remains of the king—consumed the body under the smouldering ruins of the town, and bore away the head, and the silver of which he robbed the grave, as the trophies of his arms. The whole country was smitten with consternation by this act of impiety. Jarah Fingee retired, sickened in heart, to invoke the aid of that Power, which, ignorant as he is, he believes will punish vice and impiety.

"Jarah Fingee took a mug of water and poured forth before it, the following lamentation: 'Jenkins was my father's boy. My father gave him water to drink—rice to eat and cloth to wear. He made him man. My father died—we buried him and put money in the grave with him. Jenkins and I quarrelled, my father did not quarrel with him—we fought—my father did not fight him. He took my town. That was nothing. If he beat me, that was no palaver. But why did he trouble my father? Why did he dig him up and burn him? Why did he carry away the silver we put in the ground?'"

Then follows the imprecation, thus: After breathing violently on the mug, he exclaimed:

"'Whatever he attempts, let him not be successful in—if he plant, let it not grow—if he make war, let him be killed—if he remain at home, let him die soon.'"

The ceremony seems simple to us; but it is their ceremony—fixed in their minds as an acceptable recognition of an Almighty power, not inattentive to the concerns of mortals. We have ventured to put it down.

Twelve months afterwards Jenkins died. I asked my informant, who was one of Jarah Fingee's subjects, if he supposed that the *gregree* killed Jenkins—he replied at once, "*No, but that thing Jenkins do, God no like 'em.*"

It has been supposed that Jenkins was carried off by poison.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE NEGROES.

The Synod of Kentucky adopted the following preamble and resolutions on this subject:

Whereas, the Presbytery of Georgia has issued a memorial to the Presbyteries of the Southern States, in reference to the religious instruction of the negroes, and, *whereas*, this Synod consider this subject one of deep and vital importance, therefore,

Be it resolved, 1st. That we heartily approve of the efforts which are now made to awaken an interest in the church on this subject, and recommend it to the Board of Domestic Missions to take the work of evangelizing the negroes, in hand, and establish some permanent plan for carrying it into execution.

2d. That we pledge ourselves to co-operate with the board, in carrying out any judicious plan which they may adopt, for extending the gospel to this long neglected class of our population.

3d. That we recommend to all our ministers to hold special stated meetings for the benefit of the negroes, and endeavor to enlighten their minds upon the great fundamental doctrines and duties of the gospel, and for this purpose, as far as practicable, to form them into bible and catechetical classes.

4th. That we recommend to all masters to use diligent efforts for the moral and religious improvement of their servants, especially by teaching them the truths of the bible, and inducing them to attend upon the stated means of grace.

5th. That we enjoin upon the Presbyteries under our care, at each regular meeting, to enquire of their ministers and churches, what has been done upon this subject, and thus endeavor to awaken an increased interest in the religious instruction of the negroes.

S. S. McROBERTS,
Stated Clerk of the Synod of Ky.

The Protestant and Herald alluding to the departure of Mr. Wilson's slaves, makes the following statement, which shows how ready he was to sacrifice his own interest for his people's welfare. After all that has been said to the contrary, there is some nobleness and generosity left in the world, and even in the South:

Although Mr. Wilson had but about six days' notice of the sailing of the vessel, and all of his crop is still unprotected in the field, his desire to get them off was so great that he consented to give them up on this short notice. A simple statement of the facts in the case is all that is necessary to induce the friends of the cause, who have the means, to contribute liberally in answer to this call. Those who are willing to give for this object, are requested to send it on immediately.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society announced recently its deep regret at the melancholy fate of a large body of slaves, who had long been training by their pious owner for usefulness in Africa. For want of funds, they have been consigned to perpetual slavery, and their hopes of freedom in Liberia, forever defeated.

Another large and highly interesting family in Kentucky, are now earnestly pressed upon our care by their venerable owner, who has mortgaged his farm to give them an outfit, but is unable to bear the expenses of their emigration.

Anxious to meet the wishes of both parties without delay, we earnestly invite the co-operation of our fellow citizens in this work of practical benevolence, fully persuaded that we can in no other way so effectually make reparation to down-trodden Africa, for the sins of the past three centuries.

Donations in money, clothing, dry goods, implements of husbandry, iron, nails, &c., will be gratefully received at the society's office, Walnut street, 4th door above Sixth street.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL,
President.

At the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for the election of officers, held at the Colonization Rooms, on Monday, October 14th, 1844, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :

President.

HON. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL.

Vice Presidents,

DR. JOHN BELL,
ELLIOT CRESSON, Esq.,
HON. JOEL JONES,
REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D.,
CAPT. W. E. SHERMAN,
HON. WILLIAM SHORT,
LLOYD MIFFLIN, Esq.,
GERARD RALSTON, Esq.,
REV. C. C. CUYLER, D. D.,
REV. S. H. TYNG, D. D.,
W. CHANCELLOR, Esq.,
E. F. BACKUS, Esq.,
REV. J. McDOWELL, D. D.,

REV. H. A. BOARDMAN, D. D.,
JOSEPH DUGAN, Esq.,
SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq.,
REV. JOEL PARKER, D. D.,
DR. GEORGE B. WOOD,
STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq.,
HON. WALTER FORWARD,
CHARLES BREWER, Esq.,
JOHN McDONOGH, Esq.,
DR. R. R. REED,
F. LORENTZ, Esq.,
DR. THOMAS HODGKIN.

Secretary and Treasurer,

ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, Esq.

Board of Managers,

DR. L. P. GEBHARD,
WILLIAM WURTS, Esq.,
PAUL T. JONES, Esq.,
BENJAMIN COATES, Esq.,
REV. LEVI SCOTT,
REV. M. B. HOPE.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE,
MOSES JOHNSON, Esq.,
ROBERT SOUTTER, Esq.,
A. MCINTYRE, Esq.,
J. R. WILMER, Esq.,
WILLIAM BUCHEHLER, Esq.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 50%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of women in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 20%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people with disabilities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower socio-economic classes. In 1980, people from the lower socio-economic classes made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 20%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower socio-economic classes in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

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